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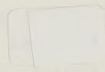
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# For release

Date FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
86-1



OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald today signed a Human Resource Planning Agreement with representatives of a Canadian Institute of Food Science and Technology (CIFST). The agreement is designed to promote a recognition of the importance of human resource planning within the Food Science and Technology sector and to enhance the working relationship established between the Institute and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC).

CIFST president D.B. Cumming and executive director R.C. Cross signed the agreement on behalf of the Institute, which represents a broad cross section of food scientists and technologists employed in industry, government and universities. About 2,500 persons are represented by CIFST.

"We will be helping to ensure that industries employing food scientists and technologists are supplied with a skilled labour force," said Miss MacDonald.

.../2

"We need to strengthen the co-operative efforts to create and maintain job opportunities for Canadians, while ensuring that the food industry can attract the scientists and technologists it needs. The human resource planning agreement will help us in our ongoing consultations with the industry on this and other important concerns."

Under the agreement, CIFST and the CEIC will work together to promote career opportunities for young people, women, Native people, disabled persons and visible minorities through progressive employment practices.

For more information:

Elodie d'Ombrain  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-1312



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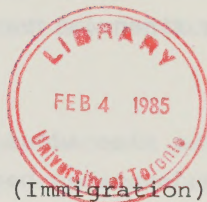


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Government  
Publications

# For release

Date January 27, 1986  
86-2  
Immigration Cost Recovery Program  
expected to net \$15 million



OTTAWA -- Walter McLean, Minister of State (Immigration), today announced that the Immigration Cost Recovery Program, designed to recover some of the costs of providing immigration services, will come into effect February 3, 1986.

By requiring prospective immigrants and long term visitors to partially pay for the cost of processing their applications, the program is expected to generate an estimated yearly net revenue of close to \$15 million to be put towards reducing the federal deficit.

"In keeping with this government's economic statement announced in November 1984, I feel this is an appropriate way of generating additional revenue to offset the costs incurred to provide other essential government services," Mr. McLean said.

"I also believe that Canadian taxpayers, who already pay for many similar services, such as passports and citizenship applications, should not be expected to continue subsidizing non-residents," he added.

.../2

The program will not be detrimental to the tourist industry or Canada's humanitarian programs, since short-term visitors and refugees are exempt from the charges. The fees will apply only to visitors who request an extension of their stay in Canada beyond 90 days.

"The partial recovery of some of the costs will be accomplished without inconveniencing tourists and placing impossible financial burdens on incoming refugees," the Minister said.

He also added that the matter of cost recovery fees for foreign students has been deferred until the completion of the foreign policy review now being conducted by the departments of Secretary of State and External Affairs.

Under the program, the federal government will charge the following immigration processing fees:

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| ● request for permanent residence                     | \$125 |
| ● request for employment authorization                | \$ 50 |
| ● request to extend visitor status in Canada          | \$ 50 |
| ● request to verify landing or amend a landing record | \$ 25 |

Mr. McLean stressed that the fees are intended to cover about one third of the cost of processing the various applications, and are not a charge for the visa itself. Immigration processing fees are currently charged by countries such as Australia, France, West Germany and the United States.

For further information:

Guy Gagnon

Public Affairs

(819) 994-2519



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# For release

January 31, 1986

Date

86-4

JAMES MCCAMBLY RE-APPOINTED TO THE CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (CEIAC)

Ottawa -- Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald today announced the renewal of Mr. James McCambly's term of office as a member of the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council. Mr. McCambly is President of the Canadian Federation of Labour.

"Mr. McCambly has been a valued advisor during his term of office with the Council," said Miss MacDonald in making the announcement. "We have benefited greatly from his insight and from his long experience in the Canadian labour movement."

CEIAC was established by Act of Parliament in 1977 as an independent body to advise the Minister on all matters relating to the mandate of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. The Council is comprised of a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 21 people, with employers, workers and non-aligned groups each representing one third. Members are appointed by Order-in-Council for a period not exceeding three years.

For more information:

Brian Grant  
Minister's Office  
(819) 994-2482







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# For release

Date

February 21, 1986  
86-5  
Minister's Statement  
on Sary Dy Case



The story of Sary Dy, the young Cambodian girl who has been located after a two-year separation from her family, has come to my attention. Stories such as these touch the heart of all Canadians, and the tradition this country has upheld for decades, of humanity and compassion, must continue. It has become evident through certain news articles that this case may not have received the support it deserves. I have therefore initiated procedures that will reunite Sary Dy with her family as soon as possible.

On February 8, Mr. Walker, of the Kolt and Associates international detective agency, with help from the International Red Cross and supporters of Prince Sihanouk, found Sary Dy at an evacuation site on the Thai-Cambodian border. She was among evacuees formerly located at the Greenhill Camp. Mr. Walker then informed the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok. Upon confirmation of this discovery, I requested my Edmonton officials to contact her mother and have her submit a sponsorship application. This was completed on February 12.

.../2

I have requested that the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok approach the Royal Thai Government to grant permission for Sary Dy to be reunited with her family in Canada. I have also asked the Embassy in Bangkok to facilitate this process, pending permission from the Thai Government allowing Sary Dy to emigrate.

The reunification of Sary Dy with her family will affirm once again the humanitarian concern Canada is known for the world over. The plight of Sary Dy and others like her has held a deep personal concern for me and I believe that efforts such as this one must continue in the future so that other families divided by war and tragedy can be reunited.

Walter F. McLean



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# For release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date

86-6



OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald today announced the first appointments to the new National Innovations Advisory Committee.

The committee will advise the Minister on priorities for the National Labour Market Innovations program, assist in stimulating new labour market initiatives and promote the results of activities supported by the program.

Innovations is the first program that provides financial assistance to support pilot and demonstration projects that test creative solutions to labour market problems.

Innovations is one of six programs under the Canadian Jobs Strategy. The Strategy addresses specific problems such as long-term unemployment, entry into the labour market and workers displaced by technology.

"The advisory committee's work is integral to the success of Innovations. These appointments bring a range of expertise and experience in the labour market to the committee's deliberations," Miss MacDonald said.



"Under the program, proposals that address new training technologies, provide new delivery systems for learning and offer more effective links between training and job development are encouraged," the Minister added.

The Minister noted that she was particularly pleased to name Dr. Brian Segal as chairperson of the National Innovations Advisory Committee.

Dr. Segal is a former policy consultant who has worked in policy and management positions for both the federal and provincial governments, is a former professor at Carleton University's School of Social Work, and has published extensively in social and public policy areas. Dr. Segal is currently president of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.

The other appointments include:

- ° Janet Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent of Advanced Education for the Baffin Divisional Board of Education, Frobisher Bay;
- ° Dr. Joe Couture, Professor, Athabasca University;
- ° Dick Martin, Executive Vice-President, Canadian Labour Congress;



- ° Helen Sinclair, General Manager, Planning and Legislation Department, The Bank of Nova Scotia;
- ° Blair Wilson, Vice-President, British Columbia Division, The Canadian Manufacturers' Association;
- ° Clarisse Codère, Directrice Générale, Centre d'Aiguillage de l'Estrie Inc., Sherbrooke; and
- ° Donald Glendenning, President, Holland College, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

In addition, there will be one member from each of Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and the Yukon, nominated by a consensus of provinces and territories, who will add their expertise to this committee.

The committee will meet for the first time in Hull on February 25.

For further information:

Elodie d'Ombain  
Public Affairs, EIC  
(819) 953-1312



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# For release

Date

March 27, 1986

86-7

Proclamation of Bill C-55



OTTAWA -- Walter McLean, Minister of State (Immigration), announced that the proclamation of Bill C-55 allows for membership expansion of the Immigration Appeal Board, and extends the right of appeal to permanent residents seeking to sponsor relatives.

The Bill, which amends the 1976 Immigration Act, will make it possible for permanent residents to appeal decisions to the Immigration Appeal Board when applications for landing by family class members have been turned down. Up until now, the right of appeal was available only to Canadian citizens.

"I was concerned with this aspect of the Act," Mr. McLean said. "Now, the extended right of appeal is in line with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms."

Applications refused between April 17, 1985 and the proclamation of Bill C-55, on Wednesday, March 26, may be appealed within 30 days. The appeal must be based on questions of law or fact, or on the ground that special relief should be granted on humanitarian considerations.

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The section of the Bill which expands the Immigration Appeal Board membership is meant to increase the flexibility and capacity of the Board to deal with a greater number of cases.

Mr. McLean noted that as of the end of January 1986, the Board had a total number of 3,564 cases pending, 1,932 of which are refugee redetermination cases.

"Bill C-55 not only facilitates the implementation of the Supreme Court decision granting refugee claimants the right to an oral hearing, it also gives the IAB the extra resources needed to deal with its increased workload," Mr. McLean said.

The legislation provides for an expansion of up to 50 members, an increase of 32 members over the current membership. The Bill also includes an increase from five to 13 in the maximum number of Vice-Chairmen and allows for single member panels when all parties consent to it.

A full legislative package designed to reshape the refugee determination system is currently being formulated. "I expect to table this legislation in the near future", added Mr. McLean.

For more information:

Guy Gagnon

(Public Affairs)

(819) 994-2519



# For release

Date

April 3, 1986

86-08

Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald today announced the release of the full report of a special Task Force established to study changing market conditions and technological developments in the Canadian auto industry and their impact on workers. An executive summary was released earlier.

Titled "Why People Count", the 204-page report, said Miss MacDonald, "is of great significance. For the first time there has been direct collaboration with business and labour on the importance of the human resource issue in the automotive industry. This study is an excellent example of the Canadian Jobs Strategy principle of involving the private sector directly in identifying labour market issues which can be addressed through the Strategy."



The study, which took a year to complete, was headed by Task Force Committee Co-chairpersons, Maurice Fertey, President of American Motors (Canada), Robert White, President of the United Auto Workers of Canada and Patrick Lavelle, former president of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers Association of Canada and now Deputy Minister of the Ontario Ministry of Industry, Trade and Technology.

Noting that the Task Force included representatives from industry, labour, the Government of Canada and the governments of Ontario and Quebec, the Minister thanked all participants for their efforts to analyze what she said was one of the most complex and dynamic sectors of Canadian industry.

Miss MacDonald said the report's emphasis on the skill development of workers is consistent with the objectives of the Government's Canadian Jobs Strategy. "Production technology in the auto industry is now roughly the same worldwide," she said. "The report makes very clear that our competitive edge will depend on the priority given to worker training and human resource planning in general. I am also most encouraged by the report's recognition that skill levels in the industry are rising as a result of new technologies."

Among many key issues highlighted, the report stresses the need for greater skill-flexibility among auto industry workers; the importance of a sustained, co-ordinated training program within the sector; the prominent role of educational institutions in providing training tailored to sectoral needs, and the recognition of the auto industry as a major source of portable skills that benefit Canadian manufacturing as a whole.

The study was sponsored by Employment and Immigration Canada under the department's Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS) which provided approximately two-thirds of the funding. The remainder came from the Ontario Manpower Commission and le Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de la Sécurité du revenu du Québec. The success of the auto industry study has resulted in discussions regarding a similar multipartite study of the Automotive Services and Parts Distribution Sector, also to be co-ordinated through the COPS activity. Studies are also under way in the textile and electrical products industries, among others.

The report of the Automotive Industry Human Resources Task Force is available from Ms. Brenda Warnes

Publications Officer  
Strategic Policy and Planning  
8th Floor, Phase IV  
Place du Portage  
Ottawa-Hull  
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For further information: Joan Potvin  
Public Affairs  
(819) 994-6509



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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date April 29, 1986

86-9

## Business Drive for Jobs launched

OTTAWA -- Flora MacDonald, Minister of Employment and Immigration and Andr  e Champagne, Minister of State (Youth), today launched the 1986 Business Drive for Jobs. A component of Challenge '86, Business Drive for Jobs provides \$1.3 million to promote non-subsidized student employment in the private sector.

Miss MacDonald, who is the honorary chairperson of the Business Drive for Jobs Committee, called it "an excellent example of business and government working together to provide summer jobs for Canadian youth."

Once again this year, the private sector will take the lead in the Business Drive for Jobs. Through national radio advertisements and through personal contact, members of the private sector will encourage their colleagues to provide students with career-related jobs and practical work experience.





Thanks in part to the Business Drive for Jobs, some 435,000 students were placed in jobs last year through Canada Employment Centres for Students and Hire-A-Student offices in Alberta.

Laurent Thibault, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and one of three chairpersons of the Business Drive for Jobs Committee, said that the Business Drive for Jobs "provides a catalyst for members of the business community to communicate the importance of creating private sector employment experience for students. By giving them opportunities to train and develop, students benefit -- and so does the employer and the country."

The Business Drive for Jobs was also endorsed by the other chairpersons. "Hiring a student is not philanthropy," said Roger Hamel, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. "It's good business."

John Bulloch, president of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business added: "Young people must believe in the future. They must have hope of finding jobs. That's why it is important for small business to support the Business Drive for Jobs."

A list of the committee members is attached.

For more information, contact: Don Holmes  
Canadian Manufacturers' Association  
(416) 363-7261

Sandra Kearns  
Public Affairs  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
(819) 953-1314

The National "Business Drive for Jobs '86" Committee

Honorary Chairperson

The Honourable FLORA MACDONALD  
Minister of Employment and Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario

Joint Chairpersons:

ROGER B. HAMEL, President  
The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario

JOHN BULLOCH, President  
Canadian Federation of Independent Business, Willowdale, Ontario

J. LAURENT THIBAUT, President  
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ontario

Committee Members:

DAVID E.P. ARMOUR  
President, Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers'  
Association of Canada  
Toronto, Ontario

WILLIAM C. BACHELOR  
President, Foxboro Canada Inc.  
Lasalle, Quebec

A. GORDON CARDY  
President, CP Hotels  
Toronto, Ontario

GEORGE A. COHON  
President, McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd.  
Toronto, Ontario

GHISLAIN DUFOUR  
Executive Vice-President, Conseil du patronat du Canada  
Montreal, Quebec

IVAN E.H. DUVAR  
President, Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co.  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

FLORENCE C. DYCK  
Secretary-Treasurer-Owner, Saskatchewan Fresh Pack  
Potatoes Ltd.  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

JOHN F. FRASER  
President, Federal Industries Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

PIERRE MARTIN  
President, Gaz Metropolitain  
Montreal, Quebec

JOHN A. McCLELLAND  
Partner in Charge, Coopers & Lybrand  
Toronto, Ontario

ALASDAIR J. McKICHAN  
President, Retail Council of Canada  
Toronto, Ontario

JAMES T. MEEK  
General Manager, Human Resources  
Bank of Nova Scotia  
Toronto, Ontario

BRIAN OLSON  
Vice-President, Human Resources  
Nova -- An Alberta Corporation  
Calgary, Alberta

PAUL J. PHOENIX  
President, Dofasco Inc.  
Hamilton, Ontario

JOHN E. SINCLAIR  
Executive Vice-President  
Bell Canada Enterprises  
Toronto, Ontario

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



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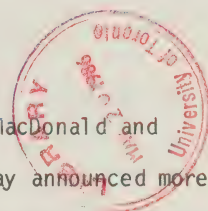
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# For release

Date

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
May 8, 1986  
86-10

SAULT STE. MARIE -- Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald and Minister of State for International Trade, James Kelleher, today announced more than \$6.5 million will be spent to help Sault Ste. Marie adjust to the recently announced layoff of 1,500 workers in the local steel industry.



The money will come from the federal government's Canadian Jobs Strategy.

Sault Ste. Marie is the first community to be selected for assistance under Community Futures -- one of six programs making up the Canadian Jobs Strategy.

Miss MacDonald said: "Community Futures will spur economic development, help create permanent jobs and bring stability to the economy of Sault Ste. Marie."

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Mr. Kelleher added: "The funding we are providing for Sault Ste. Marie will give the community much needed support at a time when many workers face an uncertain future."

About \$3 million has been earmarked under the Community Futures program to help workers start businesses, learn new skills or relocate to seek jobs.

In addition, a Community Initiatives Fund under Community Futures will make available \$3 million to support project proposals that encourage employment and economic recovery.

A Community Futures Committee composed of local representatives will be formed to advise the federal government on the programs and program options which best suit the needs of Sault Ste. Marie.

A number of other initiatives will also be taken under the Canadian Jobs Strategy.

For example, about \$87,000 will be spent on the planning phase of a Forestry Development Scheme. The scheme will train workers in orienteering, reforestation, harvest planning and surveying, and regeneration assessment. The scheme could create as many as 300 jobs in the Sault area.

In discussing this initiative, Miss MacDonald commented: "Once the plan is developed, we are prepared to make a substantial investment in the operation of the project to make it a reality."

Two Job Entry projects with a combined value of \$157,500 will focus on youth and women.

One project, sponsored by the Sault Ste. Marie Youth Employment Service, will train 20 unemployed youth for jobs in the tourism industry. The second project, sponsored by the Sault Ste. Marie College of Applied Arts and Technology, will train 15 women in entrepreneurial skills so that they will be able to create opportunities for themselves.

An Innovations project worth \$718,260, will create at least 50 permanent jobs in the first year in the Sport Fishing Industry. The federal government will contribute \$463,200 to the project; and Ontario and the city of Sault Ste. Marie, between them, will contribute \$255,060. This money will be partially used to establish a Sport Fishing Commission which will develop a long-term strategy to create a major sport fishing industry in Sault Ste. Marie.

During the news conference, Miss MacDonald also said: "In the next few months I will be announcing about one million dollars worth of additional employment initiatives for unemployed workers in Sault Ste. Marie."

For further information:

Ron Bull  
Chief of News Services  
(416) 224-4519

Note: See attached backgrounder on Community Futures.



## COMMUNITY FUTURES BACKGROUNDER

The Community Futures program helps communities hit by major layoffs and plant closures. It also helps communities faced with chronic unemployment, communities that are struggling with economic decline but which have some permanent growth and development opportunities.

Community Futures builds on the existing strengths of communities, supporting the private sector and local community initiatives. It involves a flexible, cooperative approach and emphasizes entrepreneurial development.

### Community Futures Committees

Membership in Community Futures Committees may include representatives of business, government, labour and the community. Their immediate role is to assess the community's problems, consider its potential and establish plans to develop new employment opportunities and adjustment measures.

Based on individual community needs, these committees may recommend a variety of programs under the Canadian Jobs Strategy to bridge the gap between layoffs and workers finding jobs.



### Community Futures Options

There are four options under the Community Futures program:

- ° The Self-Employment Incentive option will provide \$180 a week to encourage unemployed individuals to become self-employed;
- ° The Business Development Centre option will establish a local investment fund to make loans or equity investments in new or existing small firms and provide advice to small firms;
- ° The training option will provide occupational training courses to individuals so they can improve their existing skills and learn new skills.
- ° The relocation assistance option can provide relocation and exploratory assistance to workers who find a demand for their skills in other communities.

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

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# For release

ate May 13, 1986

86-11

## "Job Futures" Handbook

On behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald, the Minister of State for Youth, the Honourable Andrée Champagne today announced the release of "Job Futures", an occupational handbook outlining present and future labour market conditions in major Canadian occupational groups.

"This publication is of primary interest to young people making career decisions. It shows the general direction of anticipated changes and how these will affect the numbers and types of jobs in the future," Madame Champagne said.

Users of the handbook will be able to determine current job market situations for certain occupations, their long-range prospects for employment and the sensitivity of certain occupations to technological changes.

"Job Futures" also contains information on occupations post-secondary graduates typically enter.



The publication will be sent to career counsellors and other recipients who will be able to refer to it when advising students and adults on selecting a career.

"This is the first time such a wide-ranging occupational outlook has been made available to the public," Madame Champagne added.

Employment and Immigration's Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS) prepared the publication which contains input from both the provinces and the private sector, including business and organized labour.

"Job Futures" contains information on the current size of occupations with estimates of future needs, as well as data on the age and sex composition of the particular workforce.

It also includes information on how technology and other market-related changes are affecting occupational requirements. COPS obtained information for the handbook through studies and contacts with individual industries and union groups.

"Job Futures" is organized in two sections.

The first section sets out the relationship between educational choices and starting occupations. It documents the jobs held by graduates of universities, community colleges and technical/vocational schools two years after graduation.

The second section provides detailed occupational outlook information on some 175 occupations, which will help users make career decisions.

For more information: Louisse Levasseur  
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(819) 994-6902





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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

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May 21, 1986

86-12

Proposed refugee claims system



A package of proposed reforms designed to simplify and improve Canada's refugee determination process was announced today by the Minister of State for Immigration, Walter McLean.

Details of a proposed refugee claims system were announced. These proposals are the result of a lengthy process of study and consultation. Legislation is expected in the Fall. Also released today were an administrative review to clear the present case backlog, an expedited interim claims process.

"Canada's proposed new refugee claims system is efficient, expeditious and equitable," the Minister said. The system, as proposed, would comply fully with our international legal obligations, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and Canada's humanitarian tradition," he said.

.../2

Highlights of the proposed system include:

- an oral hearing for claimants on questions of merit,
- independent decision making by a specialized Convention Refugee Board,
- two-member panels which offer the benefit of the doubt to the refugee claimant,
- a non-adversarial setting for hearings,
- an appeal by leave to the Federal Court of Canada, and
- limitations on access.

"I want the system, once it comes into effect, to function without the crippling inheritance of a case backlog," Mr. McLean said. "The present backlog of more than 20,000 cases will be resolved over two years through the case-by-case review I announced today."

Those cases which do not qualify on assessment according to humanitarian criteria, family and other strong links to Canada will receive a full refugee determination. Measures will be taken to expedite the present determination system during the transition period.

Details of the proposed system, and the backlog clearance, are contained in the attached backgrounders.

For further details contact:

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MAY 21, 1986

MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE

TODAY MR. SPEAKER ON BEHALF OF THIS GOVERNMENT I WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ANNOUNCE TO THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSE, AND TO ALL CANADIANS THE DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED NEW REFUGEE DETERMINATION SYSTEM FOR CANADA.

THERE IS AGREEMENT THAT CLAIMS TO REFUGEE STATUS SHOULD BE TREATED FAIRLY, HUMANELY, AND EXPEDITIOUSLY. I WANT TO ASSURE YOU TODAY THAT THIS GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN VERY CAREFUL CONSIDERATION TO ALL OF THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY REFUGEE AID GROUPS, CHURCH GROUPS AND ETHNIC ORGANIZATIONS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. THESE GROUPS HELP TO IDENTIFY THOSE WHO NEED OUR ASSISTANCE, THEY SPONSOR ABOUT ONE-QUARTER OF THE FLOW OF REFUGEES TO CANADA, AND THEY ARE INVALUABLE IN HELPING REFUGEES INTEGRATE INTO CANADIAN SOCIETY.



I AM ALSO INDEBTED TO THE INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RABBI GUNTHER PLAUT AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION. I BELIEVE THAT ALL THOSE WHO HAVE STUDIED THE SYSTEM AND PROPOSED REFORMS WILL SEE REFLECTIONS OF THEIR IDEAS IN THE MODEL I AM PROPOSING TODAY. THE REFUGEE DETERMINATION PROCESS, LIKE THE DEFINITION OF A REFUGEE ITSELF, IS DYNAMIC AND EVOLVING. I DO NOT SEE THESE MEASURES AS THE END OF THE JOURNEY WE HAVE TRAVELLED TOGETHER BUT I SINCERELY BELIEVE THAT THESE ARE STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

AS A CANADIAN, I KNOW WE CAN BE PROUD OF OUR TRADITION OF HUMANITARIANISM. MORE THAN A HALF-MILLION REFUGEES HAVE SETTLED IN CANADA SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR. FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS, OVER 125,000 REFUGEES AND DESIGNATED CLASS IMMIGRANTS HAVE FOUND NEW HOMES IN CANADA. THOUSANDS OF OTHERS HAVE BEEN HELPED BY HUMANITARIAN MEASURES DEVELOPED TO DEAL WITH SPECIAL, UNEXPECTED CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE NEW REFUGEE DETERMINATION SYSTEM WILL CONTINUE THIS HUMANITARIAN TRADITION. IN A TIME OF RESTRAINT, OUR GOVERNMENT IS ALLOCATING SUBSTANTIAL NEW RESOURCES TO THE SYSTEM. OVER THE YEARS, HOWEVER, ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT WILL BE SAVING MILLIONS, BECAUSE NOTHING COULD BE MORE EXPENSIVE, OR LESS EFFECTIVE, THAN OUR PRESENT SYSTEM. NEVERTHELESS, CANADA AS A PROSPEROUS AND FORTUNATE COUNTRY MUST CONTINUE TO DO ALL IT CAN FOR REFUGEES SEEKING PROTECTION AT OUR BORDERS, WHILE CONTINUING OUR PROGRAM OF RESETTLEMENT FROM ABROAD, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE UNHCR.

IN FORMULATING OUR PROPOSALS WE HAVE BEEN MINDFUL OF OUR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AND MORAL OBLIGATIONS AS A SIGNATORY TO THE UN CONVENTION AS WELL AS CANADIAN STANDARDS OF JUSTICE, AS SET OUT IN THE CANADIAN BILL OF RIGHTS AND THE CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS. WE HAVE TAKEN A CUMBERSOME AND ELABORATE SYSTEM -- WHICH CAUSED TRAGIC DELAYS FOR GENUINE REFUGEES AND MONTHS OF UNCERTAINTY FOR OTHERS -- AND WE HAVE STREAMLINED IT. I BELIEVE WE HAVE MADE IT ESSENTIALLY MORE FAIR AND EFFICIENT.

THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW REFUGEE DETERMINATION SYSTEM ARE:

- AN ORAL HEARING ON QUESTIONS OF MERIT FOR CLAIMANTS,
- INDEPENDENT AND WELL-INFORMED DECISION-MAKING,
- NEW CONVENTION REFUGEE DETERMINATION BOARD, WITH FULL- AND PART-TIME MEMBERS,
- TWO-MEMBER EXPERT PANEL,
- NON-ADVERSARIAL FORMAT,
- SPLIT DECISION IN FAVOUR OF CLAIMANT,
- BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT GOES TO REFUGEE,
- APPEAL BY LEAVE TO FEDERAL COURT,
- LIMITED ACCESS CONTROLS, SUCH AS FOR THOSE EXCEEDING THE TIME LIMITS, THOSE GRANTED PRIOR PROTECTION IN ANOTHER COUNTRY, AND THOSE MAKING REPEAT CLAIMS,
- A LEGISLATED REQUIREMENT THAT CLAIMS BE HEARD EXPEDITIOUSLY.

IN ADDITION TO THE DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM, I AM ANNOUNCING TODAY THAT A CASE-BY-CASE CLEARANCE OF THE BACKLOG WILL COMMENCE JULY 15, 1986. FURTHER, I WISH TO INFORM THE HOUSE AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC THAT THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE CLAIMS HAVE NOT BEEN INITIATED PRIOR TO THIS DATE WILL HAVE THEIR REFUGEE CLAIMS DEALT WITH SWIFTLY. THIS WILL ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST GENUINE REFUGEES IN GETTING ON WITH THE REBUILDING OF THEIR LIVES. IT WILL ENSURE THAT THOSE WHOSE CLAIMS HAVE NO MERIT WILL BE PROMPTLY REMOVED FROM CANADA.

THROUGH THIS PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM AND CONTROL FEATURES, MY GOVERNMENT IS CONTINUING TO DO WHAT WE ALWAYS INTENDED TO DO -- HELP THOSE WHO GENUINELY NEED PROTECTION, AND DISCOURAGE THOSE WHO SEEK TO USE THE SYSTEM FOR PURELY ECONOMIC REASONS.

THANK YOU MR. SPEAKER.

## Background - The proposed system

- The new system provides an independent and well-informed decision-making body, maintaining a clear distinction between refugee determination and immigration considerations.
- A new Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) is proposed, comprising the present Immigration Appeal Board (IAB) and a new Convention Refugee Determination Board (CRDB). The CRDB would deal exclusively with refugee claims. The IAB would continue with the work of considering immigration appeals, and would no longer be involved in refugee matters.

## Access Controls

- The new system provides a legislated right to a refugee determination before an independent body. This right is constrained in a very few instances, providing reasonable limitations on access.
- Access to the claims system would not be automatically granted to the following persons:
  - those recognized as refugees in countries which are signatories to the Geneva Convention and having right of admission to those countries,
  - those who have exceeded the time limit for making claims, after having entered or been admitted to Canada,
  - those who have unsuccessfully claimed refugee status in Canada before, and
  - those who are under a removal order from Canada.

- Decisions to deny access are reviewable by the Federal Court, to ensure they are supported by the evidence.
- Provision will be included for re-opening a claim in case of a significant change in circumstances.
- A special review on humanitarian considerations would be conducted at this early stage to reduce the workload facing the Convention Refugee Board.
- Refugee claimants who meet the access conditions would be required to present their case in person and be heard within seven working days of referral to the Convention Refugee Board.
- The refugee hearing would be conducted in a non-adversarial format. A Convention Refugee Board counsel, acting under the direction of the two panel members, would assist in the hearing.
- Only one member of the two-member decision-making panel would have to support the claim in order to render a positive decision. In other words, the benefit of the doubt would go to the refugee claimant.



- Refugee claimants would be granted appeal by leave from the claim decision to the Federal Court on questions of law, jurisdiction, and perverse or capricious interpretations of fact.
- Various articles of the Geneva Convention would be incorporated into legislation, so that certain categories of criminals, terrorists, and those receiving protection in another country as refugees, will be excluded from the benefits of refugee status.
- Removal proceedings will begin only after the rejection of a claim by the Refugee Board (CRDB).
- Transportation companies would be required to ensure that their passengers are in possession of the required travel documents and visas where applicable.

Comparison with existing system

Existing system

Applicant is found inadmissible to Canada at port of entry or has over-stayed the allowed time in Canada.



Inquiry scheduled.



Inquiry adjourned pending refugee determination.



Examination under oath.



Inquiry resumed.

Proposed system

Claimant is examined by an immigration officer and is either admitted to Canada with legal status (including those accepted on humanitarian grounds) or referred to the Refugee Board (CRDB).



Oral hearing before Refugee Board.



accepted



Appeal by leave to Federal Court.



accepted



Inquiry.



## Backgrounder - The backlog clearance

- All cases in the backlog as of midnight, May 21, 1986, will qualify for a case-by-case administrative review. This review program will begin operation on July 15, 1986.
- The objective of the backlog clearance is to conclude quickly and humanely those existing cases which would not otherwise receive a decision for a long time.
- A further objective of the case-by-case clearance is to protect the proposed system from starting with a crippling workload, and to avoid creating incentives for a new influx of claimants in the transition period.
- In general, the criteria to be considered will include:
  - people whom Canada is obliged to protect;
  - humanitarian considerations, taking into account those persons whom we would not remove in any event;
  - the presence of family members in Canada who are willing and able to assist the claimant to settle in this country;



- strong links to Canada, and a proven ability to establish successfully.
  
- In addition, cases admitted under the backlog clearance will also have to meet standard medical and security admission requirements. The claimant must also be in Canada: no one who has left Canada will be eligible.
  
- Claimants will be contacted directly by the CEIC to inform them of their eligibility for consideration under this review.
  
- It is estimated that between two-thirds and three-quarters of the current cases which are eligible for consideration will comply with the requirements of the clearance.
  
- People in the backlog who are unsuccessful at obtaining permanent residence through this administrative clearance will have a right to a hearing of their refugee claims.

- Claimants who arrive after the May 21 cut-off date will receive a refugee determination under the expedited process until the implementation of a new system. A fast turnaround of claims during the transition period will help to discourage non-bona fide asylum seekers from trying to enter the country to claim refugee status.
- Under the "fast-track" process, additional resources will be deployed to increase the output at all stages of the determination system. The Refugee Status Advisory Committee will provide expanded oral hearings and faster processing for genuine refugees. The Immigration Appeal Board will use a portion of the increased resources provided by Bill C-55, exclusively for refugee redetermination.
- This combination of increased resources and altered priorities will ensure that new cases are dealt with expeditiously through the transition period until the government's proposals for a new refugee determination system are enacted in legislation.



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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

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May 26, 1986  
86-13

New members to Immigration Appeal Board



OTTAWA -- Walter McLean, Minister of State for Immigration, announced today the appointment of 16 new members for two-year terms to the Immigration Appeal Board (IAB), bringing the current membership to 33.

This announcement follows the passage in March of Bill C-55, which proclaimed membership expansion of the Immigration Appeal Board. The expansion of the IAB membership will increase the flexibility and capacity of the Board to deal with a greater number of cases.

Errol Townshend and Joseph Blumer, have been appointed vice-chairmen of the Immigration Appeal Board.

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Other members include: Roslyn Ahara, Denyse Angé, Paul Ariemma, Kathi Arkin, Sandi Bell, Jean-Paul Cardinal, Marthe Durand, Graham Eglington, Vasilios Fatsis, Joan Gillanders, Lila Goodspeed, Claude Lefebvre, Thomas Warrington and William Wright. An attached backgrounder contains biographic details.

For more information contact:

Françoise Guénette            (Minister's office)            (819) 953-0925

## BACKGROUND

Errol Townshend is a lawyer and journalist with extensive experience in broadcasting. He is currently a commentator with Radio Canada International and a political columnist for Share, Toronto's largest ethnic paper. Mr. Townshend is an active member of the Council of Jamaicans of Ontario.

Joseph Blumer holds degrees in Commerce, Arts and Civil Law. He is presently acting as counsel with the legal firm of Warsoff and Mess in Montréal. As an active member of Montréal's multicultural and volunteer communities, Mr. Blumer was awarded the Jubilee Medal for his work with Foster Parents Plan of Canada.

Roslyn Ahara has done extensive community work as Director of the Beacon Hill Community Association, and in her former capacity as an alderman in Beaconsfield, Québec. She presently resides in Toronto.

Denyse Angé of Montréal has 20 years experience as an international performer on stage, television, radio and recordings. In her capacity as Executive Director of the Fur Council of Canada, Madame Angé has represented Canadian interests internationally.

Paul Ariemma has done extensive work for the National Congress of Italian Canadians (Toronto District). Under his administration, the National Congress established its headquarters and undertook many successful projects including education, citizenship, social and cultural programs. He also worked briefly as a consultant for the Multicultural Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Kathi Arkin is a graduate of the University of Manitoba and the University of Western Ontario. She is currently practicing law in Toronto with the firm of Kelsey, Melnik and Hendler. She has demonstrated a keen interest in matters relating to Canadian immigration.



Sandi Bell is a trustee on the Board of Education for the City of Hamilton. Mrs. Bell has served on numerous Board Committees, such as: Community Use of Schools, School Health and Affirmative Action. Mrs. Bell has held the position of Treasurer of the Association of Large Schools Boards of Ontario. She is currently a member of the Steering Committee of the Black Women's Network and a member of the Hamilton Status of Women Committee.

Jean-Paul Cardinal is a practicing lawyer with the firm of Geoffrion, Jetté and Boivin. As well, he has been special counsellor to Hydro Québec since 1966 and has been recognized as a Queen's Council.

Marthe Durand, a native of Montréal, has worked as an official translator for numerous national and international organizations. She is a former member of the Board of the Centre de Bénévolat de N.D.G.

Graham Eglinton of Ottawa has studied at Sydney University, the University of London and Queen's University. Mr. Eglinton is a practicing lawyer with a keen interest and knowledge in public administration, constitutional and administrative law and parliamentary practice.

Vasilios (Bill) Fatsis was the legislative and special assistant to the Honourable Robert Elgie, M.D., Minister of Labour, Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations, and Minister of Community and Social Services for the former Government of Ontario. His responsibilities included policy consultation on issues related to ethnic minorities.

Joan Gillanders, a native of Richmond, B.C., has been involved in numerous community activities. She has served on the Richmond Advisory Planning Commission, Richmond Friendship Home and the Richmond Volunteer Society.

Lila Goodspeed of Winnipeg, Manitoba received a B.Sc. in Home Economics and a B.Ed. from the University of Manitoba, where she is completing work for an M.Ed. degree. Mrs. Goodspeed has been active in the Federation of Junior Leagues of Canada, an international organization that trains volunteers to meet community needs. She is a current member of the Advisory Board United Nations Association, Winnipeg Branch.

Claude Lefebvre has worked extensively with the Canadian Red Cross Society, as their director of Communications and Public Relations. Madame Lefebvre has a history of involvement with refugee and immigrant communities through her affiliation with the Canadian Red Cross.

Thomas Warrington was the Vice-Chairman of Ontario's Workmen's Compensation Board, and has served the board in varying capacities. As a member of the business community, Mr. Warrington was President of the Toronto Construction Association and is a member and past Director of the Toronto Executives Association. He has been awarded the Canada Centennial Medal "In recognition of valuable service to the Nation".

William Wright of Calgary, Alberta, President of Canon Consulting Ltd., is a former member of parliament for Calgary-North. During his years in Ottawa, he served on the Public Accounts Committee and also on the Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee.





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# For release

Date May 30, 1986  
86-14

Includes corrective -- 7th paragraph  
(English only)

OTTAWA -- Minister of State for Youth, the Honourable Andrée Champagne, announced Thursday, May 29, 1986 that \$16 million under the Innovations component of the Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS) will be dedicated to youth employment.

"The federal government has placed a high priority on meeting head-on the problems of youth in the labour market. We know there aren't easy solutions and, by taking advantage of the CJS's Innovations program, we believe we can find practical approaches that will have lasting benefits for young people," said Mme. Champagne.

Innovations is designed to provide financial assistance for projects that test new and creative solutions to labour market problems.

An example of Innovations at work is the Downtown Eastside Economic Development Society in Vancouver. Downtown Eastside has a population of 17,000 people, an increasing number of them young people. There is a potential for economic growth and the establishment by the Downtown Eastside Economic Development Society of mechanisms to foster and support the formation of business ventures in the area.

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Proposals which will most likely receive approval will generally meet the following criteria:

- address a labour market issue impacting on youth;
- show potential for improving the access of youth to the labour market;
- have wide or long term applicability;
- demonstrate support by the young people involved;
- show potential for future self-sufficiency.

Mme Champagne said that because it usually takes two to three years to test out the value of Innovation projects, the government will be spending about \$50 million in this area during the next two to three years.

"Altogether, these initiatives demonstrate this government's commitment to stimulate jobs for young people. If the private sector, young people and government can pool their energies and talent, the problems of youth unemployment can be solved," said the Minister.

(In seventh paragraph, the original release said "volume" rather than "value".)

For further information, contact:

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
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Government  
Publications

# For release

Date June 10, 1986

86-16

OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald today announced the appointment of three new members to the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council (CEIAC).

"The Council plays a vital and important part in advising me on employment and immigration matters," said Miss MacDonald. "Its members, coming from all sectors of our society, contribute both their expertise and experience towards making our programs and policies successful and realistic."

Appointed as new members for two-year terms are Gerald Grandy of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Kevin Hayes of Ottawa, Ontario; and Frances Soboda of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Grandy, recommended by the Retail Council of Canada, is an associate of the firm H.B. Vincent & Associates Ltd. He is also a member of the Halifax Board of Trade and, since 1978, has been actively involved in a youth training project. His many professional activities include business development, public relations and consulting in merchandising and distribution.



Mr. Hayes, recommended by the Canadian Labour Congress, is the national representative for Policy and Planning/Research and Legislation for the CLC. He has 18 years experience in both government and private industry in strategic planning, policy development and program management. Mr. Hayes is a graduate of the University of Montreal.

Ms. Soboda, also recommended by the CLC, is currently serving as Commissioner on the Forget Commission of Inquiry on Unemployment Insurance and as a member of the CLC Standing Committee on Pensions. She is president of Local 4253 of the United Steelworkers of America, New Glasgow, N.S., and has held many other executive positions in labour organizations over the years. Ms. Soboda is a graduate of the Labour College of Canada.

CEIAC was established by an Act of Parliament in 1977 as an independent body to advise the Minister on all matters relating to the mandate of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. The Council comprises a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 21 people who provide advice to the Minister on employment, unemployment insurance and immigration matters. Its membership is drawn from workers, employers and non-aligned groups each representing one third. Members are appointed by Order-in-Council for a period not exceeding three years.

For further information:

Brian Grant  
(819) 994-2482

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date June 12, 1986  
86-17

The Minister of State for Youth, the Honourable Andrée Champagne, today presented a cheque for \$1-million to the Canadian Council on Children and Youth to establish the Canadian Youth Foundation.

The Foundation will serve as a policy institute for young people and is expected to be a training ground for young leaders. Youth analysts working with the Foundation will benefit from work experience as well as from a training program which will increase their knowledge of the federal government's decision making process.

The Foundation will establish a trust fund through which it will undertake many activities related to young people. It will review and monitor policies in both the public and private sectors; prepare and distribute policy and research papers; host national seminars and inform the public about youth issues and concerns.

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The Minister noted that the Foundation will have widespread support. An initiative of this type was recommended on many occasions throughout International Youth Year by young people themselves during various Regional Forums, by her Youth Advisory Committee and in various reports, including that of the Senate Committee on Youth.

It is expected that the Board of Directors for the Foundation will consist of between nine and 15 members of which at least 40 per cent will be under the age of 25.

Young members of this Board of Directors will have the opportunity to develop leadership skills. The Foundation will be encouraged to stimulate a national debate and discussion on youth issues and to develop innovative approaches to these issues. It is expected to function as a national think tank on matters of concern to young people.

For further information:

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
June 13, 1985  
86-18



OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald and Minister of State (Youth) Andrée Champagne today announced approval of a joint initiative between Employment and Immigration Canada and The Mining Association of Canada to provide long-term employment opportunities to 65 unemployed or under-employed post-secondary and technical school graduates in mining-related occupations.

Under the federal government's Innovations program, Employment and Immigration Canada will provide core funding of up to \$975,000 for a 19-month project to provide work experience and training opportunities in the Canadian mining sector. After the completion of their training and work experience with participating companies, the candidates will be assisted in finding permanent jobs in the mining industry.

In making the announcement today, the Ministers noted that the downsizing of the mining industry has resulted in a decrease in the number of new graduates being hired by mining companies.

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"At the same time, mining companies have emphasized the need to ensure that a future pool of highly-skilled and talented individuals be available to the industry for its future growth and development," Miss MacDonald said.

"This project not only should help unemployed graduates find permanent jobs after their training and work experience are completed, but will also help develop and ensure the availability of a pool of human resources essential for the future growth of Canada's mining industry," the Minister said.

"This program ensures that graduates hired under this plan will be able to test their classroom knowledge in the field through practical hands-on experience to develop their skills," said Madame Champagne.

The mining industry is pleased to be a participant in this creative strategy program which provides an example of how co-operation between government and the private sector can work," added Mining Association President Walter Curlook.

Innovations is one of six programs that make up Employment and Immigration Canada's Canadian Jobs Strategy. Innovations' objective is to stimulate and support new and imaginative pilot programs, demonstration projects, and other initiatives which may improve the functioning of the labour market.

The Strategy's other programs are Skill Investment, Job Entry, Skill Shortages, Job Development and Community Futures. Skill Investment is aimed at preparing Canadians for future jobs and guarding against their skills becoming obsolete through technological change. Job Entry concentrates on providing work experience for young people seeking a first job and women re-entering the work force. Skill Shortages helps employers develop skilled labour to increase productivity and competitiveness. Job Development concentrates on improving the long-term employment prospects of the long-term unemployed. And Community Futures is aimed at better understanding, anticipating and responding to the impact of social and technological change in communities.

For further information contact:

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Public Affairs  
CEIC  
(819) 953-1312

Jacques Hudon  
Director  
Public Affairs  
The Mining Association of Canada  
(613) 233-9391





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# For release

Date

June 16, 1986

86-19

New member to Immigration Appeal Board

OTTAWA -- Walter McLean, Minister of State for Immigration, announced today the appointment of a new member to the Immigration Appeal Board (IAB), bringing the current membership to 34.

The new member, Helen Mary Arpin, holds degrees in science and law from the University of Manitoba. Mrs. Arpin has done extensive community work in Winnipeg. She has served as a member of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, is currently Chairman of Laws of the Maternal and Child Health Coalition (Winnipeg, Manitoba) and is President of the Canadians for Health Research, Manitoba Chapter.

This appointment follows 16 membership selections made to the IAB on May 26, 1986. The Immigration Appeal Board has a maximum membership of 50.

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For further information contact:

Françoise Guénette

(Minister's Office)

(819) 953-0925





# For release

Date FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 27, 1986

86-20



Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald announced today the implementation of the Federal Contractors Program for employment equity.

The new contracting policy requires that suppliers of goods and services to the federal government with 100 or more employees bidding on contracts of \$200,000 or more must implement employment equity.

This program affects more than 800 employers, 700,000 employees and will involve about \$6 billion in government business. In combination with Bill C-62, which received final approval in the Senate yesterday, this program will mean that well in excess of one million people will be affected by the government's employment equity initiatives.

Contractors who wish to do business with the federal government (at present more than 20 government departments are engaged in contracting) must agree to identify and remove employment barriers in the selection, hiring, promoting and training of women, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, and visible minorities.

"I am writing today to major suppliers of goods and services to the government informing them of the details of the program and indicating the new requirement for implementing employment equity," Miss MacDonald said. "After September 1, employers who have not undertaken to implement employment equity will not be able to bid on government contracts."

The Federal Contractors Program includes several criteria for compliance including the establishment of goals for the hiring and promotion of designated group members, the elimination of policies or practices that hinder designated group members, and the adoption of special measures to ensure that goals are achieved.

Organizations will be subject to on-site compliance reviews by Canada Employment and Immigration Commission officials at any point after the start of the contract. Should compliance reviews indicate a failure to implement employment equity, sanctions will be applied, including the eventual exclusion of the employer from future government business.

"The passage of Bill C-62 and the implementation of the Federal Contractors Program means that more women, more aboriginal peoples, more disabled persons and more Canadians who are members of visible minorities will finally be given a fair chance for increased opportunities in the workplace," Miss MacDonald stated.

For further information, contact: Marnie Clarke  
(819) 994-4655





**FEDERAL CONTRACTORS PROGRAM**  
**FACT SHEET**

**Objective of the Program**

To ensure that federal contractors who do business with the Government of Canada achieve and maintain a fair and representative workforce.

**Description of the Program**

Suppliers of goods and services to the federal government who employ 100 persons or more and who want to bid on contracts of \$200,000 or more will be required to commit themselves to implementing Employment Equity as a condition of their bid. Failure to subsequently comply with prescribed Employment Equity measures can result in the loss of the opportunity to compete for future government business.

**Requirements of the Program**

The program requires contractors to implement Employment Equity measures. Such measures necessitate the identification and removal of artificial barriers to the selection, hiring, promotion and training of women, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, and visible minorities. As well, contractors will take steps to improve the employment status of these designated groups by increasing their participation in all levels of employment.

**Operation of the Program**

There are five essential steps in the implementation and operation of the Federal Contractors Program. They are: Certification, Implementation, Compliance Review, Appeal and Sanctions. (The timing of each step is dependant upon the individual circumstances of each contractor and cannot be pre-determined.)

**1. Certification**

Suppliers who employ 100 persons or more and who wish to bid on contracts worth \$200,000 or more with the federal government will first certify in writing their commitment to implement Employment Equity according to specific criteria.

**2. Implementation**

Employment Equity will be implemented in keeping with the terms and conditions of Criteria provided by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC).

Essential components of this process are:

- a) removal of discriminatory barriers to the employment and promotion of designated groups. This includes elimination or modification of all practices and systems relating to human resource policies which cannot be shown to be bona fide occupational requirements;

- b) improvement in the participation of designated group members throughout the contractor's organization through hiring, training and promotion;
- c) the introduction of special measures and the establishment of internal goals and timetables towards the achievement of employment equity by increasing the recruitment, hiring, training and promotion of designated group members and by making reasonable accommodations to enable members of such groups to compete with others on an equal basis; and
- d) the retention of records regarding the Employment Equity implementation process for assessment by officials from the CEIC during on-site compliance reviews.

### **3. Compliance Review**

In-depth compliance reviews will be conducted by the CEIC to:

- a) review the records and documents kept by contractors;
- b) assess compliance with the program criteria and the results obtained;
- c) determine the extent of efforts made by contractors on behalf of designated groups; and
- d) measure the performance levels attained by contractors.

If the compliance review results are positive, the process is complete and the contractor will be so informed.

If the compliance review results are negative, the contractor will be so informed and will be expected to initiate remedial action for review within a prescribed time limit not to exceed 12 months.

### **4. Appeal**

The contractor has the right to appeal an unfavourable compliance review to the Minister of Employment and Immigration. In that instance, an independent review will be undertaken to study the findings of the original compliance review and advise the Minister of Employment and Immigration of the results.

### **5. Sanctions**

In the event that the results of the independent review indicate a failure to comply, sanctions will be applied including eventual exclusion from bidding on federal government contracts.

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS PROGRAM  
CRITERIA FOR IMPLEMENTATION

1. COMMUNICATION BY THE ORGANIZATION'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER TO EMPLOYEES, UNIONS AND/OR EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATIONS OF THE COMMITMENT TO ACHIEVE EQUALITY IN EMPLOYMENT THROUGH THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN.

The successful implementation of an employment equity program depends upon the degree of commitment made by the Chief Executive Officer and how this commitment is communicated to all employees.

The extent to which the respective union or employee association is involved in making that commitment and the degree of collaboration involved in developing and issuing an appropriate policy statement on the organization's position on employment equity are also major success factors.

2. ASSIGNMENT OF SENIOR PERSONNEL WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYMENT EQUITY.

A stated commitment by the Chief Executive Officer to implement employment equity must be supported by the assignment of a senior level individual with the necessary authority and responsibility to ensure the program's effectiveness. To be most effective, such an individual should have knowledge of the problems and concerns of designated group members\* and the status and ability needed to gain the cooperation of employees, employee association officials, and managers at all levels in the organization. He/she will also act as the organization's Employment Equity contact point with the federal government.

3. COLLECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF INFORMATION ON THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF DESIGNATED GROUP EMPLOYEES, BY OCCUPATION AND SALARY LEVELS AND IN TERMS OF HIRING, PROMOTION AND TERMINATION IN RELATION TO ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES.

The requirement for recording this and other employee-related information is to give the contractor sufficient information in order to establish objectives and priorities for an employment equity program, and give both the contractor and the government an indication of the results of the contractor's subsequent employment equity initiatives.

Contractors are encouraged to tabulate the type of data which are relevant to their respective needs. This should include information about training, lay-offs and retirements in addition to that relating to hiring, promotions and terminations of designated group members.

\* Designated groups are women, Native peoples, disabled persons and visible minorities.



The specific format for collecting this type of information is left to the discretion of the contractor. As an aid, the contractor may wish to take advantage of the format established for those firms falling under the authority of the Employment Equity Act.

4. ANALYSIS OF DESIGNATED GROUP REPRESENTATION WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION IN RELATION TO THEIR REPRESENTATION IN THE SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED WORKERS FROM WHICH THE SUPPLIER MAY REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO RECRUIT EMPLOYEES.

When the status of designated group employees within the organization has been determined, it is used to compare the in-house representation with the number of qualified designated group members available within the provincial, national or Census Metropolitan Area labour force. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, in conjunction with Statistics Canada, will provide the relevant data to use in the organizational planning of employment equity initiatives. It should be noted that while the availability of such data is as yet incomplete, the Government is taking a number of steps through the current census and other statistical work to assemble a more reliable data base. Notwithstanding the need to improve the data, it is also important to note that data analysis is only one factor among many in determining the degree to which employment equity has been or is being achieved.

5. ELIMINATION OR MODIFICATION OF THOSE HUMAN RESOURCE POLICIES, PRACTICES AND SYSTEMS, WHETHER FORMAL OR INFORMAL, SHOWN TO HAVE OR LIKELY TO HAVE AN UNFAVOURABLE EFFECT ON THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF DESIGNATED GROUP EMPLOYEES.

Frequently, employment practices and policies have unintentional adverse effects upon the recruitment, hiring, promotion and retention of designated group members. This is known as systemic discrimination.

It is important, therefore, that a review be undertaken of all procedures used in the recruitment, selection, training, promotion and termination of employees. Any policy, practice or system, whether formal or informal, which is found to have or is likely to have an unfavourable impact should be eliminated.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF GOALS FOR THE HIRING, TRAINING AND PROMOTION OF DESIGNATED GROUP EMPLOYEES. SUCH GOALS WILL CONSIDER PROJECTIONS FOR HIRING, PROMOTIONS, TERMINATIONS, LAY OFFS, RECALLS, RETIREMENTS AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE PROJECTED AVAILABILITY OF QUALIFIED DESIGNATED GROUP MEMBERS.

Having determined in which areas steps are needed to correct systemic discriminatory practices, the firm will be in a position to establish goals and timetables for the increased participation of designated groups in its various occupational categories. In setting goals, the organization should

bear in mind its longer term objective which is the proportional representation of designated group members in the company's workforce. As happens with all organizational goals, the pursuit of employment equity goals follows a policy decision and is integrated into the overall planning system.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORK PLAN FOR REACHING EACH OF THE GOALS IN 6 ABOVE.

Each of the goals should therefore be tied to a timetable with reasonable completion dates or deadlines for evaluation of results. Progress can then be periodically reviewed and the plan adjusted accordingly.

8. ADOPTION OF SPECIAL MEASURES WHERE NECESSARY TO ENSURE THAT GOALS ARE ACHIEVED INCLUDING THE PROVISION OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION AS REQUIRED.

Special measures may include special training courses in order to upgrade employees whose advancement may be hindered due to the lack of practical experience. Still others may mean day-care assistance, special counselling services or flexible work arrangements. In addition, the physical plant may have to be modified to accommodate wheelchairs, seeing eye dogs and communication devices for hearing impaired individuals. These are examples of reasonable accommodations designed to alleviate specific employment problems affecting the ability of designated group members to fully participate in employment.

9. ESTABLISHMENT OF A CLIMATE FAVOURABLE TO THE SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION OF DESIGNATED GROUP MEMBERS WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION.

Being hired is only the first step. An inhospitable work environment can affect both the quality of an employee's work, and his/her willingness to remain in an organization's employ. Awareness sessions for managers and staff will create a greater understanding of employment equity objectives and help dispel any misconceptions or feelings of resentment toward the program.

10. ADOPTION OF PROCEDURES TO MONITOR THE PROGRESS AND RESULTS ACHIEVED IN IMPLEMENTING EMPLOYMENT EQUITY.

An effective monitoring system is a necessary part of any employment equity program. Regular evaluations will determine the progress being made toward objectives and will also identify where there are needs for corrective action or adjustment.



11. AUTHORIZATION TO ALLOW REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION ACCESS TO THE BUSINESS PREMISES AND TO THE RECORDS NOTED IN 3. ABOVE IN ORDER TO CONDUCT ON-SITE COMPLIANCE REVIEWS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN IMPLEMENTING EMPLOYMENT EQUITY.

As a condition of certification, the organization or the company agrees to allow authorized CEIC officials access to the above-noted records as well as others which will indicate the extent of the organization's efforts and results.



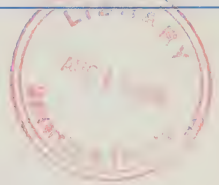
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# For release

July 29, 1986  
86-22

Minister announces details of Administrative Review



OTTAWA -- Hundreds of interview letters are being sent to persons eligible for the Administrative Review, details of which were announced today by Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration.

The Administrative Review of refugee claims, or "backlog clearance", began officially July 15. The government expects to grant landing to between two-thirds to three-quarters of claimants in the present backlog. Many of these claimants have been in Canada for over two years, and have demonstrated their ability to establish successfully here.

"Too many people have faced an uncertain future for too long," Mr. Weiner said, "and the most significant feature of this review is the capacity to land refugees quickly on humanitarian and compassionate grounds."

The review calls for a kind of "one-stop" service. Claimants are given appointments for selection interviews, and if they are successful, and medical and background checks are in order, they will be landed immediately.

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"We will be selecting people using several different criteria, including family ties, humanitarian and compassionate grounds, and economic factors," the Minister said. Special processing centres will be established in Québec, Ontario, and British Columbia, to deal with the large numbers of claimants in these provinces.

"Beginning today, information kits will be distributed to all persons in our inventories who are eligible for the review," said Mr. Weiner. "Everyone will have been notified regarding their eligibility not later than October 15. There is no need to register or contact the CEIC to initiate the process."

Interviews are scheduled to begin in August and the bulk will have been completed by April 1, 1987.

Details of the review are contained in the attached backgrounders.

For more information contact:

Sandra Nicholls                      (Public Affairs)                      (819) 994-2519

## Backgrounder - Regulations on Administrative Review

### Who is considered eligible for the review?

- Persons in Canada on May 21 who had made a refugee claim prior to midnight, May 21, at inquiry.
- Persons in Canada on May 21 who had been given an appointment to make an "in-status" claim or who had made an "in-status" claim prior to midnight, May 21.
- Persons who were in the enforcement process on or before midnight, May 21 (i.e. reported under section 20 or 27 of the Immigration Act) and who, prior to June 21, signified their intent to make a claim. Generally, this refers to persons who had been examined by an Immigration officer, who were the subjects of a report, and whose inquiries were not yet concluded.

### Are there any exclusions?

Ineligible persons include:

- Persons who were no longer in Canada on May 21,
- Persons already recognized as refugees;
- Persons with an oral hearing in progress before the Immigration Appeal Board;

- Persons who have been illegally in Canada and avoided deportation proceedings;
- Persons who did not apply for a redetermination of their claims.

How will people be assessed and selected?

- Those in the backlog who have close relatives established in Canada will be treated virtually the same as members of the family class.
- Others will be considered according to flexible criteria, to determine whether they are already established in Canada or are likely to do so within a reasonable period of time.
- A waiver of the above requirements will be sought for those who, while unable to meet the criteria, should be allowed to remain in Canada for humanitarian and compassionate reasons. (See second backgrounder for further details.)

What kind of selection criteria will be considered?

- Immigration officers will be asked to determine whether the claimant is successfully established and is able to support his or her family. In doing so, the following may be taken into account:
  - job stability;
  - length of employment; and
  - income and future financial prospects, compared to basic needs.
  
- Where the claimant is not yet successfully established, the officer will assess the claimant's overall potential to become established within a reasonable period of time, based on:
  - work history in former place of residence;
  - regional labour market conditions and occupational skills compared to Canadian requirements;



- education;
- ability to use English and French; and
- presence of relatives in Canada  
willing to offer financial or  
other basic assistance;
- other factors such as motivation and  
initiative.

What about security checks? Haven't lots of these people lost  
or destroyed their documents?

- All cases will be subject to background screening. Where  
identity is in doubt, applicants will be asked to agree to be  
fingerprinted.

What if a claimant refuses to be fingerprinted?

- Landing would be withheld until security screening was  
completed. However, he or she could attempt to establish  
identity through other means.

Does this mean claimants in the review don't need passports or visas to be landed?

- Yes. These requirements will be waived for the purpose of the review.

What about working? Can claimants go out and work?

- Those eligible under the review have been authorized, by an amendment to the regulations, to apply for an Employment Authorization. As with other refugee claimants, persons in the review will be exempt from the normal processing fees for employment authorizations.
- The usual fee for service for obtaining landed immigrant status will be levied, except for those cases where the applicants do not have sufficient means to pay because they are in receipt of social welfare or equivalent support from a non-governmental organization.

Why do the regulations specify selection on immigration criteria and not on humanitarian grounds?

- Anyone permitted to remain in Canada as a permanent resident needs to demonstrate that he or she can settle successfully and become self-supporting. The criteria -- although they relate to settlement -- do not, however, exclude people who should be allowed to remain for purely humanitarian reasons.

Those who cannot settle on their own would normally be required to leave Canada. As we are dealing with refugee claimants, however, we will do a further assessment on humanitarian grounds. This means that we will be seeking a general exemption from the requirement that people be able to settle in those instances where compelling humanitarian and compassionate factors are present and override the difficult settlement prospects.

Why can't you deal with this backlog on a country-by-country basis and thereby exclude the real abusers?

- Criteria which relate to nationality are not permitted under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Everyone within the backlog must be treated equally, by the application of universal criteria.

## Backgrounder - Policy Guidelines for Administrative Review

### What are policy guidelines?

- Policy guidelines are issued from national headquarters, to Immigration officers across the country. The guidelines are designed to ensure consistency in the application of the criteria contained in the regulations and the special authorities described in the Immigration Act.

### How are claimants assessed?

- All persons who wish to settle in Canada must show that they can settle successfully either on their own or with the help of close family members already legally resident in Canada. Claimants will be dealt with favourably and will be landed if they belong to the family class or meet criteria that measure their prospects of settling successfully, as set out in the new Regulations. (See second backgrounder for further details.) Claimants who don't meet these criteria will be assessed on additional humanitarian and compassionate considerations, set out in the policy guidelines.

### What is an example of a situation that would merit humanitarian and compassionate consideration?

- War, revolution, intercommunal violence or any other serious disruption of public order in the claimant's country of last permanent residence which would lead claimants to suffer imprisonment, a loss of livelihood or sanctions due to the violation of strict exit controls in their country of last permanent residence.

**How will Immigration officers make decisions on these kinds of situations?**

Great care will be taken to have up-to-date and unbiased information available on prevailing conditions in the claimant's country of last permanent residence.

Personal accounts given by claimants, with substantiating documentation, will also be used by the officer in assessing the humanitarian and compassionate aspects of cases. Country profiles and Amnesty International reports will be supplied for this use. Other sources may include recent newspaper and magazine articles, current television and radio reports. Information from credible contacts within non-governmental organizations and within the ethnic community may also be used.

If a claimant doesn't meet the definition of a Convention refugee, can he or she still qualify under humanitarian and compassionate grounds?

- Yes. It is important to remember that the purpose of the humanitarian assessment is to weigh any unusually harsh consequences for claimants or their families if claimants were to be removed to their country of last permanent residence. Although we will be assessing circumstances similar to those that would apply to a Convention refugee, the test is different.
- If a claimant's country of last permanent residence fits the required conditions and claimants can demonstrate that they or their families will suffer personally because of these conditions, approval on humanitarian or compassionate grounds will usually take place.
- The head of a family need not be the only family member to suffer the adverse effects as a result of being removed from Canada in order for the family as a whole to qualify. If the Immigration officer is satisfied that adverse effects could be experienced by any member of the family, this would normally be grounds for acceptance under the humanitarian or compassionate criteria.



What kinds of cases would not warrant humanitarian or compassionate treatment?

- Claimants who are from countries that are in turmoil but who cannot satisfy the Immigration officer that they have been or will be adversely affected by these events.
  
- Claimants who would suffer simple inconvenience or inconsequential financial burden if they were removed from Canada, would not normally be successful.

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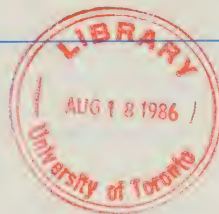
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# For release

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ate July 31, 1986

86-23

Appointments to the Immigration Appeal Board

OTTAWA -- The Honourable Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration, today announced five new appointments to the Immigration Appeal Board (IAB).

This announcement follows the passage in March of Bill C-55, which proclaimed membership expansion of the Immigration Appeal Board. The expansion of the IAB membership will increase the flexibility and capacity of the Board to deal with a greater number of cases.

Kathi Arkin and Gisèle Morgan have been appointed Vice-Chairmen of the IAB.

Kathi Arkin was appointed a member of the IAB in May, 1986. She received a Bachelor of Law with distinction from the University of Western Ontario and a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Manitoba. She was formerly a law partner in Toronto with the firm of Kelsey, Melnik and Hendler. She has demonstrated a keen interest in matters relating to Canadian immigration.

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Gisèle Morgan, a native of Coaticook, Québec, studied accounting at the University of Sherbrooke. She began her career as a real estate agent with Royal Trust and later became Branch Manager with Montreal Trust. She is currently Associate National Director of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada. Mrs. Morgan has been active in numerous community and political activities, having served as Vice-President of the St-Bruno Chamber of Commerce, as Executive Member of the St-Bruno & Sherbrooke Arts Foundation, and as a campaign worker for the Federal Progressive Conservative Party of Canada and the Québec Provincial Liberal Party.

Nurjehan Mawani, Nirmal Singh and Andrew Wlodyka have been appointed members of the Immigration Appeal Board.

Nurjehan Mawani, a native of Mombasa, Kenya, has a history of involvement with refugee and immigrant communities through her affiliation with the National Council of the Ismaili Community in the United Kingdom. She also served as Chairperson of the Ismaili Women's Organization of British Columbia. A resident of Vancouver, she is currently practicing law with a Vancouver law firm.

Nirmal Singh holds degrees in physics, mathematics and English. She has taught in Canada, the United States and India. As well, Ms. Singh received the Selkirk College Faculty Association Award for Excellence in Teaching, in 1984.

Andrew Wlodyka of Vancouver, has worked extensively in the area of immigration law. A practicing lawyer, Mr. Wlodyka has served on the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism, the Vancouver Multicultural Society and the Immigration Section of the British Columbia Bar Association. He has also lectured on immigration law for the Public Legal Education Society.

For further information contact:

Sandra Nicholls

(Public Affairs)

(819) 994-2519



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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

ate August 14, 1986

86-24



Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced the proclamation of Bill C-62, the Employment Equity Act.

The Employment Equity Act applies to all employers within federal jurisdiction who employ 100 or more people. The Act will assist women, aboriginal peoples, disabled persons and visible minorities overcome employment barriers.

Beginning in January 1987, employers must begin collecting information on their employment activities. Under the Act, each employer must report annually on workers' salary ranges and occupations. In addition, they are required to provide data on hirings, promotions and terminations of designated group members. Failure to report could result in a fine of up to \$50,000.



"Employers must begin instituting measures, including goals and timetables, for the hiring and training of target group members at all levels of their organizations," Mr. Bouchard said.

"Employers' annual reports about employment equity will be open to public scrutiny and the information will be made available to the Canadian Human Rights Commission," Mr. Bouchard added. "For the first time, the Human Rights Commission will have the data it needs to initiate its own investigations into discrimination in the workplace."

A consolidation of the employers' annual reports along with an analysis of results will be presented to Parliament each year by the Minister of Employment and Immigration.

The Employment Equity Act is part of a commitment by the government to employment equity that includes the Federal Contractors Program, which applies to firms doing business with the government.

"These measures are a major step forward in eliminating current employment barriers and promoting equality in the workplace," Mr. Bouchard said.

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# For release

te August 28, 1986  
86-26  
Canada introduces new visitor visa

OTTAWA -- Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration, announced today a new format for visitor visas as an added control to the entry of illegal migrants to Canada.

More difficult to reproduce, the new visa should curb the increasing usage of high quality visa forgeries.

"More and more people were using forgeries to gain entry to Canada", Minister Weiner said. "The new visa is a start in reducing these numbers. This is the first in a series of efforts to make documents for Canada more secure."

New security features which will make it more difficult to deceive airline agents and board airplanes destined for Canada include: raised printing, special colour blends, line swirls, and a latent image which appears when the visa is viewed from a certain angle.

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The new visa will become effective September 1, 1986 and will replace the format introduced January 1, 1982. Visitor visas issued prior to September 1st, 1986, will still be valid.

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For more information please contact:

Lucie De Blois

Public Affairs

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# For release

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September 3, 1986

86-27

For immediate release



Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced a major Work Sharing agreement with Air Canada.

Under the agreement, work sharing by 800 Air Canada employees will avert the layoff of 450 flight attendants.

Under work sharing, employees faced with temporary layoffs are retained by the employer. The available work is shared by employees in the work sharing unit agreeing to work fewer days per week and receive unemployment benefits for the time not worked.

"I am very pleased with the Air Canada Work Sharing agreement," said Mr. Bouchard. "It means that these employees will be spared the hardship of temporary layoff and Air Canada will also benefit by being able to retain trained flight attendants during a slower period."

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Under this National Agreement, separate regional agreements will be developed in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

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For further information:

Peter McCulloch

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

ate September 5, 1986

86-28

OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced the appointment of Mr. Jacques Vasseur as Chairman of the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council.

The Minister also announced that the mandate of Mr. Marcel-Guy Pépin has been extended for one more year as member of the Council.

"The Council," said Mr. Bouchard, "plays an important role within the operation of the department. It carries out studies of specific issues and provides valuable advice to me and the department. I am sure Mr. Vasseur, with his international experience in administration and development of human resources will strengthen the Council's effectiveness. This will benefit both the department and Canadians in the coming years."



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Mr. Vasseur is a specialist in marketing and human resource administration and also has experience in the management of large and medium sized businesses. Since 1974, Mr. Vasseur, has served as President and Senior Associate of Administration 2000 Inc., a firm which specializes in planning, training and human resource development for major corporations, as well as industrial communications and the administration of large projects. In the past few years, Administration 2000 has undertaken several significant projects in Canada, the United States and Europe.

From 1971 to 1973, Mr. Vasseur occupied a senior administrative position with ATCO Industries in Calgary. From 1968 to 1971, he worked for Bombardier and was responsible for setting up a distribution plant in Stockholm, Sweden. From 1964 to 1967, he was Director General of sales for McLaren Advertising and from 1960 to 1961, he was a member of a multi-disciplinary team in charge of drawing up and negotiating a 3-year collective agreement between ALCAN and 5,000 of its employees. Mr. Vasseur holds a degree from the Faculty of Science and Administration of Laval University. He was the President of "La Corporation professionnelle des administrateur agréés au Québec", Montreal chapter, in 1973.

He has organized a number of conferences on marketing and administration in Canada and abroad, notably in Munich (International Marketing Federation) and in Chicago (American Society of Engineers).

Mr. Marcel Guy Pépin, recommended by the "Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux", has a B.A. in industrial relations from l'Université de Montréal and, since 1977, he has been a researcher with the Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux, specializing in labour adjustment, unemployment insurance and economic studies.

For more information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe  
Minister's Office  
(819) 994-2482





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# For release

ate September 25, 1986  
86-29  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



Representatives from nine American states will visit Canada this fall to study how Canada's Industrial Adjustment Service (IAS) helps managers and employees work together to deal with plant closings and layoffs.

The United States Department of Labor and the National Governors' Association chose 18 representatives to gain hands-on training with the Canadian model.

"Over the past 20 years the Industrial Adjustment Service has promoted greater planning and co-operation in the labour market, factors that are crucial in helping workers and industry adapt to change," said Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard.

"American interest in this program testifies to its well-documented success," he added.

The Industrial Adjustment Service of Employment and Immigration Canada helps employers and workers cope with plant closings or downsizing and helps laid-off workers find new jobs. IAS has also helped management and labour work together to introduce new technologies and expand production.

IAS encourages the formation of joint management/labour committees, reflecting a belief that workers and management themselves can best handle major changes in the workplace. It also provides financial assistance for the joint management/labour committees.

U. S. representatives, during their one week training periods in Canada, will see first-hand how joint management/worker committees operate in regions across the country. IAS representatives have already provided training sessions in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere to more than 30 American states.

The Industrial Adjustment Service has offered to continue to provide technical assistance to those states which will soon be adapting the Canadian model to their programs.

The nine states participating in the training are Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, Iowa, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Arizona. The following regions will be acting as hosts: Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia.



# For release

ate September 25, 1986  
86-30

## Appointments to the Immigration Appeal Board



OTTAWA -- The Honourable Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration, today announced five new appointments to the Immigration Appeal Board (IAB). All appointments are for a two-year term.

Total membership of the IAB is now forty-two. The increase is in keeping with recent legislation which proclaimed an IAB membership expansion of up to fifty. This expansion will add to the flexibility and capacity of the Board to deal with a greater number of cases.

The new members are: Mr. Paul Arsenault, Mr. Easton Anthony Brown, Mr. Paul André Busque, Mr. Michel Doré and Mr. Rolland Julien. Biographical data on each of the new members is attached.

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For further information contact:

Len Westerberg

Minister's Office

(819) 953-0925



## Biographical Data

Mr. Easton Anthony Brown is Manager, Corporate Communications, at the Standard Life Assurance Company in Montreal. Mr. Brown has been active in multicultural organizations since 1976. He is currently a member of the Canadian Multiculturalism Council, the Centre for Research Action on Race Relations, the Jamaica Association of Montreal and the Montreal Caribbean Social Organization.

Director of the "Service des communications et de l'informatique" at "Le Collège de la Gaspésie", Mr. Paul Arsenault holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in education and administration and a Master of Arts degree in communications. He is an active member of several community and regional organizations including the "Conseil des communications de l'Est du Québec".

Mr. Paul André Busque is well known in economic and voluntary associations in his home area of Beauce, Québec. Mr. Busque has been a teacher and economic consultant at the "Regional Chaudière" for a number of years. He is currently Vice-Chairman of the provincial "Fédération des Sociétés d'Alzheimer du Québec".

A notary, Mr. Michel Doré has been working in his own firm since 1979. He is a founding member and sits on the "Conseil d'administration de la Fondation pour les vocations du Séminaire Marie-Reine du Clergé de Métabetchouan" and is Manager of the "Commission des Crédits de la Caisse populaire" in his home town of Métabetchouan.

Mr. Roland Julien has held many management positions in a variety of businesses in the province of Québec. Since 1982, he has been working as an agent for Sun Life of Canada. In his community of Trois-Rivières, Québec, Mr. Julien has been active in charitable organizations and has worked extensively with young people.

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date September 30, 1986  
86-31

## Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Unemployment Insurance

OTTAWA--Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced further details on the release of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Unemployment Insurance.

Mr. Bouchard stated that Mr. Forget requested further time to prepare the Report for public release. "Mr. Forget will retain a small staff to complete production," explained Mr. Bouchard, "and I anticipate that the Report will be presented to the government on November 30, 1986."

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For further information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe (Minister's Office) (819) 994-2482





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# For release

Date October 15, 1986

86-32

**Government response to the Standing Committee  
Report on Family Reunification**



OTTAWA -- The Honourable Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration, today tabled the government's response to the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Employment and Immigration on Family Reunification.

At the request of the government, the Standing Committee examined methods by which close family members abroad can be reunited more quickly with relatives in Canada. The Committee made recommendations for improvements to the immigration process as well as proposals to strengthen the management systems needed to guide immigration officers.

The government has accepted most of the recommendations made by the Standing Committee, reaffirming the government's commitment to the family class as the cornerstone of its immigration policy. The initiatives announced today should reunite families more quickly. The improved procedures will also shorten processing time for immigrants without family in Canada.

"I am grateful to the Standing Committee for identifying the broad areas that need change," said Mr. Weiner. "We have been able to respond positively to most of their recommendations. The Standing Committee's Ninth Report emphasizes the importance of a high standard of service to the public. I am committed to improve the quality of immigration service. The initiatives announced today are only the beginning of a process of revitalizing immigration services and streamlining procedures. I would hope that the Standing Committee will want to meet with me next year to review the progress made."

(See attached backgrounder)

For further information:

G. Maffre	Public Affairs	(819) 994-2519
L. Westerberg	Minister's Office	(819) 953-0925

Highlights  
of the Government Response to the  
Ninth Report of the Standing Committee  
on Labour, Employment and Immigration  
on Family Reunification

The government's response to the recommendations of the Standing Committee is largely favourable. The Committee's recommendations are meant to make the process faster and easier. The highlights of the government's response follow:

- improved service in Canada for sponsors of Family Class immigrants
  - a range of options to make it more convenient to file a sponsorship application
  - encouragement of self-completion of forms by providing more and better information
  - completed forms can be dropped off without formal interview
  - interviews available for those who need assistance, but the waiting period for sponsorship appointments reduced
- better service for family class immigrants overseas
  - complete sponsorship application packages more readily available
  - improved medical processing
  - more efficient security and background checks
  - consider a broader range of documentation to verify the existence of families ties
- improvement in sponsorship provisions
  - joint family and community resources to be taken into account
  - case-by-case assessment of duration of sponsorship obligation
- management issues
  - better training of foreign service officers in immigration law and interviewing skills
  - more emphasis on foreign language capability for officers in Canada and abroad
  - quality of interpretation services to be assessed
  - better efficiency through computer technology at posts abroad







# For release

ate October 29, 1986

86-34

## Appointments to the Immigration Appeal Board

OTTAWA -- The Honourable Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration, today announced seven new appointments to the Immigration Appeal Board (IAB). All appointments are for a two-year term.

Total IAB membership is now 49. The increase is in keeping with recent legislation which proclaimed an IAB membership expansion of up to 50. This expansion adds to the flexibility and capacity of the Board to deal with a greater number of cases.

The new members are: Mrs. Irene Chu, Mr. Cesar De Morais, Mrs. Taciana T.U. Jew, Mrs. Jean E. MacLeod, Mrs. Beverly J. Rayburn, Mr. Enerst A. Rotman and Mr. Irvin H. Sherman.

.../2

"These nominations reflect the government's commitment to appoint women and representatives of ethno-cultural communities to federal boards", Mr. Weiner said. "It is one of many steps in recognizing the contributions women and minority community organizations have made to our society".

Biographical data on the new Board members is attached.

For further information contact:

Len Westerberg

Minister's Office

(819) 953-0925

## Biographical Data

**Mrs. Irene Chu** of Gormley, Ontario, holds a Bachelor and Master's degree in English literature. Extensively involved in the Chinese community, she is a Member of the Council of Chinese Canadians in Ontario and Past Vice-President of the Chinese Canadian National Council. In addition, she was Director of the Urban Alliance on Race Relations and has coordinated and participated in a variety of special projects in the area of race relations. Most recently, she has served as Citizenship Court judge in the Toronto area.

**M. Cesar De Morais**, Manager of the National Bank of Canada's West Branch in Toronto, has been and remains an extremely active member of the ethnic community in his region. Some of his responsibilities have included: Past-President of the Council of Portuguese Communities of Ontario and Manitoba; Co-founder, treasurer and past Vice-President of the Federation of Portuguese Canadian Business and Professionals; Member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Toronto, and Member of the Toronto Chinese Business Association.

**Mrs. Taciana T.U. Jew** holds a Bachelor's degree in economics from York University and a Certificate in Business Administration from the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. She was currently Policy and Program Development Officer with the Housing Policy and Programs Division of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing in Toronto. She is extremely active in her community, holding Director positions in a variety of Filipino organizations and youth and women's groups. Most recently, she has served as Citizenship Court judge in the Toronto area.

A registered nurse, **Mrs. Jean MacLeod** has acquired extensive knowledge of immigration matters while working as Assistant to the Member of Parliament for Vancouver South. She has long involvement in health organizations in her community, including Member of the Board of Directors of the Holy Family Hospital and Member of the Education Committee and of the Task Force on Nursing Care of the B.C. Health Association.

A lawyer, **Mrs. Beverly J. Rayburn** of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is currently an investigator with the Office of the Ombudsman in the Province of Manitoba. She operated her own law practice from 1980 to 1983. She is active in Filipino associations in her community, including the Maples Filipino Association and the Filipino Basketball team.

**Mr. Ernest A. Rotman** is a long-time resident of Barrie, Ontario, where he has served four terms as a city alderman. He is an active member of the community and has served on many community organizations in addition to pursuing his business interests.

**Mr. Irvin H. Sherman, Q.C.**, has been a member of the Ontario Bar since 1968 and practices in Scarborough, where he has a particular interest in family and real estate law. Mr. Sherman is active in community organizations, especially those related to the concerns of the elderly and youth.



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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

Cover  
Public

# For release

Date

October 29, 1986  
86-35

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today tabled a Bill in the House of Commons that would amend the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act to extend the Variable Entrance Requirement and freeze the UI premium rates for one year.

The proposed changes to the UI Act are

- the current 10- to 14-week Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) would be extended until January 4, 1988.  
(Otherwise, the VER would end on January 4, 1987 and UI claimants would need a minimum of 14 weeks of insurable employment to qualify for benefits.)
- the UI premium rate would be frozen until December 31, 1987, at the same level as 1985 and 1986. These rates are \$2.35 per \$100 of insurable earnings for employees and \$3.29 per \$100 of insurable earnings for employers.

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"By extending the VER we will maintain the present level of protection for Canadian workers," said Mr. Bouchard. "A great number of claimants could otherwise be without benefits when they need income protection most."

"And we are proposing to keep the UI premium rate at its present level for 1987," he continued. "In this way we can avoid a large increase in costs to workers and their employers."

Mr. Bouchard said that these amendments to the Act will maintain the status quo while allowing sufficient time for review of the forthcoming recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry on UI.

Mr. Bouchard also announced the 1987 minimum and maximum insurable earnings figures for UI as \$106 and \$530 per week respectively. These figures, which are used to calculate UI benefits and premiums, will come into effect January 1, 1987.

"These new figures for 1987 ensure that the UI program continues to provide Canadian workers with adequate protection," explained Mr. Bouchard.

(See attached backgrounders)

For further information: Richard Fix (Public Affairs)  
(819 994-2519)

## Backgrounder #1

### Extension of the Variable Entrance Requirement

The Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) first came into effect in December 1977. It allows Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants to qualify for benefits based on the difficulty of finding and keeping work. It is based on the unemployment rate in each of the 48 economic regions in Canada.

In an economic region with a high level of unemployment a claimant could need as few as 10 weeks of insurable work to qualify for UI benefits. In an economic region with a low level of unemployment a claimant could need as many as 14 weeks.

UI claimants would continue to qualify for unemployment insurance benefits based on the VER and the unemployment rate in the economic region where they live.

#### How the VER works

<u>Regional rate of unemployment</u>	<u>Weeks of insurable employment in the qualifying period</u>
6.0 % and under	14
over 6.0 % - 7.0 %	13
over 7.0 % - 8.0 %	12
over 8.0 % - 9.0 %	11
over 9.0 %	10

Minimum and Maximum Insurable Earnings figures for 1987

For 1987, the maximum level of income that can be insured each week, or the **maximum weekly insurable earnings**, will be \$530, an increase of \$35 from the 1986 level.

This means that the maximum weekly UI benefit, which is 60 per cent of a worker's average insurable earnings, will rise to \$318 (from \$297 in 1986).

Employees must earn a certain minimum amount to be insured under the UI program. Measured in dollars, the minimum is equal to 20 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings - \$106 a week in 1987. (For workers who earn less than \$106 a week, the minimum requirement can also be met by working 15 hours a week for the same employer.)

UI claimants, whose net income (including UI benefits) for the tax year 1987 is over \$41,340, will have to repay a portion of their UI benefits. (In any year, the upper income limit is equal to 1.5 times the maximum **yearly** insurable earnings. For the 1986 tax year, the limit is \$38,610.)

The increase in the maximum figure reflects an average increase in wages for Canadian workers over the most recent eight-year period. While the maximum has more than tripled since 1972, the percentage of workers who earn less than the maximum is the same - 60-70 per cent.

### Backgrounder #3

#### How 1987 maximum insurable earnings are set

Maximum weekly insurable earnings are used to determine the maximum weekly contributions and maximum weekly benefit.

The 1987 figure is the result of two separate calculations.

- 1) First, the **earnings index** must be calculated. This is the ratio of an eight-year moving average of **employees' annual average earnings** (from 1978 to 1985) to an eight-year base average (from 1966 to 1973).\*
- 2) The next calculation is to multiply the maximum insurable earnings for 1975 and the earnings index for 1987. This result is rounded to the nearest multiple of \$5. This is the maximum weekly insurable earnings figure used by the Commission.

**Minimum weekly insurable earnings** are 20 per cent of maximum insurable earnings.

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\*Employees' annual average earnings are calculated from the average of annual salaries or wages for Canadian workers, as determined by Revenue Canada, Taxation from T4 Supplementary slips.

Comparison of premium rates

(1984 - 1987)

	Maximum insurable earnings	Premium rate		Maximum weekly contribution		Maximum annual contribution	
		EE	ER	EE	ER	EE	ER
		\$		\$		\$	
1984	\$425	2.30	3.22	9.78	13.69	508.56	711.88
1985	\$460	2.35	3.29	10.81	15.13	562.12	786.76
1986	\$495	2.35	3.29	11.63	16.28	604.76	846.56
1987	\$530	2.35*	3.29*	12.46*	17.44*	647.92*	906.88*

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EE - employee contribution

ER - employer contribution (1.4 times the employee contribution)

\*Based on a Bill given First Reading on October 29, 1986

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date

October 30, 1986

86-36

**Minister announces 1987 immigration levels**



OTTAWA -- Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration, today tabled the Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels.

The report sets an overall immigration level for 1987 of 115,000 to 125,000. This figure is up from the planning level of 105,000 to 115,000 for 1986, announced last fall.

"This year's report confirms the government's position that a moderate and controlled increase in immigration levels is desirable and necessary for the country's social and economic growth," Mr. Weiner said. "It recognizes the significant contribution immigrants make to Canada's economic well-being by giving impetus to capital expansion, job creation for Canadians and consumer demand for Canadian goods and services."

.../2



"The 1987 increase will also help forestall a projected decline in the Canadian population after the turn of the century," the Minister added. "The projected numbers also support Canada's tradition of social justice, compassion and equity, and reflect our nation's multicultural character."

The Family Class continues to be the cornerstone of immigration policy with the projected admission for 1987 remaining at 45,000, reflecting the stability that has existed in this component in recent years.

The government is responsive to sponsorship requests and is committed to reducing delays in the processing of Family Class applications. This was evident in the government's response on October 15, 1986, to the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Labour, Employment and Immigration on Family Reunification.

The emphasis in 1987, will be placed on achieving the high end of the announced range. This will be done by targetting the bulk of the increase to the Independent Classes. The list of occupational groups has been expanded and the demographic factor consideration in the selection system is being increased from five to 10 points. The business immigration level will remain the same.

The figure of 17,000 for Convention Refugees and members of the Designated Classes reflects an expected increase of 1,000 in the number of private sponsorships. The 1987 figure of 12,000 government-sponsored refugees has been maintained at last year's level. It reflects a balance of such factors as federal capacity, provincial concerns, the perceptions of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and a broad synthesis of public opinion about the level of Canada's commitment.

"Canada continues to be an important country of refugee resettlement. Our wide-ranging consultations have indicated broad support for these initiatives," said the Minister. He also emphasized the international recognition of our efforts through the award of the Nansen Medal.

"To be effective, though, our refugee program must be based on a fair and equitable immigration program," he added. "We are committed to curbing abuse of the refugee determination process. To achieve this, legislation on refugee determination will be tabled later this fall. It will assist genuine refugees in need of protection and discourage abuse."

The government will carefully review the selection system itself in the spring of 1987 as part of a general review of immigration levels policy for 1988 and beyond.

The 1986 Report on Future Immigration Levels is the result of intensive study and Canada-wide consultation with provincial governments, non-governmental organizations, and private citizens.

"What this year's report points to is an increase in levels which will have tremendous potential for Canada's economic growth and help delay any effect of a population decline on Canada's future," the Minister said. "The report is also important, in that it reflects the government's commitment to maintaining a fair and compassionate immigration program backed up by solid management and tangible controls."

For more information:

Len Westerberg	Minister Office	(819) 953-0925
Gerry Maffre	Public Affairs	(819) 994-2519

## Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### 1987 Immigration Level and Components

The Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels, which was tabled today in the House of Commons by the Honourable Gerry Weiner, Minister of State (Immigration), confirms that the 1987 planning range for immigration to Canada is 115,000 to 125,000, as announced on October 31, 1985.

The report indicates that the federal government is committed to achieving the higher end of the 1987 planning range.

It is important to note that the announced level is not a target, quota, or ceiling, but rather a figure for planning purposes.

The following component planning levels are also announced:

#### THE 1987 IMMIGRATION LEVEL AND ITS COMPONENT PLANNING RANGES

##### Component

Family Class .....	45,000
Refugees and Designated Classes.....	17,000*
Humanitarian (Special Measures).....	5,000-- 8,000
Selected Workers:	
Principal Applicants.....	17,000--20,000
Spouses and Dependants.....	17,000--21,000
Business Immigrants:	
Principal Applicants.....	4,000
Spouses and Dependants.....	8,000
Retirees.....	2,000
TOTAL.....	115,000-125,000

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\*Includes 12,000 government-assisted and an estimate of 5,000 privately sponsored.

### The Annual Refugee Plan for 1987

Canada's annual plan for the resettlement of government-assisted refugees is being maintained at 12,000. Regional allocations, which are unchanged from 1986, are shown in the following table.

#### GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED REFUGEE ALLOCATIONS, 1987

Eastern Europe	3,100
Southeast Asia	3,200
Latin America	3,200
Africa	1,000
The Middle East	900
Other World Areas	300
Funded Management Reserve	<u>300</u>
TOTAL	12,000

It should be noted that, in addition to the 12,000 places allocated for government-assisted refugee resettlement in 1987, the government will also admit, without limitation, such numbers of refugees as private groups in Canada choose to sponsor. For planning purposes, a figure of 5,000 has been indicated. It should also be understood that each year Canada admits people who, although not refugees, are accepted under relaxed criteria because of their special needs. The number who could be admitted depends upon the nature and magnitude of special situations which could occur in other countries. Based upon last year's experience, the figure shown for 1987 planning purposes is 5,000 to 8,000.

## THE LEVELS CONTROL FACTOR IN THE IMMIGRANT SELECTION CRITERIA

On January 1, 1986, a revised selection ("points") system for Assisted Relatives and other Independent immigrants came into effect. This revised system introduced a new factor, levels control, for which up to ten units of assessment ("points") may be awarded. This factor is intended to help ensure that actual landings are numerically consistent with announced immigration levels, and the number of units assigned may, therefore, be adjusted upward or downward from time to time. Five units of assessment were assigned effective January 1, 1986.

Effective October 30, 1986, ten units of assessment will be awarded under the levels control factor. This upward adjustment is consistent with the federal government's announced intention to achieve the higher end of the 1987 immigration levels planning range of 115,000 to 125,000. Raising the units of assessment awarded under the levels control factor will, in effect, give an additional five-point "bonus" to qualified applicants. A chart showing the factors and units of assessment in the immigrant selection criteria is below.

### SELECTION CRITERIA FOR ASSISTED RELATIVES AND OTHER INDEPENDENT IMMIGRANTS

FACTOR	UNITS OF ASSESSMENT	NOTES
Education	12 maximum	
Specific Vocational Preparation	15 maximum	
Experience	8 maximum	
Occupation	10 maximum	0 units is an automatic processing bar unless applicant has arranged employment
Arranged Employment	10	
Age	10 maximum	10 units if 21 to 44; 2 units deducted for each year under 21 or over 44
Knowledge of Official Language(s)	15 maximum	
Personal Suitability	10 maximum	
Levels Control	10 maximum	Set at 10 units effective Oct. 30, 1986
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>PASS MARK</b>	<b>70</b>	
Bonus for Assisted Relatives	10	If application is accompanied by an undertaking of assistance



# OCCUPATIONS OPEN TO PROSPECTIVE INDEPENDENT IMMIGRANTS

MANAGERIAL & ADMINISTRATIVE OCCUPATIONS		
		Units
1131	Managers, Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	1
1132	Managers, Social Sciences	10
1134	Administrators, Medicine and Health	10
1135	Financial Management Occupations	8
1136	Personnel and Industrial Management Occupations	10
1137	Sales and Advertising Management Occupations	10
1141	Purchasing Management Occupations	10
1143	Production Management Occupations	10
1145	Management, Construction Operations	10
1147	Transport and Communications Operations Management Occupations	10
1171	Financial Officers	1
1173	Organization and Methods Analysts	10
1174	Personnel Management Occupations	10
1175	Industrial, Commercial Purchasing Officers	10
1176	Inspectors and Regulatory Officers, Non-Government	10

OCCUPATIONS IN NATURAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND MATHEMATICS		
2111	Chemists	1
2113	Physicists	1
2114	Meteorologists	1
2117	Physical Science Technologists	10
2131	Agriculturalists and Related Scientists	5
2133	Biologists and Related Scientists	1

2135	Life Sciences Technologists and Technicians	5
2141	Architects	1
2142	Chemical Engineers	1
2143	Civil Engineers	1
2144	Electrical Engineers	1
2145	Industrial Engineers	5
2147	Mechanical Engineers	1
2151	Metallurgical Engineers	10
2155	Aerospace Engineers	5
2157	Nuclear Engineers	5
2161	Surveyors	10
2163	Draughtspersons	10
2165	Architectural and Engineering Technologists	1
2181	Statisticians and Actuaries	5
2183	Systems Analysts	1

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#### OCCUPATIONS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

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2311	Economists	1
2313	Sociologists and Social Scientists	1
2315	Psychologists	8
2331	Social Workers	10
2351	Librarians, Archivists and Conservators	10
2353	Library, Museum, and Archival Science Technicians	8
2391	Educational and Vocational Counsellors	10

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#### OCCUPATIONS IN MEDICINE AND HEALTH

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3115	Veterinarians	5
3117	Osteopaths and Chiropractors	10

3131	Non-Supervisory Graduate Nurses	10
3137	Physiotherapists, Occupational and Other Therapists	1
3152	Dieticians and Nutritionists	8
3153	Optometrists	10
3154	Dispensing Opticians	10
3155	Radiological Technicians	10
3156	Medical Laboratory Technologists	10
3157	Denturists and Dental Technicians/Hygienists	10

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#### ARTISTIC, LITERARY, PERFORMING ARTS OCCUPATIONS

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3313	Product and Interior Designers	5
3314	Advertising and Illustrating Artists	10
3315	Photographers and Camera Operators	10
3337	Radio and Television Announcers	10
3351	Publication Writers and Editors	8

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#### ACCOUNT RECORDING OCCUPATIONS

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4111	Executive and Specialized Secretaries	10
4151	Production Co-ordinators	10
4192	Claim Adjusters and Service Representatives	10

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#### SALES OCCUPATIONS

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5131	Scientific and Technical Commodities Salespersons/advisors	1
5133	Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Commercial Salespersons	10
5171	Group Insurance Representatives	10
5172	Appraisers and Business Valuers	10

5173	Securities Salespersons	10
5174	Advertising Salespersons	10
5177	Business Services, Sales	8
5191	Buyers, Wholesale and Retail Trade	1

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#### SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

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6111	Fire Fighting Occupations	10
6113	Police Agents and Investigators, Private	10
6141	Funeral Directors, Embalmers and Related Occupations	8

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#### PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

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8131	Metal Smelting, Converting and Refining Occupations	10
8137	Moulding and Metal Casting Occupations	10
8146	Metal Processing Inspectors	10
8155	Forming Occupations: Clay, Glass, Stone	8
8165	Chemical Distilling and Carbonizing Occupations	8
8251	Cellulose Pulp Preparing Occupations	10
8253	Papermaking and Finishing Occupations	10

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#### MACHINING OCCUPATIONS

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8311	Tool and Die Making Occupations	5
8313	Machinist and Machine Tool Occupations	10
8316	Inspecting and Testing Occupations, Metal Machining	10
8331	Forging Occupations	8
8334	Metal Working Machine Operators	10
8336	Metal Inspecting and Testing Occupations	8

8373	Abrading and Polishing Occupations: Clay, Glass Stone and Related Materials	8
8395	Mould and Pattern Makers	5

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**PRODUCT FABRICATING AND ASSEMBLING OCCUPATIONS**

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8511	Engine and Related Equipment Fabricating and Assembling Occupations	10
8513	Motor Vehicle Fabricating and Assembling	10
8526	Metal Products - Inspectors	10
8531	Electrical Equipment Fabricating and Assembling	10
8533	Electrical Repairing and Installation Occupations	10
8535	Other Electronic Repairing and Installation	10
8536	Electronic Equipment Inspectors	10
8537	Electronic Equipment Repairers	10
8557	Milliners, Hat and Cap Makers	5
8562	Upholsterers	10
8581	Motor-Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers	10
8582	Aircraft Mechanics and Repairers	10
8584	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	10
8585	Business Machine Repairers	10
8586	Inspecting and Testing Occupations, Equipment Repair	8
8587	Watch and Clock Repairers	8
8588	Precision Instrument Installers and Repairers	10
8593	Paper Product Fabricating and Assembling	10

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**ELECTRICAL POWER, LIGHTING, COMMUNICATIONS OCCUPATIONS**

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8735	Communications Equipment Installers and Repairers	10
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### TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATION OCCUPATIONS

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9111	Air Pilots, Flight Officers and Flight Engineers	10
9131	Locomotive Operating Occupations	10
9133	Conductors and Brake Workers, Railway	10
9135	Railway Transport Operating Support Occupations	10

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### OTHER EQUIPMENT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS

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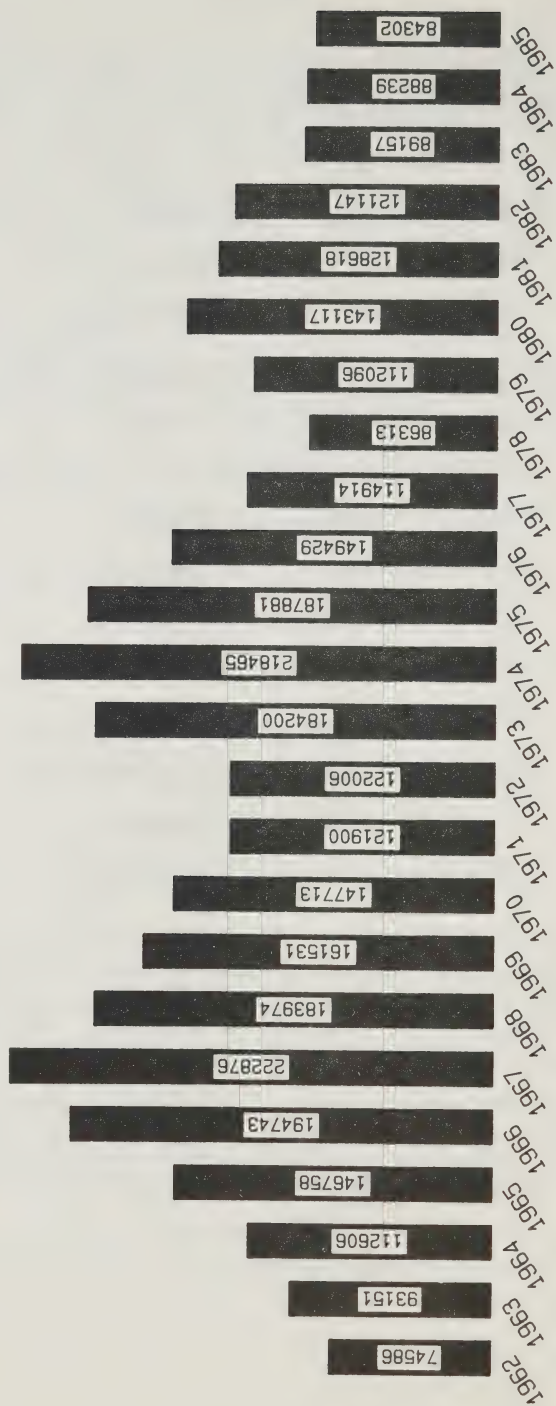
9512	Printing Press Occupations	10
9514	Printing - Engraving Occupations	10
9515	Photo-engraving Occupations	10
9531	Electrical Power Plant Operators	10
9533	Stationary Engine Operators	10
9535	Water Purification - Plant Operators	10
9537	Pump and Pipeline Equipment Operators	10
9551	Broadcasting Equipment Operators	10
9555	Audio-Video Equipment Operators	8

#### Notes

1. Applicants who must be licensed in Canada to practice their profession are required to obtain evidence from authorities in the province in which they intend to settle. (Reference: Immigration Manual, chapters 4:13, 4:15, 4:16, and 4:40).
2. Applicants who are destined to or declare their intention to seek employment with a Canadian university or college should be processed only if they have acceptable arranged employment. (Form EMP 2151) (Reference: Immigration Manual, chapter 4:17).



# ANNUAL LANDINGS, 1962-1985

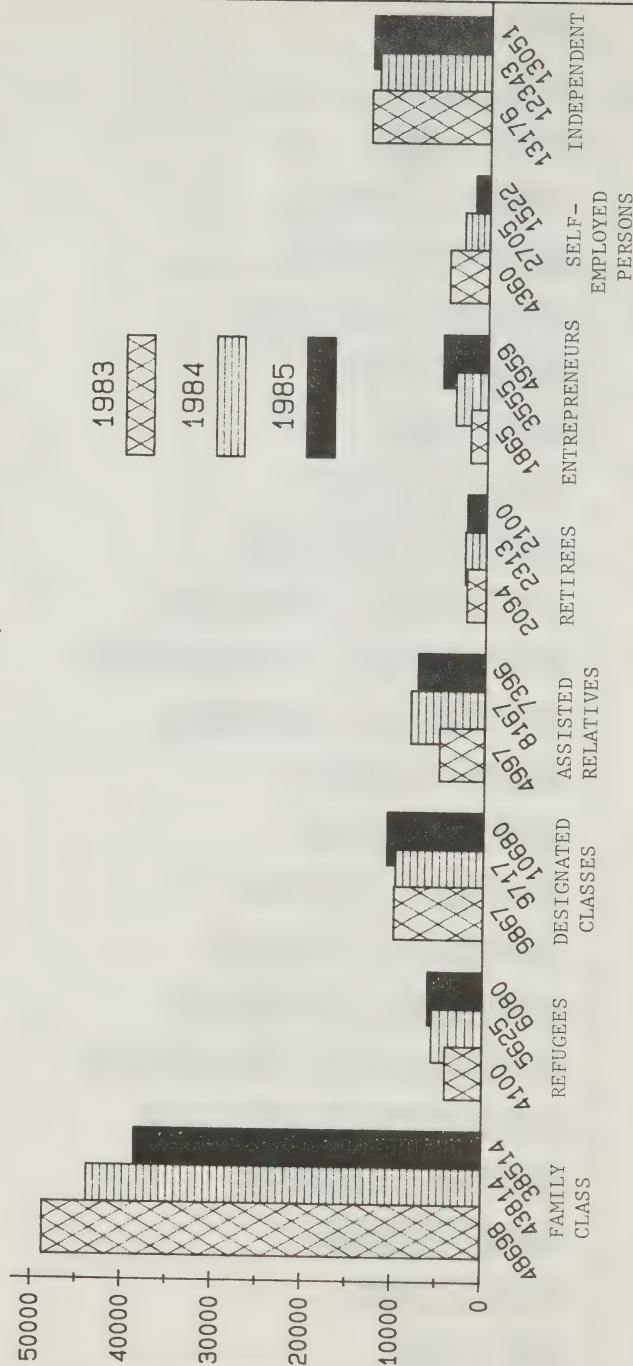


**IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, 1985:  
ANNOUNCED AND ACTUAL LANDINGS**

COMPONENT	ANNOUNCED	ACTUAL
FAMILY CLASS	45,000	38,514
REFUGEES & DESIGNATED CLASSES	15,000	16,760
SPECIAL MEASURES	5,000---8,000	9,122
SELECTED WORKERS DEPENDANTS	5,500---6,500 5,500---6,500	6,584 4,741
BUSINESS IMMIGRATION DEPENDANTS	2,200 4,800	1,956 4,525
RETIREEES	2,000	2,100
TOTAL	85,000--90,000	84,302

Source: Policy and Program Development Branch, CEIC.

# LANDINGS BY CLASS 1983, 1984, 1985



Source: Policy and Program Development Branch, CEIC.

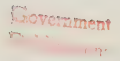
# REFUGEE AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS, DECEMBER 31, 1985

	Gov't. Assisted Refugee Admissions	Announced Allocation	Privately Funded* Refugee Admissions	Special Program Landings	Claims in Canada RSAC	Total
Eastern Europe	2517	2200	1290	761	46	4614
Indochina	4410	3700	1707	-	6	6123
Africa	792	1000	165	-	90	1047
Middle East	440	800	283	1363	328	2414
Latin America	3139	3000	247	665	401	4452
Others	265	200	101	407	325	1098
Reserve	-	100	-	-	-	-
Total	11563	11000	3793	3196	1196	19748

\*Includes those arriving at ports of entry during the calendar year with immigrant visas, and, where known, those processed abroad on an emergency basis who enter on the strength of a Minister's Permit pending landing after full compliance with the Act and Regulations is demonstrated.

Source: Policy and Program Development Branch, CEIC.





# For release

Date 86-37

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OTTAWA -- Minister of Employment and Immigration Benoît Bouchard today announced that Canada Career Week will be held November 2-8, 1986.

"Canada Career Week encourages young people to get involved in planning their careers," Mr. Bouchard said.

"This year's theme, 'Skills Are Your Passport', recognizes the importance of technical, creative and personal skills in preparing for jobs and careers."

As part of Canada Career Week, educational and community organizations and Canada Employment Centres will be organizing events in a number of communities across Canada. These events will bring together community leaders, groups of employers and students to discuss students' career paths and skill requirements. Canada Career Week is co-sponsored by the University and College Placement Association and the Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association.

- 30 -

For further information, contact: Élodie d'Ombrain  
Public Affairs, CEIC  
(819) 953-1314







CAI  
MI

-R21

# For release

Date

November 13, 1986

86-38

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



Environment Minister Tom McMillan, on behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard, announced today that \$403,200 will be provided for a computer-based training program for the seafood industry in Prince Edward Island. The two-year pilot project comes under the Innovations program of the Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS).

The project will be based at Holland College in Summerside which has developed training materials within its fisheries technology program.

"The project involves development and testing of a new application for computer-based education," Mr McMillan said. "It will help provide on-the-job training to improve quality control and increase production of seafood products."

.../2

The project is supported by the federal and provincial departments of Fisheries and the P.E.I. Department of Industry. The P.E.I. Seafood Processors Association, Summerside Sea Products and the Tignish Fisheries Co-op also endorse the project. It will be carried out in three phases and tested in three to five P.E.I. fish-processing plants.

"If the project is successful, the techniques that are developed can be applied to fish processing plants in other Atlantic provinces and may be particularly suitable for remote areas such as northern Newfoundland and Labrador," Mr McMillan said.

The Minister noted that "in order to remain competitive, seafood processing managers and workers need on-site training to meet the demands of the market for higher quality products and increased production."

For more information, contact: Peter McCulloch  
Public Affairs  
(819)953-1315

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



CANADA

Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

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# For release

ate November 14, 1986  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
86-39



Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced that Renfrew County, including Renfrew, Arnprior, Pembroke, Deep River, Eganville and Barry's Bay in Ontario, has been selected as a community for assistance under the Community Futures program of the Canadian Jobs Strategy.

Community Futures is a \$125 million program designed to help communities which are faced with major layoffs and chronic unemployment and to develop new employment opportunities.

"Despite high unemployment in Renfrew County, there is strong evidence that it has the potential for economic recovery," the Minister said.

"Community Futures builds on the existing strengths of the communities, allowing them to pull together and decide for themselves what are the best ways of dealing with their economic problems."

A Community Futures Committee composed of local business, government, labour and community representatives will be established. Through Community Futures, funds will be provided during the next two years to help the Committee take a realistic look at the opportunities for developing and diversifying the local economy. The amount to be spent in Renfrew County will depend, in part, on the Committee's recommendations.

The Renfrew County Small Business Support and Development Corporation has been providing advice, loans or loan guarantees to small entrepreneurs since May 1985 in Renfrew County. This corporation has been successful in generating and preserving jobs and will continue to be supported by Employment and Immigration Canada. In the context of Community Futures, this corporation could become a Business Development Centre and be part of this program.

The Community Futures Committee may recommend one or more program options under Community Futures to help workers start businesses, learn new skills or relocate to seek jobs.

(see attached backgrounder)

For more information, contact: Ken Gelok  
(416) 224-4681

## Community Futures Backgrounder

Community Futures builds on the strengths and resilience of communities hit hard by mass layoffs, closures, chronic unemployment or economic decline. The program encourages communities to develop initiatives on their own.

Community Futures supports local business leaders, labour, government and other interest groups to identify, develop and undertake measures to help their communities adjust to change. It's targetted to communities outside metropolitan areas that are in the greatest need.

Employment and Immigration Canada selects these communities in close consultation with the provinces, territories and other federal departments. Once selected, the community is encouraged to set up a local Community Futures committee with representation from business, labour, government and other interest groups. The committee chooses program options most suitable for the community's needs.

### The Options

The Community Futures committee can choose from the following program options:

Business Development Centres which provide locally managed technical and advisory services to small businesses as well as loan investment assistance of up to \$75,000 per firm from a \$1.5 million investment fund;



Self-Employment Incentives providing \$180 a week for one year to enable unemployed individuals to start their own business;

Training assistance for the purchase of courses in approved institutions for training the employed, self-employed, or unemployed;

Relocation and Exploratory assistance for individuals or groups of workers to relocate to jobs in other locales; and

Community Initiative Fund which will match funds from other sources for local projects designed to generate new permanent jobs.

Program options are available to selected Community Futures communities for up to a five-year period. Community Futures allows communities to initiate solutions and choose programs that are closely tailored to the local needs.

CAI  
MI  
- R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 28, 1986

86-41



In response to recent press reports, Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced that Canadair Ltd. of Montreal will follow the government's "Canadians first policy" in selecting aeronautical workers for production of the Challenger and to upgrade the CL-215 Water Bomber.

"It is the policy of this government, and it will continue to be our policy, to hire Canadians first. "My department will assess and determine if there are any Canadians who are qualified to do this work before granting permission to Canadair to employ temporary foreign workers," Mr. Bouchard said.

The Minister noted that the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) was advised by Canadair that it would be advertising in the United Kingdom and France for approximately 30 temporary workers for the upgrading of the CL-215 and the production of Challenger.

Mr. Bouchard said that CEIC has already determined that the availability of skilled aeronautical workers is low in Canada.

"Nevertheless, we will ensure that every effort is made to make a Canada-wide search for skilled workers before granting permission to Canadair to bring in foreign workers," he added.

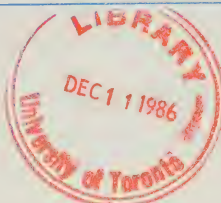
For further information, contact:

Marion Morrison  
Public Affairs  
953-1316

CAI  
MI  
- R21Minister of Employment  
and ImmigrationMinistre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date December 1, 1986  
86-42  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard announced today the approval of \$246,000 for a Canadian Jobs Strategy project that will allow 13 Quebec companies to collaborate on developing and marketing high technology products. The project will be coordinated by the Fondation de recherche appliquée de technologie physique de la Pocatière Inc.

The project will develop quality control equipment in the agrifood sector, an automated packaging system for peat, and automated control of high tension lines for Hydro-Quebec.

In addition to the new products, which individual companies would be unable to develop on their own, this innovative project will explore one possible way of creating skilled jobs in the high technology field.

"Canada must compete for a share of the high technology market with industrialized countries that have a larger economic base," Mr. Bouchard said. "This initiative should offer developmental and marketing solutions for three high technology product lines. It should also provide a model for cooperative efforts by other Canadian companies facing international competition."

The projet is funded under the Innovations program, a component of the Canadian Jobs Strategy, which encourages new ways of generating growth in the Canadian labour market.

(see attached backgrounder)

For further information, contact:

Diane Ross  
Public Affairs  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
(819) 953-1312

## **Backgrounder**

This project, set up by the Fondation de recherche appliquée de technologie physique de La Pocatière Inc, is estimated to cost \$1,120,000 and will be financed, in part, by Employment and Immigration Canada. The purpose of the project is to create three different contexts of industrial linkage and to show the advantages of this approach to Canadian industry as a whole.

The linking concept was first developed in Japan at the end of the last war. It was, in fact, the principle which enabled Japan to reach its current industrial status, surpassed only by the United States. The concept involves creating a structure for collaboration and consultation between several companies, without the companies belonging to a pyramid or having any corporate financial ties.

The consultative approach being pursued in the Quebec project is intended to facilitate the development and marketing of high technology products, which none of the participating companies could do alone. By combining the different strengths of various companies, international marketing of three automated systems is made possible. These initiatives also demonstrate one possible solution for generating high-quality and well-paying jobs in the Canadian high technology sector.



The three initiatives and the participating companies are:

- 1) Development of automated quality control equipment in the agrifood sector, involving:

Culinar Inc.

Ecochimie

La Fondation de recherche appliquée de technologie physique  
de La Pocatière Inc.

Pocatec Ltée

Lavalin

- 2) Development of an automated system for controlling high tension branch lines in the Hydro-Québec network, involving:

Hydro-Québec

Hydro-Québec International

IREQ and the Fondation de recherche appliquée de technologie  
physique de La Pocatière Inc.

Montel Inc.

- 3) Development of an automated system for packaging peat, involving:

La Tourbe du Saint-Laurent Ltée

Les Entreprises Premier

La Fondation de recherche appliquée de technologie physique  
de La Pocatière Inc.

Le Laboratoire CQIP/ produits mécaniques (subcontractor of  
the Fondation de recherche appliquée).





821

# For release

Date December 5, 1986  
86-43  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced funding of \$34,565 under the Innovations program of the Canadian Jobs Strategy to train deaf people to teach sign language.

The training program will be carried out by the University of New Brunswick and the New Brunswick Co-ordinating Council on Deafness.

"Since there is no comprehensive program for teaching sign language to the deaf in Canada, this pilot project is expected to have a national impact as qualified instructors emerge from the training and spread across the country," Mr. Bouchard said.

The training portion of the project will involve 20 students who are already adept at sign language. The students, during the three-week training period, will be taught the techniques of teaching sign language in a program that will serve as a model for others across Canada.

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Graduates of the program will be qualified as a master instructor or assistant instructor of sign language.

The University of New Brunswick has been involved in sign language interpretation for three years and has an extensive inventory of print and audio-visual material on deaf culture.

The New Brunswick Co-ordinating Council on Deafness, co-sponsor of the program, is the umbrella organization for groups involved with the deaf in New Brunswick.

- 30 -

For more information, contact: Peter McCulloch  
Public Affairs  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
(819) 953-1315

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-R21

# For release

ate December 15, 1986

86-44



OTTAWA -- Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration, has announced streamlined processing for visitors from certain countries in eastern Europe and the far east.

Effective November 3, friends or relatives of these visitors were no longer required to complete a sponsorship form (IMM 683) at their local Canada Immigration Centre. The form's original purpose was to confirm to the visa office abroad that care and financial support in Canada would be available to the visitors due to currency restrictions in effect in their countries of origin.

"However, during our review of quality of service, it became clear that this step was simply no longer necessary," said the Minister.

.../2



"We eliminated it, and in doing so, we eased the paper burden for the CICs and posts overseas. And more importantly, shortened the overall processing time: people won't have to wait as long."

In 1985, approximately 23,000 people across Canada had to complete this sponsorship form.

Visitors from the countries affected will still be subject to the standard procedures carried out in issuing visitor visas. Mr. Weiner said that these procedures will continue to provide a solid measure of control for Canada.

A list of the countries is attached.

For more information:

Robert Greenslade

Public Affairs

(819) 994-2519

Canadian citizens and permanent residents are no longer required to contact Canada Immigration Centres in Canada in order to have friends or relatives from the following countries visit them.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Nearest Canadian Embassy</u>
Afghanistan	Canadian Embassy G.P.O. Box 1042 Islamabad, Pakistan
Albania	Canadian Embassy Kneza Milosa 75 11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Bulgaria	Canadian Embassy Kneza Milosa 75 11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
People's Republic of China	Canadian Embassy 10 San Li Tun Road Chao Yang District, Beijing People's Republic of China
Cuba	Canadian Embassy Apartado Postal 105-05 Mexico 11560 DF, Mexico
Czechoslovakia	Canadian Embassy Mickiewiczova 6 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic	Canadian Embassy Ulica Matejki 1/5 Warsaw 00-481, Poland
Hungary	Canadian Embassy Budakeszi UT. 1021, Budapest, Hungary
Poland	Canadian Embassy Ulica Matejki 1/5 Warsaw 00-481, Poland
Romania	Canadian Embassy P.O. Box 2966 Post Office N° 22 Bucharest, Romania
U.S.S.R.	Canadian Embassy 23 Starokonyushenny Pereulok Moscow, U.S.S.R.





# For release

ate December 17, 1986

86-45



Minister of State for Youth Jean Charest today announced that the Canadian Jobs Strategy will provide \$10 million for a national job creation project for young people.

The project, which comes under CJS's Innovations Program, is being co-ordinated by YMCA Canada, and will set up eight Youth Enterprise Centres across Canada in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Saint John (New Brunswick), and St. John's (Newfoundland), and a general centre in Glace Bay (Nova Scotia).

Mr. Charest said: "This unprecedented and innovative project is in keeping with the federal government's priority to improve the employment situation for young people by finding ways to make the labour market more accessible to them."

"I am pleased to note that this three-year project is the result of a concerted effort on the part of the federal government, YMCA Canada and IBM Canada Ltd. Their efforts will ensure that Canadians in all parts of the country will be able to take advantage of this youth initiative," added the Minister.

The project's main objective is to assist unemployed young people between 16 and 30 years of age by creating centres for entrepreneurs in nine Canadian communities.

"The Youth Enterprise Centres reflect two major priorities of this government -- youth and entrepreneurship", Mr. Charest explained. "We are determined to provide access for youth into the labour market and to promote entrepreneurship as a means of creating jobs."

Two projects that reflect these priorities have recently been announced by my colleagues - the allocation of \$1.3 million to young native entrepreneurs and a \$1 million project called "Operation Youth -- Enterprise for Youth Development."

"The project we are launching today is an initiative aimed at the segment of the youth population that seeks to be self-employed and provide jobs for others", said the Minister.

YMCA Canada will receive federal funding for the creation of 849 jobs and the expectation is that 2,000 jobs will be eventually created. In his speech, the Minister emphasized that the YMCA has a great deal of experience and expertise in youth training and employment. IBM Canada Ltd. is an active partner in this project. They have provided expert advice and \$245,000 for the purchase of computers for the centres.

The Youth Enterprise Centres will provide participants with training courses and business technical assistance, market research and help in acquiring financial assistance. At the end of a 12-16 week training period, participants will have a fully developed business plan. New businesses developed with the support of the Youth Enterprise Centres will have access to all necessary expertise during their first year of operation.

The Innovations Program is designed to provide financial assistance to projects which test new and creative solutions for labour market problems.

For information:

Gilles Parent  
Director, Public Affairs, Quebec Region  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
(514) 283-3180

Yves Valiquette  
Director, Information, East Region  
IBM Canada Ltd.  
(514) 874-4258

Diane Tétreault  
Director, Communications  
Montreal YMCA  
(514) 849-5331

Elodie d'Ombrain  
Public Affairs, EIC  
(819) 953-1314





Documentary Data  
on the  
Youth Enterprise Centres

- ° Employment and Immigration Canada and the YMCA have entered into an agreement to set up eight Youth Enterprise Centres and one general centre to serve the public across Canada. This three-year national project will receive \$10 million under the Innovations Program, one of the six programs of the Canadian Jobs Strategy.
  
- ° The eight centres will be located in the following cities:
  - Vancouver
  - Edmonton
  - Winnipeg
  - Toronto
  - Ottawa
  - Montreal
  - Saint John (New Brunswick)
  - St. John's (Newfoundland)
  
- ° The objective of this Innovations program is to assist unemployed youth by creating centres for young entrepreneurs in eight Canadian communities. A ninth centre in Glace Bay will serve the general public.

- ° A six-month feasibility study was done earlier on self-employed workers and the creation of Youth Enterprise Centres.
- ° The activities of the centres will assist young people between 16 and 30 years of age to achieve self-employment by setting up their own businesses, and subsequently providing employment to others.
- ° The centres will provide participants with training courses, physical facilities and business technical assistance, especially market research and help in acquiring financial assistance.
- ° Each centre will conduct a pre-screening workshop on employment at its own expense. Selected participants will be trained on how to start a business and how to develop their own business plans.
- ° At the end of the 12 to 16-week training period, participants will have a fully developed business plan. New businesses developed with the support of the Youth Enterprise Centres will have access to all necessary expertise during their first year of operation.
- ° Each centre will be staffed with a Director, business trainers and business analysts. Volunteer business people from the community will also participate in the activities.

- ° A National Advisory Committee of the YMCA, chaired by Dian Cohen, was formed to oversee the project.
- ° A volunteer committee representing the business and community sectors will be established in each of the cities to assist the local centre.
- ° In agreement with the federal government, financing of the centres will be based on a formula of fixed amounts according to results, that is, the creation of businesses and related jobs lasting at least one year.

<u>Community</u>	<u>Maximum Total Jobs Created</u>
Montreal	113
Toronto	113
Vancouver	110
Ottawa	104
Edmonton	104
Winnipeg	100
Saint John	80
St. John's	70
Glace Bay	55
TOTAL	849

- ° The federal government will contribute up to \$10 million.
- ° The YMCA will receive funding for the creation of 849 jobs, but is expecting to create more than 2,000.

- ° The YMCA will also receive financial assistance from the private sector. IBM Canada Ltd. has donated computers, is offering the services of technical consultants and will help the YMCA market the project locally and nationally. The equipment offered is valued at approximately \$245,000.
- ° Officials on behalf of the Youth Enterprise Centres have already been in contact with various provincial departments, municipalities and small- and medium-sized businesses to get their financial support across Canada.
- ° The City of Toronto has already given the Toronto YMCA \$25,000 toward setting up the Youth Enterprise Centre.
- ° The Province of Alberta has agreed to create a \$125,000 loan fund in Edmonton to assist young entrepreneurs in assuming the cost of starting up their businesses.
- ° The centres located in Ottawa and Toronto have access to Ontario's Youth Venture Capital Fund.

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

te December 22, 1986  
86-46

## Amendments to UI Act

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced today that Bill C-16 received Royal Assent on Friday, December 19. The Bill, an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act, extends the Variable Entrance Requirement and freezes UI premium rates for one year.

The changes to the UI Act are

- the current 10- to 14-week Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) has been extended until January 3, 1988.  
(Otherwise, the VER would have lapsed on January 4, 1987 and UI claimants would have needed a minimum of 14 weeks of insurable employment to qualify for benefits).

.../2



- the UI premium rate has been frozen until December 31, 1987 at the same level as 1985 and 1986. These rates are \$2.35 per \$100 of insurable earnings for employees and \$3.29 per \$100 of insurable earnings for employers.

(See attached backgrounders)

For more information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe	(Minister's Office)	(819) 994-2482
Richard Fix	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-2519

## Extension of the Variable Entrance Requirement

The Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) first came into effect in December 1977. It allows Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants to qualify for benefits based on the difficulty of finding and keeping work. It is based on the unemployment rate in each of the 48 economic regions in Canada.

In an economic region with a high level of unemployment a claimant could need as few as 10 weeks of insurable work to qualify for UI benefits. In an economic region with a low level of unemployment a claimant could need as many as 14 weeks.

UI claimants will continue to qualify for unemployment insurance benefits based on the VER and the unemployment rate in the economic region where they live.

### **How the VER works**

<u>Regional rate of unemployment</u>	<u>Weeks of insurable employment in the qualifying period</u>
6.0 % and under	14
over 6.0 % - 7.0 %	13
over 7.0 % - 8.0 %	12
over 8.0 % - 9.0 %	11
over 9.0 %	10

Comparison of premium rates

(1984 - 1987)

	<u>Maximum insurable earnings</u>	<u>Premium rate</u>		<u>Maximum weekly contribution</u>		<u>Maximum annual contribution</u>	
		EE	ER	EE	ER	EE	ER
		\$		\$		\$	
1984	\$425	2.30	3.22	9.78	13.69	508.56	711.88
1985	\$460	2.35	3.29	10.81	15.13	562.12	786.76
1986	\$495	2.35	3.29	11.63	16.28	604.76	846.56
1987	\$530	2.35	3.29	12.46	17.44	647.92	906.88

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EE - employee contribution

ER - employer contribution (1.4 times the employee contribution)



For release

te January 8, 1987  
87-2

Minister Bouchard takes measures to prevent  
abuse of refugee determination system

MONTREAL -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced measures designed to stem increasing abuse of Canada's refugee determination system.

The measures include, effective immediately, the removal of Turkey from the visa-exempt list.

"The mounting number of arrivals from Turkey in the past few months and the resulting strain on our system, required that we take this step," said the Minister. Mr. Bouchard went on to explain that the Canadian Embassy in Turkey will provide prompt and efficient visitor visa service to those wishing to come to Canada for legitimate purposes, such as business tourism and visits to friends and relatives.

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Also removed from the visa-exempt list are Gambia, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania following increasing evidence of fraudulent use of the travel documents of these countries, by people from other countries to gain access to Canada.

"The decision to implement these measures is not one the Government has taken lightly. But they are necessary to maintain the integrity of our borders and the intent of our immigration and refugee policies," said Mr. Bouchard.

For more information:

Gerry Maffre

(Public Affairs)

(819) 994-2519



# For release

ate February 20, 1987

87-6

## Ministers act to curb refugee claims abuse

OTTAWA -- Benoit Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, and Gerry Weiner, Minister of State (Immigration) today announced a series of administrative changes. These changes will increase Canada's ability to help genuine refugees who need our protection by deterring abuse of the refugee determination system.

These changes, which take effect immediately, include the following:

- The blanket policy on admissions/non-deportation which applies to certain countries is cancelled. People arriving in Canada seeking refugee status will be placed in the refugee claims system; Minister's Permits will no longer be automatically issued at the port of entry.

(See Backgrounder A)



- All refugee claimants coming from the United States will now remain temporarily in the United States until a Canadian immigration hearing can take place. **(See Backgrounder B)**
- People coming from those countries whose citizens now require visas to visit Canada will also require transit visas if they are travelling through Canada destined to another country.  
**(See Backgrounder C)**

"With global population increases, strife in many regions of the world, and reduced immigration opportunities elsewhere, it is natural that more and more people are looking to Canada for a new home," Mr. Bouchard said.

"We want a positive immigration program that permits the orderly entry of immigrants and refugees, but we cannot maintain such a program if we allow abuse of our refugee program to continue," he said. More information on Canada's commitment to refugees can be found in **Backgrounder D.**

In December 1986, more than 3,000 people entered Canada to make refugee claims. In the first six weeks of 1987, over 6,000 claims were made. "If this trend continues, these numbers will soon overwhelm our ability to deal with them," said Mr. Weiner.

He added that the special programs for Iran, El Salvador, Guatemala, Lebanon and Sri Lanka will be modified to focus on overseas processing. "The special programs will continue to assist relatives of Canadians affected by events in these countries."

Mr. Weiner also said that there would be increased assistance to international airlines to help them detect false travel documents of Canada-bound passengers. This would in turn support work within Canada on the problem of passengers arriving without proper travel papers.

"These measures reflect the government's commitment to provide genuine refugees with protection. To do so, we must prevent the refugee system from being undermined by abuse," concluded Mr. Bouchard.

For more information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe	Mr. Bouchard's Office	(819) 994-2482
Len Westerberg	Mr. Weiner's Office	(819) 953-0925
Gerry Maffre	Public Affairs	(819) 994-2519
Robert Greenslade	Public Affairs	(819) 994-2519

Procedures to replace Canada's  
Blanket Admission/Non-Deportation Policy

The procedures now mean that admissions decisions will not flow from the automatic issuance of Minister's Permits. The procedures will also ensure that individuals whose lives would be in danger in their home country will not be removed from Canada until there has been a case-by-case review of each situation.

History of policy

In the post-war period, a number of countries made decisions and developed practices which resulted in the suspension of removals to certain countries. In the case of Canada, it became our policy to not remove individuals to countries with repressive regimes and with severe exit controls. Eventually, these practices became codified into a list of countries to which we do not remove. As well, since 1977, a few countries have been placed under temporary non-removal status because of unrest, civil war or social strife. The current list of countries with this status is as follows:

Afghanistan	Iran
Albania	Laos
Bulgaria	Lebanon
Cuba	North Korea
Czechoslovakia	People's Republic of
Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia)	China
El Salvador	Romania
German Democratic Republic	Sri Lanka
Guatemala	USSR
	Vietnam

This list (now called the B-1 list) was identified in the interim measures announced by the government on May 21, 1986, for refugee claimants. Since individuals are not removed to these countries, it was decided to automatically issue Minister's Permits (with a right to work) for up to one year to these applicants, pending the outcome of their claim. This would allow the use of a 'fast-track' process for the non B-1 country applicants. Since then, the high volume of claims in the 'fast track' has strained the system.

The following factors have contributed to the unexpected high volume of claims:

- 1) increasing worldwide migration trends (both legal and illegal) which have been exacerbated by the tighter refugee and immigration policies being put in place by some European countries;

- 2 -

- 2) the November, 1986 announcement of changes in U.S. immigration law;
- 3) unacceptable abuse which has resulted from an increased awareness and exploitation of our generous refugee practices and procedures.

The end result of this combination of strong push factors (U.S. legislation and tightening up in Europe) and the magnet effect of our generous refugee claims procedures has resulted in an extraordinary increase in claims being made in Canada. Thus the positive impact of processing refugee claims through two streams has not been realized.

### The revised approach

Effective immediately, all refugee claimants (including those from the B-1 list) will be processed in the same way. This means we will no longer automatically issue Minister's Permits to the B-1 applicants. Instead, these applicants will, like all others, receive an inquiry and permission to work would be given during the inquiry process. Those found to be genuine refugees can then be processed for landing in Canada.

Consistent with this approach, all removal decisions will be dealt with in a uniform manner; that is on a case-by-case basis. Canada's fundamental policy has not changed. No person who is deserving of Canada's protection will be removed to a country where his or her life might be in danger. But, effective today, we will no longer give blanket protection without regard to whether the person is the oppressed or the oppressor. Case-by-case procedures will allow the government to remove those who are not genuine refugees i.e. economic migrants, or those who are undesirables because they are criminal offenders or security risks.

### Rationale for the revised approach

These procedures are being changed for three reasons:

- o Abuse - a blanket admission/non-removal approach makes no distinction between economic migrants and refugees who need our protection. This approach has become a magnet for those economic migrants who know they will immediately get a Minister's Permit with permission to work and who also know they will not be removed. It has also resulted in the creation of an organized business with unscrupulous travel agents and consultants preying upon the ill-informed and counselling them on ways to circumvent Canadian immigration policy.

- 3 -

- o Fairness - under the former approach, protection was granted to the oppressor as well as the oppressed. Further, people from unaffected regions of a country benefitted from the policy. Case-by-case review will allow the government to remove people where there are no personal consequences from this action.
- o Administrative consistency - both the B-1 and the remaining countries have seen large increases in the volume of claimants in the past year. Procedures which are equally applied to all refugee claimants and to all those under consideration for removal will send a clear message that there is no advantage to applicants from any country in accessing the claimants system or in being protected from removal from Canada.

A case-by-case review for all cases is consistent with our fundamental policy of protecting people from being returned to countries where they face persecution. Nevertheless, it recognizes that we need to view each individual's need within the specific context of the country to which they might be returned.

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## Refugee claimants coming from the United States

This change was designed to deal with a significant source of refugee claimants in a managed way without exposing them to the risk of deportation to their homelands.

### History of the procedure

Before May 21, 1986, people arriving from the United States to claim refugee status temporarily remained in the U.S. until a Canadian immigration inquiry could be scheduled. The procedure was modified on May 21, 1986 as part of the government's announcement of the principles of a new refugee determination system. This procedure has, however, proved untenable in face of the reaction to amendments made to U.S. immigration legislation which were announced in November 1986. Among other provisions, the U.S. legislation provides an amnesty to only those illegal migrants who entered the United States before 1982. Fines for employers who hire illegals have also increased. The consequence of these U.S. changes has been a rapidly increasing number of refugee claims at our border with the United States. This situation has contributed to the need for this procedural change.

### The revised procedure

Effective immediately, there will no longer be a blanket admissions policy. Where an adjudicator is not immediately available to conduct an immigration hearing, the refugee claimant will temporarily remain in the U.S. Claimants will also be advised that they can apply at one of our consulates in the United States.

Our overseas refugee selection system has for four years dealt with increasing numbers of Latin American refugee claimants in the United States. Those accepted can then come forward as permanent residents in Canada. Over 2,200 people have been accepted since 1984.

When they return for their hearing, the claimants will be allowed into Canada while a decision is being made. Under these arrangements, people will not risk being returned to their homelands.

This decision is linked to procedures concerning the blanket policy on admissions/non-deportation. (see **Backgrounder A**).

- 2 -

Rationale for a revised policy

Under the previous procedures, migrants were admitted to Canada through the issuance of a Minister's Permit, along with permission to work. The unregulated flow of claimants from the USA, generated by their new immigration legislation, increasingly strains federal, provincial and local resources. The new procedure is intended to provide for better management of resources and for more orderly entry to Canada.

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### Requirement for transit visas

The requirement for transit visas will significantly reduce the number of non bona fide visitors who abuse the transit privilege to claim refugee status. This measure will not compromise the safety of genuine refugees in need of our help, since they can make refugee claims at any Canadian embassy or consulate abroad.

### History of transit visa policy

For many years the citizens of most countries requiring visitor visas to enter Canada have not needed transit visas when the purpose of their visit was to make a connection with a flight to another country.

Starting in 1983, this transit privilege came under increasing abuse by non bona fide refugee claimants. This abuse led to the imposition of transit visa requirements on 18 countries.

### The revised policy

Citizens of countries requiring a visitor visa to enter Canada now also require a transit visa when the purpose of their visit is to travel through Canada enroute to a third country.

### Rationale for revised policy

Unscrupulous immigration and travel consultants in Canada and abroad have advised people to book flights to another country with transit stops in Canada. These people then get off the plane in Canada and claim refugee status.

- 2 -

Countries whose citizens require visitor visas  
and transit visas  
(as of February 20, 1987)

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Afghanistan	India	Sao Tome Principe
Albania	Indonesia	Senegal
Algeria	Iran	Sierra Leone
Angola	Iraq	Somali Republic
	Ivory Coast	South Africa, Rep. of
Bahrain		Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	Jamaica	Sudan
Benin	Jordan	Syria
Bhutan		
Bulgaria	Kampuchea (Cambodia)	Taiwan
Burkina Faso	Korea (North)	Tanzania
Burma	Korea (South)	Thailand
Burundi	Kuwait	Togo
		Tunisia
Cameroun	Laos	Turkey
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	
Central African Republic	Liberia	Uganda
Chad	Libya	United Arab Emirates
Chile		U.S.S.R.
China - People's Rep. of	Malagasy Republic	
Colombia	Maldives	Vietnam Socialist
Comoros	Mali Republic	Rep. of
Congo	Mauritania	
Cuba	Mauritius	Yemen Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Mongolian People's	Yemen - People's
	Republic	Democratic Rep. of
Djibouti	Morocco	Yugoslavia
Dominican Republic	Mozambique	
		Zaire
Ecuador	Namibia	
Egypt		
El Salvador	Nepal	
Equatorial Guinea	Niger	
Ethiopia	Nigeria	
Gabon	Oman	
Gambia		
German Democratic	Pakistan	
Republic	Peru	
Ghana	Philippines	
Guinea - Rep. of	Poland	
Guinea-Bissau	Portugal	
Guatemala		
Guyana	Qatar	
Haiti	Romania	
Hungary	Rwanda	

Canada's commitment to refugees

Canada has a long and honourable tradition of refugee and humanitarian assistance. Since the Second World War, some 500,000 refugees have found new homes in Canada, and special humanitarian measures have helped thousands of other persons. When the size of our population is taken into account, Canada's record of aid to refugees in recent years has been second to none.

Canadian assistance is extended in the following areas:

A. External Affairs & CIDA programs

- o Cash contributions to international humanitarian agencies including the Red Cross and UN High Commissioner for Refugees exceeding \$50 million in 1986/87.
- o Food aid to countries for assistance to refugees, the total value exceeds \$16 million.
- o Diplomatic initiatives to promote better standards of human rights observance via the UN Human Rights Commission and other agencies.

B. Resettlement from abroad

Immigration opportunities to over 20,000 people per year through humanitarian programs including:

- o 12,000 refugees financially assisted by the federal government in both 1986 and 1987 (target).
- o 4,000 funded by voluntary agencies and individuals in Canada in 1986 (5,000 target for 1987).
- o Fund of \$90 million for transportation loans.
- o \$110 million to individuals for adjustment assistance and language training.
- o \$4.4 million grants to refugee aid groups for immigrant settlement and adaption.



- 2 -

Canada has developed unique mechanisms for helping victims of oppression or displacement who are not refugees under the terms of the Geneva Convention, including:

- i) persons who are undergoing persecution or oppression while still in their own country who technically are not refugees because they have not yet fled their home.
- ii) displaced persons who may not meet the United Nations Convention Refugee definition, even though they are in a refugee-like situation.

These principles are described in three Designated Class Regulations which came into force in 1978:

- a) Indochinese Designated Class. Provides for the admission of persons who left Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam after April 30, 1975 and who are not permanently resettled in a country of asylum. Admission:- 6,000 (1986), 6,118 (1985).
- b) Political Prisoners and Oppressed Persons. Allows selection of Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Chileans, Uruguayans, and Poles who are still in their country of citizenship. Persons assisted range from interned trade unionists in Poland to those threatened by death squads in Guatemala. Admission: 1,425 (1986), 993 (1985).
- c) Self Exiled Persons Designated Class. This class is designed from people from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, excluding Yugoslavia, who have left their countries and have not become permanently resettled in any other country. Admission: 5,500 (1986), 3,805 (1985).

#### C. Immigration programs - protection in Canada

- o Canada's refugee claims system complies with both our international obligations and Canadian standards of justice--including the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- o Successful claimants are allowed to apply to stay permanently in Canada.
- o Applicants whose refugee claims are rejected receive special consideration on humanitarian and compassionate grounds.
- o Refugee claimants in Canada have the opportunity to work while their claim is being heard, and have access to a range of other social benefits.

**SPEAKING POINTS**

**FOR**

**THE HONOURABLE BENOÎT BOUCHARD, P.C., M.P.**

**MINISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION**

**OTTAWA**

**FEBRUARY 20, 1987**

**CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY**



CANADA IS A NATION BUILT BY IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES.  
NOT ONLY DO WE ALL TAKE PRIDE IN THAT FACT, BUT AS A  
COUNTRY, WE ARE A WORLD LEADER IN OUR COMMITMENT TO  
ASSISTING REFUGEES FROM AROUND THE GLOBE.

CANADIANS ARE SYMPATHETIC TO THE PLIGHT OF REFUGEES  
AROUND THE WORLD.

INDEED, CANADA'S COMPASSION FOR REFUGEES HAS BEEN  
DEMONSTRATED OFTEN: OUR ACTIONS HAVE BEEN SWIFT,  
AND OUR COMMITMENT HAS BEEN STRONG. THOSE IN REAL  
NEED KNOW THAT CANADA IS A GENEROUS NATION.

THIS PAST YEAR, CANADA AND ALL CANADIANS WERE AWARDED THE PRESTIGIOUS NANSSEN MEDAL BY THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES.

CANADA ASSISTS REFUGEES INDIRECTLY THROUGH OUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES, SUCH AS THE RED CROSS AND THE UNITED NATIONS.

WE PROVIDE DIRECT HELP THROUGH OUR OVERSEAS PROGRAMS. THIS YEAR WE WILL TAKE 12,000 REFUGEES OUT OF REFUGEE CAMPS AROUND THE WORLD, AND ASSIST THEM TO SETTLE HERE IN CANADA.

THROUGH OUR DESIGNATED CLASS REGULATIONS, LAST YEAR ALONE WE SETTLED IN CANADA SOME 13,000 PEOPLE, INCLUDING: ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM INDOCHINA; POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA; AND SELF-EXILED PERSONS FROM EASTERN EUROPE AND THE SOVIET UNION.

HERE AT HOME OUR POLICY IS STRAIGHTFORWARD -- WE PROVIDE ASYLUM TO EVERY GENUINE REFUGEE WHO LANDS IN CANADA.

WE WILL NOT ALLOW THIS PROUD TRADITION TO BE UNDERMINED BY THOSE WHO WOULD ABUSE IT.

IF THIS ABUSE IS NOT STOPPED, IT THREATENS TO UNDERMINE OUR ENTIRE REFUGEE DETERMINATION SYSTEM, AND LEAVE OUR BORDERS INCREASINGLY VULNERABLE.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 100 MILLION PEOPLE ACROSS THE WORLD ARE SEARCHING FOR BETTER LIVES IN NEW LANDS. MORE AND MORE, THEY RESORT TO ILLEGAL MEANS TO CIRCUMVENT THE SOVEREIGN IMMIGRATION CONTROLS OF DEVELOPED NATIONS.



IN THE FACE OF THESE PRESSURES, MANY NATIONS ARE TIGHTENING THEIR LEGISLATION, AND THUS THE FLOW TO CANADA HAS INCREASED. MANY OF THESE PEOPLE ARE INDEED GENUINE REFUGEES WHO MERIT OUR PROTECTION. OTHERS, HOWEVER ARE NOT BONA FIDE REFUGEES, BUT ARE MERELY SEEKING TO JUMP THE QUEUE AND CIRCUMVENT THE NORMAL IMMIGRATION PROCESS.

THE SPECIFIC MEASURES I AM ANNOUNCING TODAY ARE AIMED AT DETERRING THIS KIND OF ABUSE.

WE HAVE DECIDED TO DEAL WITH ALL REFUGEE CLAIMANTS IN A UNIFORM WAY BY CANCELLING THE BLANKET POLICY ON ADMISSIONS AND NON-DEPORTATION. WE WILL NO LONGER AUTOMATICALLY ISSUE MINISTER'S PERMITS AND WORK PERMITS TO SOME CLAIMANTS, WHILE PUTTING OTHER CLAIMANTS THROUGH A FORMAL REFUGEE DETERMINATION PROCESS. ALL CLAIMANTS WILL NOW BE TREATED IN THE SAME WAY.

THIS REVISED POLICY MEANS THAT NO CLAIMANTS WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY ADMITTED TO CANADA UNDER MINISTER'S PERMIT. IT ALSO MEANS THAT IT WILL NO LONGER BE NECESSARY TO HAVE A LIST OF COUNTRIES TO WHICH, AS A MATTER OF BLANKET POLICY, WE DO NOT DEPORT. IT DOES **NOT** MEAN THAT WE WILL REMOVE PEOPLE TO COUNTRIES WHERE THEIR LIVES MAY BE IN DANGER. EACH DECISION WILL BE EXAMINED **CONSISTENTLY** AND **FAIRLY** WITH A VIEW TO REMOVING THOSE WHO POSE A SERIOUS CRIMINAL OR SECURITY THREAT, OR WHO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN OPPRESSING OTHERS.

THIS WILL ELIMINATE THE INCENTIVE FOR MANY TO COME TO CANADA, KNOWING THEY WOULD BE ALLOWED TO STAY AND WORK. IT WILL DISCOURAGE THOSE WHO WOULD ABUSE OUR REFUGEE DETERMINATION SYSTEM.

A GROWING NUMBER OF REFUGEE CLAIMANTS HAVE BEEN SEEKING TO ENTER CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES, STRAINING OUR ABILITY TO MAKE DECISIONS EFFICIENTLY ON THEIR ADMISSIBILITY. FROM NOW ON, IF AN ADJUDICATOR IS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE, PEOPLE WILL BE GIVEN AN APPOINTMENT DATE FOR A HEARING, AND WILL REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES UNTIL THAT DATE. THESE PEOPLE WILL ALSO BE ADVISED THAT IF THEY WISH TO MAKE A REFUGEE APPLICATION, THEY MAY DO SO AT A CANADIAN CONSULATE OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 20TH, PEOPLE FROM COUNTRIES WHICH REQUIRE A VISA TO VISIT CANADA WILL ALSO REQUIRE AN IN-TRANSIT VISA. WE HAVE FOUND THAT MORE AND MORE PEOPLE ARE USING THE SHORT STOPOVER IN CANADA TO CLAIM REFUGEE STATUS. WHILE THIS MEASURE WILL CUT DOWN ON THE REFUGEE CLAIMS COMING INTO THE SYSTEM, IT WILL **NOT** PUT ANY PERSON AT RISK.

WE ARE ALSO AMENDING PROVISIONS OF OUR SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR PEOPLE FROM EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, IRAN, LEBANON, AND SRI LANKA. IN THE FUTURE, PEOPLE WISHING TO COME TO CANADA UNDER THESE PROGRAMS WILL BE ASKED TO APPLY AT A CANADIAN POST ABROAD.

THESE CHANGES ARE MADE IN ANTICIPATION OF THE TABLING OF LEGISLATION FOR THE NEW REFUGEE DETERMINATION SYSTEM. IN THE INTERIM, THESE CHANGES ARE MADE TO BRING UNIFORMITY TO OUR BORDER AND REFUGEE POLICIES. THE PREVIOUS PATCHWORK OF DIFFERING TREATMENT AND PRACTICES CREATED OPPORTUNITIES FOR ABUSE, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE UNSCRUPULOUS TO EXPLOIT MIGRANTS AROUND THE WORLD.

WITH THESE MEASURES, WE CAN BETTER MANAGE OUR BORDERS; WE DETER ABUSE, AND WE RENEW OUR ABIDING COMMITMENT THAT GENUINE REFUGEES WILL CONTINUE TO BE WELCOMED IN CANADA.



CES CHANGEMENTS SONT APPORTÉS EN PRÉVISION DE LA  
 PRÉSENTATION DU PROJET DE LOI POUR METTRE EN OEUVRE  
 UN NOUVEAU PROCESSUS DE RECONNAISSANCE DU STATUT DE  
 RÉFUGIÉ. ENTRE-TEMPS, CES CHANGEMENTS VISENT À  
 UNIFORMISER LES PROCÉDURES APPLICABLES À NOS  
 FRONTIÈRES AINSI QUE LES LIGNES DE CONDUITE  
 RELATIVES AUX RÉFUGIÉS. L'AMALGAME DES PROCÉDURES  
 ANTÉRIEURES QUI SE TRADUISAIT PAR DES ÉCARTS  
 CONCERNANT LE TRAITEMENT DES CAS ET LES PROCÉDURES  
 AVAIT SUSCITÉ DES OCCASIONS D'ABUS ET DONNAIT À DES  
 GENS SANS SCRUPULE LA CHANCE D'EXPLOITER LES  
 IMMIGRANTS UN PEU PARTOUT DANS LE MONDE.

GRÂCE À CES MESURES, NOUS POUVONS MIEUX CONTRÔLER  
 NOS FRONTIÈRES; NOUS EMPÊCHONS LES ABUS, ET NOUS  
 RÉAFFIRMONS NOTRE ENGAGEMENT INDÉFECTIONNABLE AUX TERMES  
 DUQUEL LES RÉFUGIÉS AUTHENTIQUES CONTINUERONT D'ÊTRE  
 LES BIENVENUS AU CANADA.



A COMPTER DU 20 FÉVRIER, LES RESSORTISSANTS DE PAYS  
QUI ONT BESOIN D'UN VISA POUR SÉJOURNER AU CANADA  
DEVONT AUSSI EN OBTENIR UN POUR Y TRANSITER. NOUS  
AVONS CONSTATÉ QUE DE PLUS EN PLUS DE PERSONNES  
PROFITENT DE BRÈVES ESCALES AU CANADA POUR  
REVENDIQUER LE STATUT DE RÉFUGIÉ. CETTE MESURE  
PERMETTRA DE RÉDUIRE LE NOMBRE DE REVENDIICATIONS À  
TRAITER, SANS METTRE **AUCUNE** VIE EN DANGER.

EN OUTRE, NOUS MODIFIONS LES DISPOSITIONS DE NOS  
PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX POUR LES NATIONAUX DU SALVADOR,  
DU GUATEMALA, DE L'IRAN, DU LIBAN ET DE SRI LANKA.  
À L'AVENIR, LES PERSONNES QUI SOUHAITAIENT VENIR AU  
CANADA DANS LE CADRE DE CES PROGRAMMES DEVONT  
PRÉSENTER UNE DEMANDE DANS UN BUREAU DU CANADA À  
L'ÉTRANGER.

ON SUPPRIMERAIT AINSI POUR UN GRAND NOMBRE  
L'ENCOURAGEMENT À VENIR AU CANADA ÉTANT DONNÉ QU'ILS  
SAURONT DÉSORMAIS QU'ILS NE SERONT PLUS AUTORISÉS À  
Y DEMEURER ET À Y TRAVAILLER. CETTE MESURE  
DISSUADERA CEUX QUI SÉRAIENT TENTÉS D'ABUSER DE  
NOTRE PROCESSUS DE RECONNAISSANCE DU STATUT DE  
RÉFUGIÉ.

DE PLUS EN PLUS DE REVENDICATEURS DU STATUT DE  
RÉFUGIÉ EN PROVENANCE DES ÉTATS-UNIS CHERCHENT À  
ENTRER AU CANADA, CE QUI NOUS REND DE PLUS EN PLUS  
DIFFICILE LA TÂCHE DE PRENDRE DES DÉCISIONS AU SUJET  
DE LEUR ADMISSIBILITÉ. D'ORÉNAVANT, LORSQU'UN  
ARBITRE NE SERA PAS IMMÉDIATEMENT DISPONIBLE, ON  
FIXERA UNE DATE D'AUDITION À CES PERSONNES QUI  
DEVONT TEMPORAIREMENT DEMEURER AUX ÉTATS-UNIS. EN  
OUTRE, ON LES INFORMERA DU FAIT QU'ELLES PEUVENT, SI  
ELLES LE SOUHAITENT, PRÉSENTER UNE REVENDICACION DU  
STATUT DE RÉFUGIÉ DANS UN CONSULAT DU CANADA AUX  
ÉTATS-UNIS.

NOUS AVONS DÉCIDÉ DE TRAITER TOUS LES REVENDEICATEURS  
DU STATUT DE RÉFUGIÉ DE FAÇON UNIFORME EN RÉVOQUANT  
LA POLITIQUE GÉNÉRALE D'ADMISSION ET DE NON-RENOI.  
NOUS NE DÉLIVRERONS PLUS SYSTÉMATIQUEMENT DE PERMIS  
DU MINISTRE NI DE PERMIS DE TRAVAIL À CERTAINS  
REVENDEICATEURS ALORS QUE D'AUTRES SONT IMMÉDIATEMENT  
ADRESSÉS AU PROCESSUS OFFICIEL DE RECONNAISSANCE DU  
STATUT DE RÉFUGIÉ. TOUS SERONT MAINTENANT TRAITÉS  
DE LA MÊME FAÇON.

CETTE POLITIQUE RÉVISÉE SIGNIFIE QU'AUCUN  
REVENDEICATEUR NE SERA AUTOMATIQUEMENT ADMIS AU  
CANADA EN VERTU D'UN PERMIS DU MINISTRE. CELA  
SIGNIFIE ÉGALEMENT QU'IL NE SERA PLUS NÉCESSAIRE  
D'AVOIR UNE LISTE DE PAYS À LAQUELLE S'APPLIQUE UNE  
POLITIQUE DE NON-RENOI. CELA NE SIGNIFIE  
PAS QUE NOUS RENVYERONS DES GENS DANS DES PAYS  
OÙ LEUR VIE POURRAIT ÊTRE MENACÉE. CHAQUE DÉCISION  
SERA EXAMINÉE DE FAÇON UNIFORME ET ÉQUITABLE  
POUR QUE NE SOIENT RENVYÉES QUE LES PERSONNES QUI  
CONSTITUENT UNE MENACE SÉRIEUSE SUR LE PLAN DE LA  
CRIMINALITÉ OU DE LA SÉCURITÉ OU QUI ONT DÉJÀ ÉTÉ  
IMPLIQUÉES DANS DES ACTES D'OPPRESSION.

ON ESTIME QUE 100 MILLIONS DE PERSONNES UN PEU PARTOUT DANS LE MONDE CHERCHENT ACTUELLEMENT À S'ASSURER UN MEILLEUR SORT DANS D'AUTRES PAYS. DE PLUS EN PLUS, ELLES ONT RECOURS À DES MOYENS ILLÉGAUX POUR CONTOURNER LES MESURES LÉGITIMES DE CONTRÔLE DE L'IMMIGRATION DES PAYS INDUSTRIALISÉS. DEVANT CES PRESSIONS, BON NOMBRE DE NATIONS ONT DÉCIDÉ DE RESSERRER LEURS LOIS, CE QUI A POUSSÉ DE PLUS EN PLUS DE GENS À VENIR AU CANADA. BEAUCOUP D'ENTRE EUX SONT EN FAIT DES RÉFUGIÉS AUTHENTIQUES QUI MÉRITENT D'OBTENIR NOTRE PROTECTION. CEPENDANT, D'AUTRES NE SONT PAS DES RÉFUGIÉS DE BONNE FOI; ILS TENTENT SIMPLEMENT DE "RESSUILLER" ET DE CONTOURNER LE PROCESSUS NORMAL D'IMMIGRATION. LES MESURES PARTICULIÈRES QUE J'ANNONCE AUJOURD'HUI VISENT À EMPÊCHER CE GENRE D'ABUS.

EN OUTRE, NOUS AVONS PU RÉTABLIR L'AN DERNIER AU CANADA QUELQUE 13,000 PERSONNES GRÂCE À NOS RÉGLEMENTS SUR LES CATÉGORIES DÉSIGNÉES : IL S'AGISSAIT, ENTRE AUTRES, D'INDOCHINOIS QUI CHERCHAIENT REFUGE, DE PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES PROVENANT D'AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE ET D'EXILÉS VOLONTAIRES D'EUROPE DE L'EST ET D'UNION SOVIÉTIQUE. ICI, AU CANADA, NOTRE POLITIQUE EST SANS AMBIGUITÉ - NOUS OFFRONS L'ASILE À TOUS LES RÉFUGIÉS AUTHENTIQUES QUI ARRIVENT DANS NOTRE PAYS. NOUS NE PERMETTRONS PAS QUE LES PERSONNES SUSCEPTIBLES DE RECOURIR DE FAÇON ABUSIVE À NOTRE PROCESSUS DE RECONNAISSANCE PORTENT ATTEINTE À CETTE TRADITION QUI FAIT L'OBJET DE NOTRE FIERTE. SI CES ABUS NE PRENNENT PAS FIN, NOTRE PROCESSUS DE RECONNAISSANCE DU STATUT DE RÉFUGIÉ RISQUE D'EN SORTIR AFFAIBLI, ET NOS FRONTIÈRES S'EN TROUVERONT DE PLUS EN PLUS VULNÉRABLES.

L'AN DERNIER, LE HAUT COMMISSAIRE DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS A ATTRIBUÉ LA PRESTIGIEUSE  
MÉDAILLE NANSSEN AU CANADA AINSI QU'À TOUTS LES  
CANADIENS.

LE CANADA AIDE INDIRECTEMENT LES RÉFUGIÉS PAR SA  
CONTRIBUTION À L'OEUVRE D'ORGANISMES HUMANITAIRES  
INTERNATIONAUX COMME LA CROIX-ROUGE ET LES NATIONS  
UNIES.

PAR AILLEURS, NOUS FOURNISSONS UNE AIDE DIRECTE PAR  
L'INTERMÉDIAIRE DE NOS PROGRAMMES À L'ÉTRANGER.  
CETTE ANNÉE, NOUS PERMETTRONS À QUELQUE  
12,000 PERSONNES DE QUITTER LES CAMPS DE RÉFUGIÉS UN  
PEU PARTOUT DANS LE MONDE EN LES AIDANT À SE  
RÉÉTABLIR ICI AU CANADA.



LE CANADA EST UNE NATION FAÇONNÉE PAR LES IMMIGRANTS  
ET LES RÉFUGIÉS. NON SEULEMENT SOMMES-NOUS FIERS DE  
CE CARACTÈRE PROPRE À NOTRE PAYS MAIS ENCORE NOUS  
EXERÇONS UN RÔLE DE CHEF DE FILE EN RAISON DE NOTRE  
ENGAGEMENT À AIDER LES RÉFUGIÉS DU MONDE ENTIER.

LES CANADIENS SONT SENSIBLES AU SORT DES RÉFUGIÉS DE  
PAR LE MONDE.

EN FAIT, LE PEUPLE CANADIEN A SOUVENT TROUVÉ QU'IL  
POUVAIT FAIRE PREUVE DE COMMISÉRATION À L'ÉGARD DES  
RÉFUGIÉS : NOTRE ACTION A ÉTÉ RAPIDE ET NOTRE  
ENGAGEMENT, SOLIDE. CEUX QUI SONT VRAIMENT DANS LE  
BESOIN SAVENT QUE LE CANADA EST UNE TERRE GÉNÉREUSE.



PRIORITÉ AU DISCOURS PRONONCÉ

LE 20 FÉVRIER 1987

OTTAWA

L'HONORABLE BENOÎT BOUCHARD, C.-P., DÉPUTÉ  
MINISTRE DE L'EMPLOI ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

POUR

NOTES D'ALLOCATION

Le Canada a conçu des mécanismes unifiés en leur genre pour aider les personnes opprimées ou déplacées qui ne sont pas des réfugiés au sens de la Convention de Genève, y compris :

- i) Les personnes qui sont victimes de persécutions ou opprimées dans leur propre pays, qui ne sont pas techniquement des réfugiés du fait qu'elles n'ont pas encore fui leur pays.
- ii) Les personnes déplacées qui ne satisfont peut-être pas à la définition de réfugié au sens de la Convention des Nations Unies, mais qui se trouvent dans une situation analogue à celle de réfugiés.

Ces principes sont énoncés dans trois Réglements concernant la détermination de catégories désignées, qui sont entrés en vigueur en 1978 :

- a) Catégorie désignée d'Indochinois. Le Règlement prévoit l'admission de personnes qui ont quitté le Cambodge, le Laos et le Vietnam après le 30 avril 1975, et qui n'ont pas été réétablies de façon permanente dans un pays d'asile. Personnes admises : 6,000 (1986), 6,118 (1985).
- b) Prisonniers politiques et personnes opprimées. Le Règlement permet la sélection de Salvadoriens, de Guatémaltèques, de Chiliens, d'Uruguayens et de Polonais se trouvant toujours dans leur pays de citoyenneté. Les personnes ainsi aidées vont de syndicalistes internés en Pologne à des personnes menacées par des "escadrons de la mort" au Guatemala. Personnes admises : 1,425 (1986), 993 (1985).
- c) Catégorie désignée d'exilés volontaires. Cette catégorie touche les personnes venant de pays de l'Europe de l'Est et de l'Union soviétique, sauf la Yougoslavie, qui ont quitté leur pays d'origine et ne se sont pas réétablies de façon permanente dans un autre pays. Personnes admises : 5,500 (1986), 3,805 (1985).

#### C. Programmes d'immigration -- protection offerte au Canada

- ° Notre processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié respecte aussi bien les obligations internationales du Canada que les normes de justice canadiennes, y compris la Charte des droits et libertés.
- ° Les revendicateurs acceptés sont autorisés à présenter une demande en vue de demeurer au Canada de façon permanente.
- ° Les revendicateurs du statut de réfugié qui sont éconduits bénéficient d'une considération spéciale fondée sur des motifs d'ordre humanitaire et de commission.
- ° Les revendicateurs du statut de réfugié au Canada ont la possibilité de travailler pendant que leur revendication est à l'étude et ont aussi accès à un éventail d'autres avantages sociaux.

L'engagement du Canada à l'endroit des réfugiés

Le Canada s'est toujours distingué par son attitude humanitaire envers les réfugiés et les personnes dans le besoin. Depuis la Seconde Guerre mondiale, quelque 500,000 réfugiés ont pu se rétablir au Canada et des milliers d'autres personnes ont été aidées en vertu de mesures spéciales d'ordre humanitaire. Compte tenu de la taille de sa population, le Canada ne cède la place à aucun autre pays pour ce qui est de l'aide apportée aux réfugiés ces dernières années.

L'assistance prêtée par le Canada a pris les formes suivantes :

A. Programmes des affaires extérieures et de l'ACDI

- ° Contributions en espèces à des organismes philanthropiques internationaux, y compris la Croix-Rouge et le Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés, qui se sont chiffrées à plus de \$50 millions en 1986-1987.
- ° Aide alimentaire, d'une valeur totale supérieure à \$16 millions, fournie à divers pays pour aider des réfugiés.
- ° Initiatives diplomatiques visant à promouvoir un plus grand respect des droits de la personne, par l'intermédiaire de la Commission des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies et d'autres organismes.

B. Réétablissement de personnes sélectionnées à l'étranger

- ° L'Accueil de 12,000 réfugiés aidés financièrement par le gouvernement fédéral;
- ° L'Accueil de 4,000 personnes parraînées par des organismes sans but lucratif et des groupes privés au Canada;
- ° L'octroi de \$90 millions au chapitre des prêts de transport;
- ° L'attribution de \$110 millions à des particuliers au titre de l'aide à l'adaptation et des cours de langues;
- ° L'octroi de subventions de l'ordre de \$4.4 millions à des groupes voués à la cause des réfugiés, pour faciliter l'établissement et l'adaptation des immigrants.

Pays dont les citoyens doivent détenir  
un visa de visiteur ou un visa de transit  
(au 20 février 1987)

Qatar	Haiti	Afghanistan
	Hongrie	Afrique du Sud
		(république de)
République centrafricaine	Ile-Maurice	Albanie
République indonésienne	Inde	Algérie
République démocratique allemande	Indonésie	Angola
Roumanie	Iran	Bahrein
Rwanda	Iraq	Bangladesh
Salvador	Jamaïque	Bénin
Sao Tome	Jordanie	Bhutan
(principauté de)	Kampuchea	Burkina Faso
Sénégal	(Cambodge)	Birmanie
Sierra Leone	Koweït	Burundi
Somalie	Laos	Cameroon
(république de)	Liban	Cap-Vert (îles du)
Soudan	Libéria	Chili
Sri Lanka	Libye	Chine (république de)
Syrie	Madagascar (république de)	Colombie
Tchad	Maldives	Comores
Taiwan	Malï (république du)	Congo
Tanzanie	Maroc	Corée du Nord
Tchécoslovaquie	Mauritanie	Corée du Sud
Thaïlande	Mongolie (république de)	Côte-d'Ivoire
Togo	Mozambique	Cuba
Tunisie	Namibie	Djibouti
Turquie	Népal	Egypte
URSS	Niger	Émirats arabes unis
Vietnam (république socialiste du)	Nigeria	Ethiopie
Yemen (république arabe du)	Oman	Gabon
Yemen (république démocratique populaire du)	Ouganda	Gambie
Yugoslavie	Pakistan	Ghana
Zaire	Pérou	Guatemala
	Philippines	Guinée
	Pologne	(république de)
	Portugal	Guinée-Bissau
		Guinée équatoriale
		Guyana

## Exigence relative au visa de transit

Le fait d'exiger un visa de transit permettra de réduire de façon significative le nombre de visiteurs de mauvaise foi qui abusent du privilège de transit afin de revendiquer le statut de réfugié. Cette mesure ne mettra pas en danger les vrais réfugiés qui ont besoin de notre aide étant donné qu'ils pourront présenter leurs revendications à n'importe quelle ambassade du Canada à l'étranger.

## Historique de la politique concernant le visa de transit

Pendant de nombreuses années, les citoyens de la plupart des pays pour qui un visa de visiteur était obligatoire pour entrer au Canada n'ont pas été tenus de se conformer à cette exigence lorsque leur visite avait pour objet de prendre une correspondance aérienne pour un autre pays.

Depuis 1983, ce privilège de transit a fait de plus en plus souvent l'objet d'abus de la part de revendicateurs inauthentiques du statut de réfugié. En conséquence, l'exigence du visa de transit a été imposée aux ressortissants de 18 pays.

## Politique révisée concernant le visa de transit

Les citoyens des pays pour qui le visa de visiteur est obligatoire pour entrer au Canada devront désormais obtenir également un visa de transit lorsqu'ils passent par le Canada pour se rendre dans un tiers pays.

## Justification d'une politique révisée concernant le visa de transit

Des agents de voyage et des conseillers en immigration sans scrupule ont conseillé à des personnes, au Canada et à l'étranger, de réserver des places sur des vols à destination d'autres pays qui effectuent un arrêt au Canada au cours de leur voyage. Ces voyageurs descendent alors d'avion au Canada et en profite pour réclamer le statut de réfugié au lieu de poursuivre leur voyage.



Justification d'une procédure révisée

Selon les procédures antérieures, des migrants pouvaient être admis au Canada grâce à un permis du Ministère et obtenir l'autorisation de travailler. L'afflux incontrôlé de revendicateurs en provenance des États-Unis, afflux créé par une nouvelle loi américaine sur l'immigration, grève de plus en plus les ressources fédérales, provinciales et locales. L'objet de la nouvelle procédure est de permettre une meilleure gestion des ressources et une arrivée plus ordonnée des personnes au Canada.

## Revendicateurs du statut de réfugié en provenance des Etats-Unis

Le présent changement a été apporté afin de traiter de façon ordonnée le cas d'un grand nombre de revendicateurs du statut de réfugié et pour leur éviter de courir le risque d'être renvoyés dans leur pays d'origine.

### Historique de la procédure

Avant le 21 mai 1986, les personnes qui venaient des Etats-Unis pour revendiquer le statut de réfugié au Canada restaient temporairement dans ce premier pays en attendant qu'une enquête de l'immigration soit tenue au Canada. Or, le 21 mai 1986, cette procédure a été modifiée par suite de l'annonce, par le gouvernement, des principes d'un nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié. Cependant, cette procédure est devenue inapplicable en raison de la réaction aux modifications apportées à la loi américaine sur l'immigration en novembre 1986. Parmi les diverses dispositions de la loi américaine sur l'immigration, il y a une amnistie, mais uniquement pour les clandestins qui sont arrivés aux Etats-Unis avant 1982. En outre, on a augmenté le montant des amendes qui peuvent être infligées aux employeurs qui embauchent des clandestins. Ces modifications ont eu pour conséquence de faire augmenter rapidement le nombre de revendications du statut de réfugié présentées à notre frontière avec les Etats-Unis. C'est cette situation qui a amené ce changement de procédure.

### Procédure révisée

A compter de maintenant, la politique générale d'admission est abolie. Si un arbitre ne peut procéder immédiatement à une audition d'immigration, le revendicateur du statut de réfugié demeurera temporairement aux Etats-Unis. En outre, le revendicateur sera informé du fait qu'il peut aussi présenter une demande à l'un de nos consulats aux Etats-Unis.

Notre mode de sélection des réfugiés à l'étranger nous permet, depuis quatre ans, de traiter les cas toujours plus nombreux de revendicateurs latino-américains du statut de réfugié aux Etats-Unis. Ceux qui sont acceptés peuvent venir au Canada à titre de résident permanent. Plus de 2,200 personnes ont ainsi été acceptées depuis 1984.

Lorsqu'ils reviendront pour leurs auditions, les revendicateurs seront autorisés à séjourner au Canada jusqu'à ce qu'une décision soit rendue. En vertu de ces dispositions, ces personnes ne courront pas le risque d'être renvoyés dans leur pays d'origine.

Il s'agit d'une décision liée aux procédures concernant la politique générale d'admission et de non-renvoi (voir le document d'information A).



- ° Équité : L'ancienne approche garantissait une protection tant à l'oppressé qu'à l'opprimé. En outre, même les personnes venant des régions non éprouvées d'un pays pouvaient tirer avantage de la politique. L'examen de chaque cas permettra au gouvernement d'expulser ceux qui n'éprouveront aucune difficulté de retour dans leurs pays d'origine.

- ° Unité administrative : L'année dernière, on a constaté une augmentation importante du nombre des revendicateurs du statut de réfugié en provenance tant des pays de la liste B-1 que des autres pays. L'adoption de procédures appliquées également à tous les revendicateurs du statut de réfugié et à tous ceux dont on envisage l'expulsion indiquera clairement aux intéressés, quel que soit leur pays d'origine, qu'il n'y a aucun avantage à revendiquer au Canada le statut de réfugié ou à tenter d'échapper à l'expulsion du pays.
- Le recours à un examen de chaque cas dans le processus d'expulsion est conforme à l'engagement du Canada de ne renvoyer aucune personne dans un pays où elle sera persécutée. En revanche, le Canada reconnaît la nécessité de considérer les besoins de chaque individu en regard de la situation particulière du pays dans lequel il pourrait être renvoyé.

2) annonce par les Etats-Unis, en novembre 1986, de la modification de leur législation sur l'immigration;

3) nombre inacceptable d'abus lié au fait que de plus en plus d'immigrants connaissent et exploitent nos pratiques et politiques généreuses à l'égard des réfugiés.

La combinaison de ces facteurs de pression (législation des Etats-Unis et politiques plus restrictives en Europe) ainsi que nos pratiques généreuses à l'égard des revendicateurs du statut de réfugié qui ont attiré un nombre croissant d'immigrants, ont fait monter en flèche le nombre de revendications présentées ici-même au Canada. De fait, la décision de scinder en deux le flot des revendicateurs du statut de réfugié pour accélérer le traitement de leur cas n'a pas eu l'effet recherché.

### Approche révisée

Dés maintenant, tous les revendicateurs du statut de réfugié (y compris ceux dont le pays d'origine figure sur la liste B-1) auront droit au même traitement. Cela signifie qu'on ne délivrera plus systématiquement de permis du Ministère aux revendicateurs des pays de la liste B-1. Ces derniers auront plutôt, comme tous les autres, à subir une enquête, mais pourront travailler dans l'inter valle. Le cas de ceux que l'enquête confirme être des réfugiés authentiques sera alors traité en vue de l'octroi du droit d'établissement au Canada.

Conformément à une telle approche, toutes les décisions concernant le renvoi seront prises de la même façon, c'est-à-dire après l'examen de chaque cas. Cela ne signifie pas que la politique du Canada soit modifiée. Aucune personne méritant la protection du Canada ne sera renvoyée dans un pays où sa vie peut être menacée. A compter d'aujourd'hui, le Canada n'offrira plus une protection générale à quiconque sans vérifier si les personnes concernées sont effectivement opprimées ou si elles font partie des agresseurs. En procédant à l'examen de chaque cas, le gouvernement sera en mesure d'expulser ceux qui ne sont pas des réfugiés authentiques, c'est-à-dire ceux qui émigrent pour des raisons économiques ou ceux qui sont indésirables parce qu'ils sont coupables d'infractions graves et représentent un risque pour la sécurité.

### Justification de l'approche révisée

Les procédures ont été modifiées pour les trois raisons suivantes :

° Abus : La politique générale d'admission et de non-renvoi ne fait pas de distinction entre ceux qui immigreront pour des raisons économiques et les réfugiés qui ont besoin de protection. Cette politique a fini par attirer au Canada des immigrants qui viennent pour des raisons économiques en sachant qu'ils obtiendront immédiatement un permis du Ministère assorti d'une autorisation de travailler et qu'ils ne seront pas expulsés. Elle a également donné lieu à la création d'un réseau organisé d'agents de voyage et d'informateurs peu scrupuleux qui profitent de ceux qui sont mal informés et les conseillent sur les façons de contourner la politique du Canada en matière d'immigration.

## Procédures visant à remplacer la politique générale d'admission et de non-renvoi du Canada

Désormais, en vertu de ces procédures, les décisions concernant l'admission ne seront plus liées à la délivrance systématique de permis du Ministre. Ces procédures permettront également d'assurer que les personnes dont la vie est menacée dans leur pays d'origine ne seront pas expulsées du Canada tant qu'il n'y aura pas eu un examen particulier de leur situation.

### Historique de la politique

Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, plusieurs pays ont adopté des politiques et pris des mesures qui ont abouti au non-renvoi dans certains pays. Le Canada a, pour sa part, adopté une politique de non-renvoi dans les pays au régime répressif ou contrôlant de façon très stricte les sorties. Finalement, cette pratique a été codifiée et a donné lieu à l'établissement d'une liste de pays dans lesquels le Canada ne renvoie personne. En outre, depuis 1977, quelques pays ont été ajoutés à cette liste, de façon temporaire, en raison de l'agitation, de troubles sociaux ou de guerres civiles qui y sévissent. Voici la liste à jour des pays mentionnés :

Afghanistan	Laos
Albanie	Liban
Bulgarie	République démocratique allemande
Chine (république populaire de)	Roumanie
Corée du Nord	Salvador
Cuba	Sri Lanka
Guatemala	Tchécoslovaquie
Iran	URSS
Kampuchea démocratique (Cambodge)	Vietnam

Cette liste (maintenant appelée la liste B-1) s'inscrivait dans les mesures provisoires annoncées par le gouvernement le 21 mai 1986 à l'égard des revendicateurs du statut de réfugié. Puisque personne n'est renvoyé dans ces pays, il avait été décidé de délivrer systématiquement aux requérants un permis du Ministre (assorti du droit de travailler) valable pour un maximum d'un an jusqu'à ce que soit connue la décision concernant leur revendication. La mesure permettait ainsi d'avoir recours au processus accéléré pour les requérants en provenance de pays qui ne faisaient pas partie de la liste B-1. Depuis, le nombre élevé de revendications examinées en vertu de la méthode accélérée a engorgé le processus.

Les facteurs suivants expliquent l'accroissement exceptionnel du nombre de revendications :

- 1) déplacements accrus de populations à l'échelle mondiale (mouvements légaux et illégaux) dont les répercussions ont été d'autant plus grandes que certains pays européens ont adopté des politiques plus restrictives à l'égard des réfugiés et de l'immigration en général;



"Ces mesures traduisent l'engagement du gouvernement à assurer la protection des réfugiés authentiques. Pour y parvenir, nous devons prendre les mesures qui s'imposent pour empêcher que le processus de revendication du statut de réfugié ne soit ébranlé par les abus", a conclu M. Bouchard.

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Pour de plus amples renseignements :

Mme Marie-Josée Lapointe Cabinet de M. Bouchard (819) 994-2482  
M. Len Westerberg Cabinet de M. Weiner (819) 953-0925  
M. Gerry Matire Affaires publiques (819) 994-2519  
M. Robert Greenslade Affaires publiques (819) 994-2519



En décembre 1986, plus de 3,000 personnes sont entrées au Canada pour y revendiquer le statut de réfugié. Au cours des six premières semaines de 1987, plus de 6,000 revendications ont été présentées. "Si cette tendance se maintient, nous ne serons bientôt plus en mesure de nous occuper d'un si grand nombre de personnes", a déclaré M. Weiner.

Ce dernier a déclaré en outre que les programmes spéciaux pour l'Iran, le Salvador, le Guatemala, le Liban et Sri Lanka seront modifiés de façon à mettre l'accent sur le traitement des cas à l'étranger. "Grâce à ces programmes, nous allons continuer d'aider les parents des Canadiens qui ont été éprouvés par des événements dans leurs pays."

M. Weiner a par ailleurs ajouté qu'on s'emploierait davantage à aider les transporteurs aériens internationaux pour qu'ils puissent plus facilement déceler les faux documents utilisés par des passagers qui viennent au Canada. Cette mesure contribuera à régler le problème des voyageurs qui arrivent au Canada sans les documents de voyage nécessaires.

● Tous les revendicateurs du statut de réfugié en provenance des États-Unis y demeureront temporairement jusqu'à ce que l'Immigration canadienne puisse leur accorder une audition (voir le document d'information B) :

● Les personnes provenant des pays dont les citoyens ont maintenant besoin d'un visa pour séjourner au Canada devront aussi en obtenir un pour y transiter, c'est-à-dire pour prendre une correspondance vers un autre pays (voir le document d'information C) .

"La population du globe augmente, des régions du monde sont déchirées par des conflits et les possibilités d'immigration sont réduites, a précisé M. Bouchard. Il est donc normal que de plus en plus de gens pensent à s'établir au Canada.

"Nous voulons un programme d'immigration positif qui se traduise par une arrivée ordonnée des immigrants et des réfugiés, a-t-il poursuivi. Mais nous ne pouvons par ailleurs maintenir un tel programme si nous permettons qu'on continue d'abuser de notre programme concernant les réfugiés." On peut trouver plus de renseignements sur l'engagement du Canada envers les réfugiés dans le Document d'information D.

# Pour publication

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



CANADA

Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

le 20 février 1987

87-6

## Mesures pour empêcher le recours abusif au processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié

Le ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, M. Benoît Bouchard, et le ministre d'État à l'Immigration, M. Gerry Weiner, ont annoncé aujourd'hui une série de changements administratifs. Grâce à ces changements, le Canada va être davantage en mesure d'aider les réfugiés authentiques qui ont besoin de notre protection, puisqu'il va pouvoir empêcher le recours abusif au processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié.

Ces changements, qui s'appliquent immédiatement, sont les suivants :

- La politique générale d'admission et de non-renvoi qui s'applique à certains pays est abrogée. Le cas de toutes les personnes arrivant au Canada et revendiquant le statut de réfugié sera étudié dans le cadre du processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié; on ne leur délivrera plus systématiquement de permis du Ministère aux points d'entrée (voir le document d'information A);

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

For release

Date

February 20, 1987  
87-7

Funding of UI Commission of Inquiry



OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced today that the government will reimburse the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Account for the expenses of the Commission of Inquiry on Unemployment Insurance.

"The original decision to fund the Commission of Inquiry from the UI Account was based on past practice and interpretation of Section 135 of the UI Act," he said. "After receiving conflicting advice and representations, I saw the need for an independent legal opinion and referred the question to the Honourable Ronald Martland, an eminent jurist and former Supreme Court Justice."

.../2

"In his view funding for the Commission of Inquiry should not have been paid from the UI Account. I have, therefore, instructed my officials to make the necessary arrangements to reimburse the UI Account," continued Mr. Bouchard.

For further information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe	(Minister's Office)	(819) 994-2482
Richard Fix	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-2519

CAI  
MI  
-R21

# news release

Date

For release

February 24, 1987  
87-8

An agreement was signed today between the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) and the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA) to work together on a co-operative approach to helping the public health sector meet its requirements for professional and skilled workers.

This is the first ever human resource planning agreement between the Commission and a national public health sector organization. Health and Welfare Canada (HWC) has also agreed to participate in the planning process.

A Human Resource Planning Committee will be established by CPHA, along with representatives of CEIC and HWC, to compile an inventory of public health professionals and provide information on human resource issues in the public health sector.

CPHA represents about 3,000 public health professionals including representatives from more than 25 disciplines covering all public health occupations.



"We are working together to maintain a skilled labour force for one of Canada's fastest growing industries," said Gaëtan Lussier, CEIC Chairman. "This agreement also ensures that Employment Equity principles will apply. Women, aboriginal people, disabled persons and members of visible minorities will be guaranteed fair opportunities and full-representations at all levels in the public health field." Mr. Lussier added.

Dr. Franklin White, President of CPHA, noted that through this co-operative effort it would be possible to determine and maintain a human resource balance in the public health sector -- a sector vital to Canada's social and economic development.

For further information, please contact: Marion Morrison  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-1316





For release

March 18, 1987

87-9

Proposed changes to the treatment of  
earnings for Unemployment Insurance



OTTAWA--Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced proposed changes to the treatment of earnings under the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Mr. Bouchard gave further details on proposed changes to the treatment of pension income and the government's intent to close a loophole in the regulations dealing with separation payments.

"As I stated in the House of Commons on December 5, we are amending the regulations to change the way pension income is treated under the UI program. These new regulations will come into effect April 5, 1987," said Mr. Bouchard. "We will also, on that same date, change the regulations on separation pay. These changes are being made to ensure that all workers are treated equally and fairly."

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The change to the pension regulations will mean that those pensioners who stay in, or return to the labour market after their pension starts, could qualify for UI benefits without a deduction of their pension income, if they meet the normal conditions to qualify for UI.

The government also intends to make changes to the UI regulations to close a loophole that now allows some workers to receive separation pay and UI at the same time.

Mr. Bouchard added that within the next few weeks the government will introduce UI legislation. The proposed legislation will have three purposes:

- to make the changes to the pension regulations retroactive to January 5, 1986,
- to allow all those who had applied for Unemployment Insurance prior to January 5th, 1986 to have their entitlement to benefits determined under the previous rules, and

- to permit the extension of both the qualifying and benefit periods for UI claimants receiving payments on separation to maintain their rights to UI benefits.

**(See attached backgrounders)**

For more information:

Branth Buckwell	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-2519
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## Backgrounder #1

### Changes to UI Regulations - pensions

Pension income from employment (including lump sum and regular pension) is considered earnings for Unemployment Insurance (UI) purposes.

Starting April 5, 1987, however, UI claimants will not have pension income deducted from their UI benefits **if** their claim is based on insurable weeks of work from subsequent employment.

#### Subsequent Employment

If a worker retires from one job and is eligible for and receives a pension from that employment, any insurable work accumulated after that separation is **subsequent employment**.

#### Who is affected?

These new regulations will affect claimants who start a claim for UI benefits **on or after** April 5, 1987, based on subsequent employment. For example: A worker leaves his/her job in March 1986 and is eligible for a pension of \$900 a month. This same worker applies for UI immediately and is entitled to \$200 a week from UI. Under the present regulation, this worker would have the pension income deducted from UI.\*

This same worker starts a new job in November 1986, and is laid off from that job in May 1987. Under the present regulations, the pension income from the previous job would still be earnings and would continue to be deducted from UI benefits. As a result of the change announced today, however, the pension income from the previous job would not be deducted from UI benefits.

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\* The UI Act permits regular claimants to have earnings of up to 25 per cent of the weekly benefit rate without those earnings affecting the benefits paid in any week of unemployment. All earnings above this 25 per cent limit are deducted dollar-for-dollar from the weekly benefit rate.

In the two-week waiting period and for illness, maternity and adoption benefits, all earnings are deducted dollar-for-dollar -- the 25 per cent limit does not apply.

## **Backgrounder #2**

### **Changes to UI Regulations - separation payments**

To reinforce the March 31, 1985 regulatory changes dealing with separation payments, the government will amend the wording of these regulations. Revised regulations are necessary because employer-employee agreements took advantage of the wording in the current regulatory provisions to allocate separation payments to eliminate or minimize the effect on UI benefits.

Consequently, the regulations covering separation payments will be reinforced to permit only one method of allocation. All money paid or payable on separation will be allocated at the rate of normal weekly earnings from the last week of work.

To ensure consistency and fairness the UI Act will be amended to permit the extension of both the qualifying and benefit periods when an allocation of separation payments has prevented the payment of UI benefit or has delayed the start of a UI claim. (See backgrounder #3.)

This regulation will become effective on April 5, 1987 and therefore will affect separation payments made as a result of lay-off from that date on.



## Backgrounder #3

### Extension of the qualifying and benefit periods

The government will make changes to the UI Regulations to reinforce the principles on the treatment of separation payments. Recent employer-employee agreements have taken advantage of the wording in the current regulations to eliminate or minimize its effect on UI benefits by allocating large amounts of separation payments to only one or two weeks.

To ensure fairness and equity in the treatment of separation payments, the government will amend the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act to permit the extension of both the qualifying and benefit periods when a separation payment has prevented the payment of UI benefits or has delayed the start of a UI claim.

#### Extension of the qualifying period

The qualifying period is the 52 weeks before a claim for UI starts or the number of weeks since the last claim for UI started, whichever is shorter. Under the current regulations, payments on separation (which are not insurable) delay the start of a claim and reduce the number of weeks of insurable employment in the qualifying period.

A separation payment for a specified number of weeks, delays a claim for the same number of weeks. Any lump sum payment is divided by the claimant's normal weekly earnings to determine the number of weeks the claim is delayed.

The proposed amendment would allow an extension to the qualifying period by the same number of weeks represented by the separation payment. For example, if a separation payment is equal to 26 weeks of normal earnings, the qualifying period would be extended by 26 weeks (i.e. the normal 52-week qualifying period would become a 78-week qualifying period\*). This would mean that the separation payment would not reduce the number of weeks of insurable employment.

However, if during the same 26-week period a person works a certain number of weeks in insurable employment, the extension of the qualifying period would be reduced by that number of weeks. For example, if a person works for eight weeks the extension to their qualifying period would be reduced by eight weeks (a 70-week qualifying period).

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\* Note: An extension cannot go back beyond an earlier claim's start date. This is because all weeks of insurable employment before that date have been used to set up that earlier claim.



Extension of the benefit period

A benefit period is the length of a UI claim. The maximum benefit period is 52 weeks which includes the normal two-week waiting period. The proposed amendment would allow for the extension of the benefit period by the same number of weeks represented by the separation payments.

For example, a women applies for and receives her full 15 weeks of UI maternity benefits. At the end of her maternity leave there is a plant shutdown and she receives a separation payment equal to 26 weeks of normal earnings. Her claim for UI is renewed but the payment of benefits is delayed by the separation payments. However, the length of her benefit period would be extended by 26 weeks during which time she would be entitled to her regular number of weeks of UI benefits.



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MI  
- R21

# For release

Date March 27, 1987  
87-10



## **New counselling form for immigrating physicians**

OTTAWA -- Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration, has announced a strengthening of the counselling given abroad to physicians seeking to immigrate to Canada.

The purpose of the revisions is to ensure that physicians who wish to live in Canada acknowledge that they have been carefully and thoroughly counselled that they will not likely be able to practise their profession in Canada. The new form is appended to this press release.

For some time, all immigrant physicians have been required to sign a statement before they received immigrant visas. This statement acknowledges that they have been counselled about the extreme lack of opportunities which exist for either medical practice or training in Canada. There has been criticism by some foreign doctors of the nature of the counselling.

.../2

A small number of foreign doctors are admitted to Canada because of a demonstrated need for their services. They are not in open competition for jobs, though. They are selected abroad, after federal-provincial consultation, to fill specific vacancies.

The admission of physicians in the Convention Refugee and Family Classes is not based on a demonstrated need for their services in Canada, but on Canada's tradition of assisting refugees and facilitating family reunification. Foreign physicians, especially refugees, are advised to carefully consider other possible countries of resettlement which might be better able to use their skills. This "negative counselling," however, has had only a limited effect on individual decisions to immigrate. Many people still decide to come to Canada for family or other reasons and those applicants who meet the appropriate statutory requirements will be admitted.

The major barrier to licensure is the current lack of intern and residency training positions. The number of positions available only slightly exceeds the annual number of Canadian medical school graduates. This limit is maintained by the provinces because Canada has a more than adequate supply of doctors. Our doctor-patient ratio of approximately 1:522 represents nearly the highest degree of physician care in the world.

"We will continue to assist people, including medical doctors, who are closely related to Canadian residents, or who find themselves seeking Canada's protection as refugees," said the Minister. "But we want these people, many of whom have devoted long years to the study and practise of medicine, to fully realize that they will likely never be licensed to practise medicine in Canada."

For further information:

Gerry Maffre

Public Affairs

(819) 994-2519



## BACKGROUNDER

### STATEMENT REQUIRED OF IMMIGRANTS WHO MUST BE REGISTERED OR LICENSED IN CANADA IN ORDER TO PRACTISE MEDICINE

I hereby confirm that I have been fully informed of the difficulties that I, as a graduate of a non-Canadian medical school, am likely to encounter in meeting the requirements established by appropriate medical bodies.

I fully understand:

- i) that the issuance of an immigrant visa to me in no way assures that I will be able to practise medicine in Canada;
- ii) that there are virtually no opportunities to acquire further medical training in Canada leading to licensure;
- iii) that to practise medicine I will be required to meet educational and such other requirements as may be designated by national medical bodies, educational institutions and provincial medical licensing authorities;
- iv) that successful completion of the required examinations, such as the medical Council of Canada Evaluating Examination, does not entitle me to a pre-registration training position;
- v) that the issuance of a license to practise medicine in a province or territory in Canada is the prerogative of the appropriate licensing body and that the issuance of such a licence in one jurisdiction is no guarantee that it will be accepted by other licensing authorities;
- vi) that my immigrant status will not be affected by my failure to obtain a licence to practise medicine in any Canadian province or territory.

SIGNED BY \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESSED BY \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNED AT \_\_\_\_\_ ON \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_







CAI  
MI  
- R21

For release

Date

March 27, 1987

87-11



Changes to Unemployment Insurance Regulations

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced approval of regulatory changes to the treatment of earnings for Unemployment Insurance (UI). These changes were originally announced on March 18, 1987.

Effective April 5, 1987, pension income from employment (including lump sum and regular pension) will not be deducted from a claim for UI benefits if the claim is based on insurable weeks of work from subsequent employment -- that is, any insurable work accumulated after a pension starts and while it continues to be paid.

All payments on separation continue to be considered as earnings and can delay the start of a claim for UI. The claim is delayed by the number of weeks these payments represent. All such money paid or payable on separation will be allocated at the claimant's normal rate of weekly earnings from the last week of work. This regulatory change is also effective April 5, 1987, but has a transitional clause.

.../2

"The transitional provision honours all written labour-management agreements and written company policies, that were made because of plant closures and work force reductions and that were entered into before April 5, 1987, the effective date of the separation pay change," said Mr. Bouchard.

Specifically, the provision is that separation payments made under such written agreements and policies, that deal with the allocation of separation payments to specified periods because of plant closures and work force reductions, will be exempt from the April 5, 1987, rule change provided the lay-off or separation occurs before October 4th, 1987.

-30-

For further information contact:

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

CAI  
MI  
-R21

For release

Date

April 1, 1987  
87-12

## UI Legislation

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today tabled a Bill on Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the House of Commons.

The Bill covers three areas.



- First, it would allow the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) to apply the recent change to the UI Regulations retroactively to January 5, 1986 and would allow for full UI benefits to be paid to claimants receiving a pension if their claim for UI was based on employment obtained after the start of the pension. (See backgrounder #1)
- Second, it would allow CEIC to treat all claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed before January 5, 1986 under the rules in effect at that time. (See backgrounder #2)

.../2

- Third, it would allow the CEIC to extend either the qualifying or benefit period of any claim for unemployment insurance benefits affected by a severance payment. (See backgrounder #3)

The provisions in the Bill complement the recent regulatory changes to the treatment of earnings for Unemployment Insurance. These regulatory changes, dealing with pension income and payments on separation, will become effective April 5, 1987.

-30-

(See attached backgrounders)

For more information:

Richard Fix	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-2519
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## BACKGROUND #1

### Retroactive application of the April 5, 1987 Regulatory change

Pension income from employment (including lump sum pension payments) is considered earnings for Unemployment Insurance (UI) purposes.

Starting April 5, 1987, however, the regulation on pension earnings is amended and UI claimants will **not** have pension income deducted from their UI benefits **if** their claim is based on insurable weeks of work from subsequent employment.

### Subsequent Employment

If a worker is separated from a job and is eligible for and receives a pension from that employment, any insurable work accumulated after that pension starts is **subsequent employment**, if while the claimant holds a subsequent employment, he/she continues to receive a pension.

### Who is affected?

The Bill tabled today will affect claimants who started a claim for UI **after** January 5, 1986, based on subsequent employment.

For example:

A worker left his/her job in February 1986 and was eligible for a pension of \$900 a month. This same worker applied for UI immediately and was entitled to \$200 a week from UI. The pension income for this worker was deducted from UI.\*

This same worker found subsequent employment in May 1986, and was laid off from that job in September 1986. A new claim for benefits was set up and the pension income from the previous job was deducted from UI benefits.

As a result of the provisions in the Bill tabled today, however, as the new claim for benefits would be set up based on the subsequent employment, the pension income from the previous job would no longer be considered earnings for UI and the claimant would be reimbursed.

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\* -- The UI Act permits regular claimants to have earnings of up to 25 per cent of the weekly benefit rate without those earnings affecting the benefits paid in any week of unemployment. All earnings above this 25 per cent limit are deducted dollar-for-dollar from the weekly benefit rate.

In the two-week waiting period and for illness, maternity and adoption benefits, all earnings are deducted dollar-for-dollar -- the 25 per cent limit does not apply.



## BACKGROUNDER #2

### Claims filed before January 5, 1986

Some people had applied for UI before January 5, 1986 and were receiving benefits when the former pension income regulation came into effect. These people found that their entitlement to UI benefits was either eliminated or reduced because of their pension income.

Under the provisions of this Bill any claim for UI benefits filed **before** January 5, 1986 will not be affected by pension income.

### Who is affected?

The provision will affect people whose claims began or who filed their claims for benefits **before** January 5, 1986. For example: A worker left his/her job in December 1985 and was eligible for a pension of \$900 a month. This same worker applied for UI immediately and was entitled to \$200 a week from UI. Starting January 5, 1986 this worker had pension income deducted from UI.\*

As a result of the provisions in the Bill tabled today, however, pension income received by this worker would not be considered as earnings and would not be taken into consideration for UI purposes. In each of those cases, the Commission will refund an amount equal to the amount deducted from benefits because of the pension income.

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\* -- The UI Act permits regular claimants to have earnings of up to 25 per cent of the weekly benefit rate without those earnings affecting the benefits paid in any week of unemployment. All earnings above this 25 per cent limit are deducted dollar-for-dollar from the weekly benefit rate.

In the two-week waiting period and for illness, maternity and adoption benefits, all earnings are deducted dollar-for-dollar -- the 25 per cent limit does not apply.

## BACKGROUNDER #3

### Extension of the qualifying and benefit periods

The government made changes to the UI Regulations on April 5, 1987 to reinforce the principles on the treatment of separation payments. All money paid or payable on separation will be allocated at the rate of normal weekly earnings from the last week of work.

To ensure fairness and equity in the treatment of separation payments, the government proposes to amend the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act to permit the extension of both the qualifying and benefit periods when a separation payment has prevented the payment of UI benefits or has delayed the start of a UI claim.

### Extension of the qualifying period

The qualifying period is the 52 weeks before a claim for UI starts or the number of weeks since the last claim for UI started, whichever is shorter. Under the current regulations, payments on separation (which are not insurable) delay the start of a claim and may reduce the number of weeks of insurable employment in the qualifying period.

A separation payment for a specified number of weeks delays a claim for the same number of weeks. Any lump sum payment is divided by the claimant's normal weekly earnings to determine the number of weeks the claim is delayed.

The proposed amendment would allow an extension of the qualifying period by the same number of weeks represented by the separation payment. For example, if a separation payment is equal to 26 weeks of normal earnings, the qualifying period would be extended by 26 weeks (i.e. the normal 52-week qualifying period would become a 78-week qualifying period\*). This would mean that the separation payment would not reduce the number of weeks of insurable employment.

However, if during the same 26-week period a person works a certain number of weeks in insurable employment, the extension of the qualifying period would be reduced by that number of weeks. For example, if a person works for eight weeks the extension to the qualifying period would be reduced by eight weeks (a 70-week qualifying period).

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\* Note: An extension cannot go back beyond an earlier claim's start date. This is because all weeks of insurable employment before that date have been used to set up that earlier claim.



Extension of the benefit period

A benefit period is the length of a UI claim. The maximum benefit period is 52 weeks which includes the normal two-week waiting period. The proposed amendment would allow for the extension of the benefit period by the same number of weeks represented by the separation payments.

For example, a woman applies for and receives her full 15 weeks of UI maternity benefits. At the end of her maternity leave there is a plant shutdown and she receives a separation payment equal to 26 weeks of normal earnings. Her claim for UI is renewed but the payment of benefits is eliminated by the separation payments. However, the length of her benefit period would be extended by 26 weeks during which time she would be entitled to her regular number of weeks of UI benefits.

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\* Note: Neither the benefit period nor the qualifying period can be extended more than 52 weeks, for a total of 104 weeks.

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-R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

For release

Date April 16, 1987

87-14



OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced the appointments of two new members to the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council (CEIAC) and the re-appointment of five of the present members.

Appointed for three-year terms are new members Gérald Poirier of Les Saules, Quebec, and Gabrielle Grimard of Chicoutimi, Quebec.

Gérald Poirier is Director of the Centre de Jour Le Foyer Chanoine Audet Inc., a day-care centre for older persons in St. Romuald near Quebec City. Since taking his degrees in recreology and geriatrics from the Universities of Quebec in Trois-Rivières and Laval, Mr. Poirier has been active in a variety of community projects related to improving conditions for older people and for the younger relatives who take care of them.

.../2

Gabrielle Grimard, who represents the small business sector, is Director General of Entreprise d'Électricité Grimard Inc. Mrs. Grimard has also been active in a number of community organizations as Vice President of the Corporation de Développement Économique de Chicoutimi Inc., Vice President of the Administrative Council of the Regional Foundation for l'Hôpital de Chicoutimi and President of the Regional Chamber of Commerce. She is also Vice President of the Board of Directors of L'Association des femmes de carrière du Saguenay.

Re-appointed for three-year terms are Joan George of Thompson, Manitoba; Jacob Pete of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Diana J. Ferguson of Toronto, Ontario; John S. Reid of Ottawa, Ontario; and Helen K. Sinclair of Toronto, Ontario.

Joan George, a community activist, was the founding president of the Thompson Physically Handicapped Organization, has been on the board of directors for the YMCA and active in promoting aquatics and crafts skills for handicapped people in the Thompson area.

Jacob Pete, a notary, is an independent management consultant who is presently general consultant to the Louis Bull Band in Hobbema, Alberta. He has been a special RCMP Native constable and Chief of Police for High Prairie, Alberta, and President of the Saskatchewan Native Development Fund.

Nominated for a second term with the Council on the recommendation of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Diana Ferguson is a private consultant on financial matters. Mrs. Ferguson has been founder, first president and principal shareholder of Berwick, Ferguson Payroll Canada Ltd. in Toronto and consultant to various government departments on such matters as reduction of the paper burden, payroll and alternative pay systems.

John Reid, nominated for a second term on the recommendation of the Canadian Advanced Technology Association, is Senior Advisor and Director, Government Relations, for the Canadian Advanced Technology Association (CATA). An expert on issues relating to new technology, Mr. Reid has initiated and managed a number of projects on such matters as training, human resources planning and management.

Helen Sinclair, who was nominated for a second term on the recommendation of the Canadian Banking Association, is Director General, with the Planning and Legislation Department of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Mrs. Sinclair is the author of various articles on financial markets and regulations and is a member of the C.D. Howe Institute Policy Analysis Committee.

CEIAC was established by an Act of Parliament in 1977 as an independent body to advise the Minister on all matters relating to the mandate of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. The Council is comprised of a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 21 people who provide advice to the Minister on employment, unemployment insurance and immigration matters. Its members are drawn from workers, employers and non-aligned groups, each sector having one-third representation. Members are appointed by order-in-Council.

"The Council plays a vital role in advising me on employment and immigration matters," said the Minister. "Because its members are drawn from all sectors of our society, their contribution in terms of experience and expertise are extremely valuable in making realistic decisions on our programs and policies."

For information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe  
(819) 994-2482



LA1  
MI

-R21

# For release

Date

May 12, 1987  
87-16

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced that the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission is hosting a National Conference with the Cultural Sector of Canada. This National Conference is being held May 11 and 12 in Ottawa and will review the sector's experience with the Canadian Jobs Strategy over the past two years and plan new initiatives.

"Our aim is to discuss with the cultural sector what we have accomplished together since the Canadian Jobs Strategy was announced in June 1985, and how we might proceed in the future," Mr. Bouchard said.

The Minister pointed out that his department has contributed \$70 million to the cultural sector since the Canadian Jobs Strategy began. In the first nine months of the fiscal year 1986/87, the department provided \$40 million to train approximately 9,200 individuals in the cultural sector.

.../2



"I hope the conference will strengthen relations between the federal government and national cultural organizations as well as show how the Canadian Jobs Strategy can be more effectively applied," he added.

In reviewing how the Canadian Jobs Strategy is benefitting the cultural sector, the Minister particularly noted the importance of the cultural sector to the economy. Earning more than \$11 billion annually, it is the country's fourth largest employer, providing direct work for 185,000 Canadians and related or dependent jobs to another 200,000.

For further information:

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Employment and Immigration Canada  
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MI  
- R21

For release

Date

May 12, 1987  
87-17

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced a contract of \$110,000 will be awarded to study the impact of industrial restructuring and technological change on human resources in the automotive service, repair and parts distribution industry.

"The study will examine how changing technology affects workers, and determine if there is a sufficient number of automotive mechanics, technicians, and other skilled workers to meet the industry's future needs," Mr. Bouchard said.

The study will be done through Employment and Immigration's Canada Occupational Projection System (COPS). COPS is a labour market information system that provides up-to-date provincial and national information on occupational trends and projections.



"When the study is completed it will make an important contribution to all participants' understanding of the human resource questions facing the sector," the Minister added.

"The automotive service, repair and parts distribution industry in Canada is a dynamic sector which is in a state of fundamental transition," said Mr. Bouchard. "To understand fully the impact of changes in technologies and in the marketplace on the sector's human resources, we need the involvement of all the players."

A steering committee including a wide range of industry interests as well as provincial governments and community colleges will oversee the study. Employment and Immigration Canada will chair the committee.

The need for this study was identified following an earlier report sponsored by Employment and Immigration, entitled "WHY PEOPLE COUNT, A report of the Automotive Industry Human Resources Task Force."

For more information, please contact: Diane Ross  
Public Affairs  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
(819) 953-1312



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- R21

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# For release

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May 15, 1987

87-18

Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced the government's position on the Unemployment Insurance program. The text of Mr. Bouchard's statement in the House of Commons is attached.

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For further information:

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# For release

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Statement by

The Honourable Benoît Bouchard, P.C., M.P.,

Minister of Employment and Immigration

on Unemployment Insurance

Check against delivery

May 15, 1987



Mr. Speaker I rise today to speak about Unemployment Insurance.

Since its inception over 40 years ago, Unemployment Insurance has evolved into one of our most important national programs, touching almost every Canadian and forming an important element of Canada's economy.

Originally, Unemployment Insurance was meant to provide temporary income protection against an unexpected job loss. Over the years, it also became a response to seasonal unemployment. Today, for many, it remains temporary income protection. For others, it has become seen as a regularly used guaranteed income. For others it provides what are called "social benefits" such as income support during maternity leave.

Few government programs affect so many people in Canada. This was never clearer than during the recession of the early 1980s, when, out of necessity, more and more people from all walks of life turned to Unemployment Insurance for support.

Such an important and broad program, having such an important effect on so many individuals, economic sectors and regions of the country was naturally prone to criticism from different quarters for different reasons.



When we came into office, Mr. Speaker, we decided that the Unemployment Insurance program needed to be reviewed. We had to ensure that it continued to meet the needs of Canadians.

We established a Commission of Inquiry to examine the program and its place in the Canadian economy. We asked that, for the first time, there be public hearings across the country to receive the views of all interested Canadians. In December we received the Report of that Commission, which included a minority report by two commissioners and supplementary statements by four commissioners. In the past six months the Government has considered carefully the advice of all of the commissioners. As well we have studied the recommendations of the Royal Commission in Newfoundland, the Macdonald Commission recommendations and those of the Standing Committee.

Members of this House will know that there are sharp and irreconcilable differences among these studies.

The Government has listened closely to the public debate. We've consulted widely on the subject. I've met with worker and employer groups. I've received representations from many Canadians, who have made their views known to me. These consultations made it clear that opinion on Unemployment Insurance is divided -- even polarised. Some want a more generous Unemployment Insurance system while others want a more restrictive program. I've also met twice with the provinces on the Unemployment Insurance program. Some provinces are strongly opposed to any move to a more restrictive program, while others want the social aspects to be removed.

Mr. Speaker: two distinct schools of thought have emerged. One school holds that to achieve the objectives of the current program, it should be broken apart into at least two distinct programs: insurance on one side and what are called social benefits on the other. It is argued that the current system actually encourages people not to work -- that Unemployment Insurance should return to strict insurance principles and let the social benefits be handled by another, unspecified, mechanism.

The other school of thought holds that the scope and coverage of Unemployment Insurance should be expanded and enriched. It is proposed that Unemployment Insurance play a stronger income support role. This school rejects as "myth" the notion that substantial numbers of Canadians draw Unemployment Insurance in preference to holding a job. Thus the proposals are for more money to be introduced into the program. The distinction between social benefits and insurance principles is simply not accepted.

Each of these schools is not only sharply critical of the other, but, each forecasts disastrous results if the other's proposals were implemented. But everyone is agreed that any change in the design of the program would profoundly affect millions of individuals and the economies of the regions where they live.

Mr. Speaker the Government has considered carefully the current program and all of the proposals for a change in its design.

We reject the argument that Unemployment Insurance benefits should be expanded and enriched. Not only would this be expensive and require an increase of premium payments by all Canadians - it might well create disincentives to work.

Equally, we reject the proposals for a reduction in Unemployment Insurance benefits. Such reductions would hurt blameless individuals and would damage the economies of certain regions of the country.

As the Government charged with representing the interests of all Canadians we have concluded that the competing and conflicting opinions of all the interested parties are best reconciled within the current structure of Unemployment Insurance.

The common element in all of the proposals for change is that they would cause hardship among individuals, businesses and regions - all for an uncertain result. This would be counterproductive to the progress we have made in rebuilding our economy, supporting regional development and creating jobs.

The Government acknowledges Unemployment Insurance is not a perfect program, but the current system is helping millions of Canadians and we will not induce unnecessary uncertainty by attempting change for the sake of change.

Our plan is not to reduce unemployment insurance but to reduce the need for unemployment insurance.

Mr. Speaker we must continue to do what best helps Canadians achieve durable employment. All our economic, fiscal, regional development, trade and human resource development policies are dedicated to this end. Unemployment Insurance is assisting in those efforts and will continue to do so.

Mr. Speaker Unemployment Insurance is only one tool within the package of our labour market and employment development programs. The Canadian Jobs Strategy plays a vital role in assisting Canadians to adjust to changing economic circumstances. While the employment picture is steadily improving -- 778,000 new jobs have been created since September 1984 -- and we have an excellent and effective set of programs, I cannot and shall not rest complacent. I intend to ensure that the Jobs Strategy remains responsive to regional needs and labour market changes -- responsive, Mr. Speaker, to the needs of individuals such as women re-entering the workforce, the older unemployed, youth making the transition from school to work, those workers facing shifts in global trading patterns and technological change and the long term unemployed.

Reducing regional disparity is a major goal of this Government. We are giving special emphasis to diversifying the economic base of Western Canada. We have taken steps to assist the oil industry, and we are working to help the agricultural sector. The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency will improve federal development initiatives in Atlantic Canada.

Mr. Speaker, throughout my consideration of Unemployment Insurance, I have been struck by the importance of how the Unemployment Insurance program is administered. For most people, the way the program is delivered is the first issue raised.

Our staff in the Canada Employment Centres do a fine job in what are often difficult circumstances but I believe we can and we must do better in administering this program. We can provide better and more sensitive service to our clients, and we can better control abuse by those who would cheat the Unemployment Insurance program.

I should like to outline administrative initiatives which we will implement, and which should be fully operational in 1988.

We will place Claimant Services Officers in our busiest offices. These people will work directly with our claimants to provide clear explanations and help when it is needed. We will provide public awareness sessions, so people can understand the system, and will know what to expect. We will provide better telephone access so our clients won't have the frustration of busy phone lines, and can get the information they need about their claims. We will implement a simplified Record of Employment after consultations with employers and employees to reduce the paper burden on employers.



We will step-up our activities to weed out those who would abuse the system. There will be enhanced job search and availability interviews. We will serve our claimants better -- those honest people who would rather work than collect Unemployment Insurance. The small group who would cheat the Unemployment Insurance program, and who tarnish the reputation of all claimants, will not be tolerated.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank each member of the Standing Committee on Labour, Employment and Immigration for their work on the Unemployment Insurance Program. Their report was most helpful in our consideration of not only the current program but the other proposals for reform we received. The committee suggested we consider its recommendations as a package and we have done so. I am tabling today a letter to the Chairman of the Standing Committee reflecting the contents of my statement which will serve as the Government's response to the Report in accordance with the Standing Orders.







Monsieur le Président, je voudrais profiter de l'occasion pour remercier chacun des membres du Comité permanent du travail, de l'emploi et de l'immigration pour leur travail sur le Régime d'assurance-chômage. Le rapport du Comité nous a été d'une grande utilité dans notre examen non seulement du régime actuel, mais aussi des autres réformes proposées. Les membres du Comité nous ont demandé d'examiner leurs recommandations comme un tout, et c'est ce que nous avons fait. Je dépose aujourd'hui une lettre au Président du Comité permanent qui correspond à ma déclaration et qui tiendra lieu de réponse du gouvernement au rapport conformément au Règlement de la Chambre.

prestataires, ne sera pas tolérée.

dispositions du Régime, terminissant ainsi la réputation de tous les  
préfèrent travailler. Le petit groupe qui cherche à contrevenir aux  
qui, plutôt que de recevoir des prestations d'assurance-chômage,  
améliorerons notre service aux prestataires -- soit ces gens honnêtes  
entrevues portant sur la recherche d'emploi et la disponibilité. Nous  
contrevenir et abuser des dispositions du Régime. Nous augmenterons les  
Nous élargirons nos activités afin d'éliminer ceux qui voudraient  
administratif des employeurs.

vigueur un Relève d'emploi simplifié afin de réduire le fardeau  
consultations auprès des employeurs et des employés nous mettrons en  
les renseignements nécessaires au sujet de leur demande. A la suite de  
n'ait plus à souffrir de l'encombrement des lignes et puissent obtenir  
améliorerons le service téléphonique de façon à ce que les clients  
comprendre le fonctionnement et sachent à quoi s'attendre. Nous  
sensibilisation au public afin que les utilisateurs du Régime en  
et les renseignements désirés. Nous offrirons des séances de  
prestataires veilleront à ce que les prestataires puissent obtenir l'aide  
Dans nos bureaux les plus achalandés, des agents de service aux

La réduction des disparités régionales est l'un des grands objectifs de notre gouvernement. Nous nous attachons particulièrement à diversifier l'économie des provinces de l'Ouest. Nous avons pris des mesures pour venir en aide à l'industrie du pétrole et nous nous attaquons aussi aux problèmes du secteur de l'agriculture. L'Agence des perspectives de l'Atlantique améliorera les initiatives du gouvernement fédéral dans la région de l'Atlantique.

Monsieur le Président, tout au cours de mon examen de l'assurance-chômage, j'ai été étonné par l'importance que revêt la façon dont celui-ci est mis en oeuvre. C'est là, en effet, la question que la plupart des gens soulèvent d'abord.

Le personnel des Centres d'emploi du Canada fait du bon travail dans des circonstances souvent difficiles; je suis toutefois persuadé que nous pouvons encore mieux administrer ce régime. Nous pouvons offrir un meilleur service, un service plus humain à nos clients et lutter davantage contre la fraude.

J'aimerais donc vous faire part des mesures administratives que nous prendrons et qui devraient être en place en 1988.

Monsieur le Président, nous devons continuer à prendre les mesures qui

permettront de mieux aider les Canadiens à obtenir un emploi durable.

Toutes nos politiques économiques, commerciales, fiscales, de

développement régional ainsi que nos politiques de mise en valeur des

ressources humaines cherchent à atteindre ce but. L'assurance-chômage

vient appuyer nos efforts en ce sens et continuera de le faire.

Monsieur le Président, le Régime d'assurance-chômage n'est qu'un

instrument parmi l'ensemble des programmes utilisés pour développer

l'emploi et le marché du travail. La Planification de l'emploi joue un

rôle de premier plan pour aider les Canadiens à s'adapter aux conditions

économiques changeantes. Même si la situation de l'emploi s'est

améliorée de façon croissante -- depuis septembre 1984, 778,000 nouveaux

emplois ont été créés -- et que nous avons mis en place d'excellents

programmes, nous ne pouvons nous associer sur nos lauriers. Je veux

m'assurer que la Planification de l'emploi continue de répondre aux

besoins des régions et aux changements sur le marché du travail --

qu'elle réponde aux besoins des gens, comme les femmes qui reviennent sur

le marché du travail, les travailleurs âgés, les jeunes qui passent de

l'école au travail, les travailleurs qui font face aux changements

technologiques et à l'évolution du commerce international, et aux

chômeurs de longue durée.

En tant que gouvernement chargé de représenter les intérêts de l'ensemble des Canadiens, nous avons conclu que la structure actuelle du Régime d'assurance-chômage représente la meilleure façon de concilier les options divergentes des parties intéressées.

Un élément est commun à toutes les propositions de changements; elles entraîneraient des difficultés pour les individus, les entreprises et les régions, et tout cela pour atteindre un résultat qui serait lui-même bien incertain. Cela viendrait mettre en péril les progrès que nous avons accomplis, par exemple dans la relance de l'économie, l'aide au développement régional et la création d'emplois.

Le gouvernement reconnaît que le Régime n'est pas parfait, mais le système actuel vient en aide à des millions de Canadiens et nous n'allons pas alimenter l'incertitude inutilement en le modifiant pour le simple plaisir de le modifier.

Notre plan ne consiste pas à réduire l'assurance-chômage mais plutôt à réduire le besoin d'y recourir.



L'économie de certaines régions du pays.  
en effet du tort à des individus sans reproche et endommagerait  
d'assurance-chômage soient réduites. Une réduction de celles-ci ferait  
En même temps, nous rejetons les propositions voulant que les prestations

recherche d'un emploi.  
les Canadiens, mais il pourrait également avoir l'effet de décourager la  
cher, entraînant ainsi une augmentation des cotisations payées par tous  
d'assurance-chômage. Non seulement le Régime coterait-il alors plus  
Nous rejetons l'idée d'élargir et d'augmenter les prestations

actuel de même que l'ensemble des modifications proposées.  
Monsieur le Président, le gouvernement a examiné en profondeur le régime  
habitent.

millions de personnes de même que l'économie des régions où elles  
apportée à la structure du Régime affecterait profondément la vie de  
l'avant. Cependant, tous s'entendent pour dire que toute modification  
résultats désastreux si les propositions de "l'autre" sont mises de  
Les deux groupes se critiquent mutuellement avec force et prédisent des

Monseigneur le Président, deux écoles de pensée distinctes se sont dressées. Selon la première, pour qu'il soit possible d'atteindre les objectifs du régime actuel, il faudrait le diviser en au moins deux programmes indépendants: un régime d'assurance, d'une part, et des prestations d'aide sociale, d'autre part. Certains prétendent que, de fait, le régime actuel incite les gens à ne pas travailler. Selon eux, il faut retourner à l'aspect intrinsèque de l'assurance et laisser les prestations d'ordre social être traitées par un mécanisme qui reste à être défini.

Selon la deuxième école de pensée, la portée et la protection du Régime d'assurance-chômage devraient être étendues et augmentées. Il est proposé que l'assurance-chômage ait davantage le rôle de soutien de revenu. Les partisans de cette théorie qualifient de mythe l'argument selon lequel un grand nombre de Canadiens préféreraient recevoir des prestations d'assurance-chômage que de travailler. Ils proposent donc que plus d'argent soit investi dans le Régime. On rejette l'idée qu'il y ait une distinction à faire entre prestations d'aide sociale et l'aspect strictement assurance d'un régime.

Les membres de cette Chambre savent sans aucun doute que les opinions énoncées dans les différentes études divergent grandement et sont souvent incompatibles.

Le gouvernement a prêté une oreille attentive au débat public. Il a tenu de vastes consultations sur le sujet. J'ai moi-même rencontré des groupes d'employeurs et de travailleurs. J'ai écouté le point de vue de nombreux Canadiens. A la lumière de ces consultations, il est clair que l'opinion publique est divisée - et même polarisée - sur la question de l'assurance-chômage. Certains souhaiteraient un régime plus généreux tandis que d'autres le voudraient plus restrictif. J'ai rencontré à deux reprises les provinces à ce sujet. Certaines d'entre elles s'opposent vivement à toute mesure qui contribuerait à rendre le régime plus restrictif alors que d'autres sont en faveur de l'abolition des éléments sociaux qu'il contient.

Un régime aussi vaste et important, dont l'incidence est si grande sur un nombre tellement important d'individus, de secteurs économiques et de régions, ne pouvait que prêter le flanc aux critiques qui sont d'ailleurs venues de toutes parts pour différentes raisons.

A notre arrivée au pouvoir, Monsieur le Président, nous avons décidé qu'une étude du Régime d'assurance-chômage s'imposait. Nous devons nous assurer que celui-ci continue de répondre aux besoins des Canadiens.

Nous avons donc formé une Commission d'enquête en lui confiant le mandat d'étudier le Régime et la place qu'il occupe au sein de l'économie

canadienne. Nous avons exigé que soient tenues, pour la première fois, des audiences publiques à travers le pays afin de connaître le point de vue de tous les intéressés. En décembre dernier, nous avons reçu le

rapport de cette Commission ainsi que le rapport minoritaire de deux des commissaires et les déclarations supplémentaires de quatre commissaires. Au cours des six derniers mois, le gouvernement a étudié soigneusement

les avis de tous les commissaires de même que les recommandations de la Commission royale de Terre-Neuve, de la Commission Macdonald et celles du

Comité permanent.

Monsieur le Président, je prends la parole aujourd'hui pour vous entretenir du Régime d'assurance-chômage.

Depuis sa création il y a plus de quarante ans, le Régime d'assurance-chômage est devenu l'un de nos programmes nationaux les plus importants qui touche presque tous les Canadiens et ce, en plus de représenter un élément important de l'économie du pays.

A l'origine, le Régime d'assurance-chômage était censé assurer une protection temporaire du revenu contre les pertes soudaines d'emplois. Il est par la suite venu pallier le problème du chômage saisonnier. Aujourd'hui, pour beaucoup il reste une protection temporaire du revenu et pour d'autres il revêt l'apparence d'un revenu garanti utilisé irrégulièrement. D'autres encore le voient comme un régime de prestations sociales qui offre notamment un soutien du revenu pendant les congés de maternité.

Peu de programmes de l'Etat touchent un aussi grand nombre de Canadiens. Jamais n'en a-t-on eu plus clairement la preuve qu'au début des années 80 lorsque la récession économique a forcé un nombre croissant de travailleurs, de toutes les couches de la société, à recourir à l'assurance-chômage.



Le 15 mai 1987

Priorité au discours prononcé

Déclaration de  
M. Benoît Bouchard, c.p., député  
Ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration  
sur l'assurance-chômage

Pour publication









# Pour publication

Le 15 mai 1987

87-18

Le ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration,  
M. Benoît Bouchard, a annoncé aujourd'hui la position du  
gouvernement à l'égard du Régime d'assurance-chômage. Vous  
trouverez ci-attaché le texte de la déclaration de  
M. Bouchard.

- 30 -

Pour de plus amples renseignements :

Mme Marie-Josée Lapointe (Cabinet du ministre) (819) 994-2482  
M. Richard Flix (Affaires publiques) (819) 994-2519  
M. Jean Deschênes (Affaires publiques) (819) 994-2519



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# news release

Date

For release



"The purpose of the Canadian Jobs Strategy is to support projects which respond to local labour market needs. Alternative Co-op does just that," the Minister added.

"The success of this project will be proof that it is possible for a minority group to devise an economic development model based on the group's resources. A model could subsequently be used by similar groups across Canada," he added.

For information, please contact:

Elodie d'Ombraïn  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
(819) 953-1314

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date

June 3, 1987  
87-20

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced today the allocation of \$612,830 in funding to support a project by the Centrale des syndicats démocratiques (CSD) in Montreal, Quebec, under the Innovations program of the Canadian Jobs Strategy.

The three-year project, entitled "Intervention syndicale en gestion participative" (Union intervention in participatory management) is designed to test participatory management in ten different work settings. Employment and Immigration is assuming 65 per cent of the total cost of the project estimated at \$934,580.

"In the long term, this project will help to determine whether better training and monitoring in participatory management can be implemented and retained in companies," said Mr. Bouchard.

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To attain this objective, the sponsor will train and monitor employees of participating companies. This will give them the necessary basis for effective and profitable participation in this management method.

"The innovative aspect of this project is its co-operative union-management initiative to improve the management of companies and contribute to employment growth and improved productivity," added Mr. Bouchard.

The Innovations program encourages new ways to generate growth in the Canadian labour market. It funds ideas that explore creative solutions designed to keep the labour market up-to-date and effective.

For further information, contact:

Ms Diane Ross  
Public Affairs  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
(819) 953-1312

Minister of Employment  
and ImmigrationMinistre de l'Emploi  
et de l'ImmigrationCAI  
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# For release

Date

June 12, 1987  
87-21

OTTAWA -- Benoit Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today assured Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants that, in the event of a disruption in postal service, their UI cheques will continue to be processed.

As of today, UI claimants have two options to return their report cards to Employment and Immigration. They can choose to continue to use the postal service to send in their cards or they may drop off their cards at their local Canada Employment Centres.

.../2



"In the interest of continuation of service to our clients, we will monitor the situation and will keep all claimants informed of further developments," said Mr. Bouchard.

For further information:

Richard Fix	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-2519
Jean Deschênes	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-2519

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

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# For release

Date FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
June 16, 1987  
87-22



Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced funding of \$245,000 under the Innovations program of the Canadian Jobs Strategy to develop an audio-tactile computer-based information network for the visually impaired.

"Through this project," Mr. Bouchard said, "the Audio/Tactile Network will develop the first user-friendly service for the visually impaired computer user, thereby opening up more employment opportunities for disabled persons."

One of the experts working on the project is its director, John Hart, who has impressive credentials in the area of computer systems for the handicapped. Hart is professor of computer science at the University of Western Ontario, which is donating computer time to the project.

Mr. Bouchard added, "Because the network will fill a real need in the London community by providing skills training and low-cost access to data bases to visually impaired workers, its developers hope to continue after the pilot phase as a non-profit, self-supporting organization."

The Innovations program encourages new ways to generate growth in the Canadian labour market. It funds ideas that explore creative solutions designed to keep our labour market up to date and effective.

For more information, contact:

Nancy Lee  
Public Affairs  
(819) 994-6509

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

CANADA

# For release

Date June 17, 1987  
87-23



## Unemployment Insurance and the Disruption of Postal Service

OTTAWA -- Benoit Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced that, during the postal strike, Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants will be able to pick up their benefit cheques and drop off their report cards at local distribution centres.

These precautionary steps have been taken because of the unique circumstances of UI claimants. The Unemployment Insurance Program requires daily delivery and recovery of cheques and claimant report cards. Canada Post Corporation can only guarantee delivery twice a week in residential areas affected by rotating strikes.

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UI claimants can consult their newspaper, listen to their local radio station or contact their local Canada Employment Centre for the location of the distribution centre in their community or any other method of distribution local officials may decide is effective.

At the distribution centres, they will need to present two pieces of identification: their Social Insurance card and one other with either a signature or a photograph.

"We must ensure that UI claimants are able to get their cheques as quickly and as easily as possible," said Mr. Bouchard. "Our first concern is to maintain service to our clients."

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For further information:

Richard Fix	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-2519
Jean Deschênes	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-2519



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# For release

Date

June 26, 1987  
87-25

Bill C-50  
Changes to Unemployment Insurance

OTTAWA -- Benoit Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced today that Bill C-50 has received Royal Assent.

The Bill provides for the following measures:

- First, it allows the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) to pay full UI benefits, retroactively to January 5, 1986, to claimants receiving a pension if their claim for Unemployment Insurance (UI) was based on employment obtained after the start of the pension.  
(See backgrounder #1)
- Second, it allows CEIC to treat all claims for Unemployment Insurance benefits filed before January 5, 1986 under the rules in effect at that time. (See backgrounder #2)



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- Third, it allows the CEIC to extend either the qualifying or benefit period of any claim for unemployment insurance benefits affected by a severance payment. (See backgrounder #3)

The provisions in the Bill complement the April 5, 1987 regulatory changes to the treatment of earnings for Unemployment Insurance and specifically pension income and payments on separation.

Within the next week, CEIC will begin to contact the people who already filed a claim and declared pension income while claiming Unemployment Insurance benefits. During the following weeks, CEIC will first be processing refunds for claimants who filed their claim before January 5, 1986.

People who did not file a claim and feel they may benefit from the provisions of this Bill should contact their local Canada Employment Centre.

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(See attached backgrounders)

For more information:

Richard Fix	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-2519
Jean Deschênes	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-2519



## BACKGROUND #1

### Retroactive application of the April 5, 1987 Regulatory change

Pension income from employment (including lump sum pension payments) is considered earnings for Unemployment Insurance (UI) purposes.

Since April 5, 1987, however, UI claimants do not have pension income deducted from their UI benefits if their claim is based on insurable weeks of work from subsequent employment.

### Subsequent Employment

If a worker is separated from a job and is eligible for and receives a pension from that employment, any insurable work accumulated after that pension starts is subsequent employment, if while the claimant holds a subsequent employment, he/she continues to receive a pension.

### Who is affected?

Bill C-50 provides for retroactive application of the regulatory change and affects claimants who started a claim for UI after January 5, 1986, based on subsequent employment.

For example:

A worker left his/her job in February 1986 and was eligible for a pension of \$900 a month. This same worker applied for UI immediately and was entitled to \$200 a week from UI. The pension income for this worker was deducted from UI.\*

This same worker found subsequent employment in May 1986, and was laid off from that job in September 1986. A new claim for benefits was set up and the pension income from the previous job was deducted from UI benefits.

As a result of the provisions in the Bill, the pension income from the previous job is no longer considered earnings for UI and the claimant will be reimbursed.

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\* -- The UI Act permits regular claimants to have earnings of up to 25 per cent of the weekly benefit rate without those earnings affecting the benefits paid in any week of unemployment. All earnings above this 25 per cent limit are deducted dollar-for-dollar from the weekly benefit rate.

In the two-week waiting period and for illness, maternity and adoption benefits, all earnings are deducted dollar-for-dollar -- the 25 per cent limit does not apply.

## BACKGROUND #2

### Claims filed before January 5, 1986

Some people had applied for UI before January 5, 1986 and were receiving benefits when the former pension income regulation came into effect. These people found that their entitlement to UI benefits was either eliminated or reduced because of their pension income.

### Who is affected?

The provision of Bill C-50 affects people whose claims began or who filed their claims for benefits before January 5, 1986. For example: A worker left his/her job in December 1985 and was eligible for a pension of \$900 a month. This same worker applied for UI immediately and was entitled to \$200 a week from UI. Starting January 5, 1986 this worker had pension income deducted from UI.\*

As a result of the provisions in the Bill, however, pension income received by this worker is not to be considered as earnings and is not to be taken into consideration for UI purposes. In each of those cases, the Commission will refund an amount equal to the amount deducted from benefits because of the pension income.

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\* -- The UI Act permits regular claimants to have earnings of up to 25 per cent of the weekly benefit rate without those earnings affecting the benefits paid in any week of unemployment. All earnings above this 25 per cent limit are deducted dollar-for-dollar from the weekly benefit rate.

In the two-week waiting period and for illness, maternity and adoption benefits, all earnings are deducted dollar-for-dollar -- the 25 per cent limit does not apply.

### BACKGROUNDER #3

#### Extension of the qualifying and benefit periods

The government made changes to the UI Regulations on April 5, 1987 to reinforce the principles on the treatment of separation payments. All money paid or payable on separation will be allocated at the rate of normal weekly earnings from the last week of work.

To ensure fairness and equity in the treatment of separation payments, the government has amended the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act to permit the extension of both the qualifying and benefit periods when a separation payment prevents the payment of UI benefits or delays the start of a UI claim.

#### Extension of the qualifying period

The qualifying period is the 52 weeks before a claim for UI starts or the number of weeks since the last claim for UI started, whichever is shorter. Under the former regulations, payments on separation (which are not insurable) delayed the start of a claim and possibly reduced the number of weeks of insurable employment in the qualifying period.

A separation payment for a specified number of weeks continues to delay a claim for the same number of weeks. Any lump sum payment is divided by the claimant's normal weekly earnings to determine the number of weeks the claim is delayed.

Bill C-50 allows an extension of the qualifying period by the same number of weeks represented by the separation payment. For example, if a separation payment is equal to 26 weeks of normal earnings, the qualifying period is extended by 26 weeks (i.e. the normal 52-week qualifying period becomes a 78-week qualifying period\*). This means that the separation payment will not reduce the number of weeks of insurable employment.

However, if during the same 26-week period a person works a certain number of weeks in insurable employment, the extension of the qualifying period will be reduced by that number of weeks. For example, if a person works for eight weeks the extension to the qualifying period is reduced by eight weeks (a 70-week qualifying period).

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\* -- An extension cannot go back beyond an earlier claim's start date. This is because all weeks of insurable employment before that date have been used to set up that earlier claim.

### Extension of the benefit period

A benefit period is the length of a UI claim. The maximum benefit period is 52 weeks which includes the normal two-week waiting period. Bill C-50 allows for the extension of the benefit period by the same number of weeks represented by the separation payments.

For example, a woman applies for and receives her full 15 weeks of UI maternity benefits. At the end of her maternity leave there is a plant shutdown and she receives a separation payment equal to 26 weeks of normal earnings. Her claim for UI is renewed but the payment of benefits is eliminated by the separation payments. However, the length of her benefit period is extended by 26 weeks during which time she will be entitled to her regular number of weeks of UI benefits.

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\* Note: Neither the benefit period nor the qualifying period can be extended more than 52 weeks, for a total of 104 weeks.

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

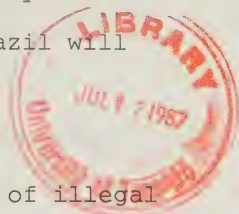
Publications

## For release

ate July 6, 1987  
87-26

### Government announces visa for Brazil

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration and Gerry Weiner, Minister of State (Immigration), today announced that, effective immediately, citizens of Brazil will require a visa to visit Canada.



"We have been monitoring closely the number of illegal migrants coming to Canada from Brazil and it has risen sharply in the last two months," said Mr. Bouchard. "In fact, almost 1,500 people from Brazil have arrived since January. We have taken this step to curb the abuse of our immigration program."

Mr. Bouchard said that the decision to remove Brazil's visa exemption was made reluctantly and only after investigating, in cooperation with authorities in Brazil, ways of curbing the flow of illegal migrants. The Government of Brazil provided every cooperation in our efforts to stem this movement without imposing a visa.

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Mr. Weiner pointed out that bona fide visitor traffic to Canada will continue unimpeded. "Canada will now process visa applications in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Brasilia. Brazilian nationals can also apply for visitor visas at any Canadian mission abroad."

"We will provide efficient visa services in Brazil," continued Mr. Weiner, "but we must at the same time protect our refugee determination system from abuse."

For further information:

Gerry Maffre

Public Affairs

(819) 994-2519



# For release

ate July 10, 1987  
87-27



## Early retirees receive \$104.5 million

OTTAWA -- More than 43,000 Unemployment Insurance claimants have been issued a total of \$104.5 million in refund cheques this week as a result of the recent passage of bill C-50. The majority of these claimants had filed before January 5, 1986.

Employment and Immigration Minister Benoit Bouchard noted that the review of other claims involving pension income filed since January 5, 1986 is now underway.

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission is processing refunds for the following groups of claimants:

- Those who filed a claim for UI before January, 1986 and
- those who filed a claim based on subsequent employment obtained after the start of the pension.

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For more information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe (Minister's office)

(819) 994-2482

Richard Fix (Public Affairs)

(819) 994-2519







For release

ate July 13, 1987  
87-29

**Arrival of 174 People off  
the coast of Nova Scotia**

OTTAWA -- The Honourable Benoit Bouchard issued the following statement today.

- Late last night, RCMP and Canada Coast Guard concluded a joint operation by identifying the vessel "Amelia". The ship was contacted without incident 140 nautical miles southwest of Sable Island. The "Amelia" is being escorted to Halifax naval compound and arrives later today. We believe this ship is of Costa Rican registry. This action took place with the support of the Costa Rican government. This is an important development in our on-going investigation of this event.

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- Two men were arrested at Halifax Airport at mid-day Sunday. They are Jasvir Singh, a resident of the United Kingdom, and Rolf Henry Ritsmund Nygren, a Swedish national and presumed captain of the "Amelia". These men are scheduled to appear in court today.
- Our investigations will continue. There are no further comments to make on this arrest. It is a matter of on-going police work, as well as being a case before the courts. But we will prosecute these cases and any others arising from this incident to the extent possible under Canadian law.
- A reported sighting Sunday evening of a second boat was investigated but the suspect boat was a large fishing vessel. National Defence is still coordinating a search in the Shelbourne area. This search involves the Canadian Forces naval destroyer, ("HMCS Assiniboine") a Canadian Forces long-range patrol aircraft, three Coast Guard vessels ("The Carleton", "The Alert", and "The Provost Wallace"), and Fisheries and Oceans vessels ("The Cygnus" and "The Shebucto").

- The 174 people spent a comfortable night at Stadacona military base. Initial examinations continue today with the assistance of interpreters. Evidence is growing that they are citizens of India but we do not yet have a clear picture of when and where they embarked on the "Amelia".
- We continue to investigate this aspect of the story, and to pursue initial immigration examination. This examination will quickly lead to immigration inquiries where we can take official note of their refugee claims.
- Some Immigration staff from Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa are already in Halifax to help expedite the processing of these cases. More officers will arrive today. We are also receiving valuable assistance from officials of External Affairs, and National Health and Welfare.
- We expect to complete the initial process within five to seven days under existing immigration legislation and procedures. The attached backgrounder outlines the process under the present legislation.

- There have been reports of discarded clothing and destroyed travel documents. This material has been seized by the RCMP in the furtherance of their investigations.

For further information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe (Minister's Office) (819) 994-2482

Gerry Maffre (Public Affairs) (819) 994-2519

## IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE DETERMINATION PROCESS

### Stage 1: Identification

- ° Initial determination to identify individuals to find out who we are dealing with, their nationality and where they came from.

### Stage 2: Examination

- ° Formal examination of each individual follows to see if he/she complies with Canadian Immigration law. Those who do not comply will be reported to a Senior Immigration Officer who will cause an inquiry to be held.

Advised of Right to Counsel.

### Stage 3: Inquiry

- ° At inquiry before an independent Adjudicator, the case for and against admission is made on Immigration grounds alone. This is the stage where any individual can make a formal request to have his refugee claim heard. If the claim is made, the inquiry is adjourned.

### Stage 4: Declaration Under Oath

- ° At this stage, the individual makes a declaration under oath about his refugee claim, with the assistance of counsel, before a Senior Immigration Officer. This declaration is later typed up into a transcript and forwarded to the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.

**Stage 5: Refugee Status Advisory Committee Determination**

- ° If the Refugee Status Advisory Committee renders a negative decision on the claim, the applicant has 15 days to apply for a redetermination before the Immigration Appeal Board. This is a new hearing at which the applicant may again be represented by counsel.

**Stage 6: Redetermination by Immigration Appeal Board**

- ° If the Immigration Appeal Board renders a negative decision, the person concerned is brought back before the Adjudicator (Stage 3) and a removal decision is then made.

**Stage 7: Federal Court**

- ° Some applicants at this stage file applications to the Federal Court against either the Appeal Board's decision or the removal order of the Adjudicator or both. It is current policy not to remove in the face of such applications unless there are strong reasons to believe the Federal Court is being used only as a delaying tactic.





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# For release

July 14, 1987  
87-30

## Letter from the Honourable Benoît Bouchard

Attached is a copy of a letter sent today by the Honourable Benoît Bouchard to the Right Honourable John Turner, Leader of the Opposition.

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For more information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe (Minister's Office) (819) 994-2482





OPEN LETTER  
July 14, 1987

The Right Honourable John N. Turner, P.C., Q.C., M.P.  
Leader of the Official Opposition  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0A6

Dear Mr. Turner:

It has come to my attention that you have been publicly critical of the government's handling of refugee policy in general and -- in particular -- the latest incident involving some 174 persons who arrived in Nova Scotia on July 12, 1987.

I must remind you that the origin of this problem lies in the Immigration Act of 1978, which was enacted under a previous Liberal government. The first widespread assault on the existing refugee claims process took place in 1980, when a large number of claims were received from citizens of India. Virtually all of these claims were not found to be genuine. The government of the time imposed a visitor visa requirement for Indian citizens which provided temporary respite from abuse. It did not, however, make any fundamental reforms to provide a long-term solution to abuse of Canada's refugee determination system.

The current government, therefore, has been forced to cope with this problem in the context of the cumbersome and inefficient system which was in place when we took office in 1984. We have been moving steadily towards a major legislative reform, but our efforts have not been received in a constructive spirit by members of your caucus. In May 1986, the government announced legislative proposals for a new system which would have been among the most open and generous in the world. Nevertheless, even the limited access controls embodied in these proposals -- among other features -- were bitterly criticized by members of your caucus.

In February, 1987, the government introduced a series of measures designed to control the increasing flows of migrants during the transition to a new refugee determination system. Although these measures have achieved their aims in a fair and effective manner, they were strongly criticized by members of your caucus -- who described them as Draconian and unnecessary.

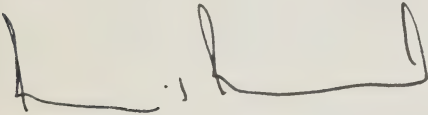
.../2



On May 5, 1987, the government tabled a major piece of legislation -- Bill C-55 -- which provides an eminently fair and effective solution to this complex problem. At Second Reading, however, members of your caucus did their best to delay and obstruct this important measure, going so far as to propose a six-month adjournment of the debate on Bill C-55. Such behaviour is unhelpful and irresponsible.

If your party has a genuine desire to assist in finding a solution to this sensitive issue, you would be well advised to instruct members of your caucus to stop playing politics -- and to give their immediate support to Bill C-55 so that we can speedily implement a new system which will assist genuine refugees and end the flagrant abuse of Canada's immigration and refugee policies.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'B. Bouchard', with a stylized, elongated flourish extending to the right.

Benoît Bouchard





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# For release

Date July 16, 1987  
87-31

## Backgrounder to Minister Bouchard's Statement

### A) Summary of events

- We are now into the fifth day of the arrival of the group of migrants and have proceeded on a number of fronts. The migrants arrived on Sunday morning. Since then, they have been housed, identity checks have been done, along with preliminary medical examinations. Immigration enquiries have been done.
- The vessel "Amelie" has been tracked, boarded, brought in to Halifax and seized under the Customs Act.
- People associated with the illegal entry to Canada of the migrants have been apprehended, charged and sentenced.
- Arrangements have been made for complete medical examinations to be finished as soon as possible.
- Investigations are continuing with respect to the illegal landing to ensure that all the facts are brought to light and any other people associated with the event are brought to justice.
- I believe the government's prompt action in tracking the vessel and bringing her back to port, and the arrest and sentencing of the people responsible sends a signal to others who may be thinking of a similar scheme that Canada will not tolerate illegal actions such as this.
- And if another boat arrives on our shores, the government will act as promptly and as effectively as we did this time.

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B) Profile of the people

- Now that all detention reviews are complete, I can say that the group is between 18 and 35 years of age. It comprises 173 men and one woman, who claims to be a Turkish national. None have claimed relatives in Canada. The majority are Sikh, but some have Muslim and Hindu names. They speak the Urdu and Punjabi languages.
- There were no identifying documents found on them. This is one reason why it was important to quickly proceed with fingerprinting and photographing to establish positive identification.
- These individuals maintain that they all left directly from the Indian port of Kandla, despite mounting evidence that they left Rotterdam on June 23<sup>rd</sup> aboard the "Amelie".

July 16, 1987

C) Health of the group

- Initial medical inspections have been conducted on all these people. Several have minor medical problems that can easily be treated. Others have body lice and skin conditions that are understandable given the conditions in which they travelled to Canada.
- Doctors will be conducting further tests on some individuals.
- We anticipate that all medical examinations will be completed by Friday, July 17. The length of this process depends on the condition of each individual.

D) Detention

- There are two aspects to detention: failure to appear for further immigration processing and danger to the public. If someone falls within either or both of these categories, the Immigration Department seeks to keep them in detention.
- Our present assessment of these people is that, because positive identification has not been established, because we have not been able to confirm their backgrounds, and the fact that medical formalities have not yet been completed, these are sufficient reasons for the Department to argue for detention.
- Immigration detention reviews by Adjudicators have been completed on all of the group.
- Detention orders have been issued in all cases. The detention orders were issued on the grounds that there is sufficient reason to suggest that the migrants would fail to appear for further immigration processing.

E) Detention/Access to Counsel/Mr. Mendel Green

- Mr. Green has expressed concern that these migrants have not had access to counsel. I would like to clarify the question of right to counsel.
- Our interpreters have advised these people of their right to legal counsel. We have provided them with lists of legal aid lawyers in Halifax and they have ready access to telephones and to interpreter services. All officials on site are aware of these provisions.
- Despite these steps, none of these people sought legal assistance before this morning. As a result of this process all have been ordered detained.
- The next step is the quasi-judicial inquiry before an adjudicator.
- Some of the group have asked for Mr. Green as their legal counsel. We are taking the necessary steps to arrange for confidential interviews between Mr. Green and his clients.





## For release

Date July 20, 1987  
87-32

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, gave the following update on the Immigration procedures his department will follow in dealing with the 174 migrants now located at CFB Stadacona in Halifax.

- Immigration inquiries will begin today. When the inquiry is adjourned to allow the migrant to make a refugee claim, the Minister has instructed his officials to oppose release of anyone suspected of posing a potential security problem or anyone about whom the department has significant adverse information, or anyone who is considered unlikely to appear for further Immigration processing.
- The cases of those people ordered to remain in detention will be given priority attention in order to decide their claims as quickly as possible.
- Those ordered to remain in detention will have their detention reviewed every seven days, as required by the Immigration Act.

.../2

- If the Adjudicator decides to release a migrant, the department will ask the Adjudicator to set bonds and other conditions for release as are appropriate to the case. (This is likely to be a cash bond or a performance bond signed by a guarantor. The cash bond would likely be in the \$1,000 to \$3,000 range.)
- If a person is released on a cash or performance bond, he or she will also be required to report to the Immigration Centre in the city where he or she is living on a specific date. He or she must be ready to report to the Centre when asked, and must report any change of address.
- If a person is released, the guarantor is responsible for arranging travel from Halifax to his or her Canadian destination. No federal government funds will be used for relocation.
- If a person is released, he or she will have their refugee claims processed in the normal way in the cities in which he or she lives.

For more information: Gerry Maffre  
CEIC Public Affairs  
Ottawa  
(819) 994-2519



## IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE DETERMINATION PROCESS

### Stage 1: Identification

- Initial determination to identify individuals to find out who we are dealing with, their nationality and where they came from.

### Stage 2: Examination

- Formal examination of each individual follows to see if he/she complies with Canadian Immigration law. Those who do not comply will be reported to a Senior Immigration Officer who will cause an inquiry to be held.

Advised of Right to Counsel.

### Stage 3: Inquiry

- At inquiry before an independent Adjudicator, the case for and against admission is made on Immigration grounds alone. This is the stage where any individual can make a formal request to have his/her refugee claim heard. If the claim is made, the inquiry is adjourned.

Anyone facing removal from Canada for any reason has the following rights:

- 1) the right to seek suspension of removal proceedings in order to have their claim to refugee status determined by the Minister, and

- 2) to seek a redetermination of a claim to refugee status rejected by the Minister before the Immigration Appeal Board.

#### **Stage 4: Declaration Under Oath**

- At this stage, the individual makes a declaration under oath about his/her refugee claim, with the assistance of counsel, before a Senior Immigration Officer. This declaration is later typed up into a transcript and forwarded to the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.

#### **Stage 5: Refugee Status Advisory Committee Determination**

- If the Refugee Status Advisory Committee renders a negative decision on the claim, the applicant has 15 days to apply for a redetermination before the Immigration Appeal Board. This is a new hearing at which the applicant may again be represented by counsel.

#### **Stage 6: Redetermination by Immigration Appeal Board**

- If the Immigration Appeal Board renders a negative decision, the person concerned is brought back before the Adjudicator (Stage 3) and a removal decision is then made.

#### **Stage 7: Federal Court**

- Some applicants at this stage file applications to the Federal Court against either the Appeal Board's decision or the removal order of the Adjudicator or both. It is current policy not to remove in the face of such applications unless there are strong reasons to believe the Federal Court is being used only as a delaying tactic.

CAI  
MI  
-R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

Gouvernement  
du Canada

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# For release

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ate July 30, 1987

87-33

## **Expanded powers to deal with illegal aliens**

The following statement was made today by the Honourable Benoît Bouchard.

Cabinet has today agreed on a course of action which the government will take to deal with the arrival of illegal aliens. Specifically, I mean organized groups of people who arrive in Canada in a clandestine manner. We have to control these incidents of abuse and the government will take the necessary steps to do this.

In February this year, I introduced control measures to stem the flow of illegal aliens. Those measures have successfully slowed the flow of illegals through our airports, as well as other border points.

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On May 5 this year, I tabled Bill C-55 to create a faster refugee determination system: fair and just, of course, but streamlined to avoid abuse.

I recognize that our existing refugee system is being abused. These abuses not only undermine Canadian laws; they also slow the speed with which we can handle the claims of genuine refugees. This abuse adds to the already large numbers of claims awaiting decisions through the refugee determination system.

Therefore, I have proposed, and my Cabinet colleagues have agreed, to seek the recall of the House of Commons to provide the government with expanded powers to deal effectively with people whose clandestine entry into Canada poses risks to the physical safety of aliens themselves, to the country's security and to the integrity of our immigration program.

These expanded powers include the following.

- Substantially increased penalties for smugglers and their accomplices -- the heaviest possible fines -- and prison terms of up to ten years.

- We propose to detain people who arrive with no documents until their identities can be established.
- People who may be a security threat would not get access to the refugee determination process at all. They would be detained until they can be removed from Canada in accordance with the UN Convention on Refugees.

A person who cannot prove a credible basis for a refugee claim, or is a security risk, will be removed from Canada. An appeal can be heard by the Federal Court, but the person will not be allowed to stay in Canada while the appeal is being heard.

A person who has an arguable basis for a refugee claim but who is found not to be a refugee, will be removed from Canada if their appeal to the Federal Court fails.

- People who can be admitted to a safe third country will be returned to that country. Safeguards, of course, will be needed. No genuine refugee will be placed in jeopardy. Proper consultation internationally will take place. No one would be returned to another country until after a fair hearing has been held.

These expanded powers are aimed directly at organized attempts to smuggle illegal aliens into Canada. And the government's position is clear.

- Canada respects her international obligations as a signatory of the UN Convention on refugees and under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. We will continue to receive genuine refugees, through our selection system abroad. And we are committed to helping genuine refugees who seek our protection.

- But the government will not allow unscrupulous people to continue to trade in human lives in flagrant violation of our laws. This has to stop.

We will be seeking the cooperation of all political parties and all Member of Parliament to enact the necessary legislation to allow us to control our borders.

For more information contact:

Public Affairs (819) 994-2519

Minister's Office (819) 994-2482







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For release

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July 31, 1987  
87-34

Full-scale sea and air search called

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today released the following statement:

A full-scale sea and air search has been ordered following information about a possible boat of aliens heading to Canada from Europe.

Investigations have revealed that the suspected vessel is the "MV Walfis" which weighs approximately 200 tons and measures 35 metres. It is believed to have sailed from Amsterdam on the 23rd of July. The ship was built in 1914 as a fishing vessel but has since been converted and contains cabins in its hold.

.../2

Should the MV Walfis be sighted, it will be intercepted and boarded. If it is found to be carrying aliens, all of Canada's powers will be brought to bear to have it returned to its port of origin.

However, before such an action would be taken the conditions of the passengers, of the boat, and of the sea at the time will all be taken into account.

At no point and under no circumstances will human lives be put at risk.

Other rumours of possible boat loads of aliens are currently circulating. These are all being investigated. However, at the present time, credence is only given to the information about the MV Walfis.

For more information contact:

Minister's Office	(819) 994-2482
Public Affairs	(819) 994-2519



# For release

Date

August 3, 1987  
87-35

## Minister calls off air and sea search

Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today issued the following statement.

I am pleased to report that the MV Walfis has been located by British authorities off the coast of Devon, England. The MV Walfis has requested permission to dock due to engine trouble. According to British authorities, there are no passengers on the ship although it has a small crew.

I have therefore cancelled the air and sea search which we have been conducting since Friday off the East Coast of Canada.

.../2

We will continue to investigate other rumours of ships arriving clandestinely in Canadian waters. Should we receive sufficient information leading us to believe that another ship may be heading for Canada for illegal purposes, we will launch another search.

The government will do everything in its power to detect and deter ships from arriving in Canadian waters in a clandestine way, as we did in the case of the Walfis.

We are cooperating with British authorities and when we have more information, I will make it available.

For more information:

Minister's Office (819) 994-2482

Public Affairs (819) 994-2519



# For release

Date August 6, 1987

87-36

OTTAWA- Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced the re-appointment of three of the present members to the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council (CEIAC).

Re-appointed for a second term are Yvan R. Bastien, recommended by the Conseil du Patronat du Québec; and Joy Langan and Fernand Boudreau, both recommended by the Canadian Labour Congress.

Born in Loretteville, Québec, Mr. Bastien received a Bachelor of Commerce degree at the University of Moncton and a Master of Commercial Sciences degree at Laval University. He joined Bell Canada in 1956 and rose through the ranks to his current position as Assistant Vice President of Personnel for the Quebec Region in Montreal.



.../2

Active in community organizations, Mr. Bastien is finance chairman of the Quebec Association for Children with Learning Disabilities, member of the board of the Training Centre for Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Vice President of the Executive Council of "La Ligue de Sécurité du Québec", and a member of the Quebec Association of Professionals in Human Resources.

Joy Langan, born in Rossland, B.C., is Director, Labour Participation Department, CLC/United Way, Lower Mainland (B.C.) and was formerly a journeywoman compositor affiliated with the Vancouver Typographical Union.

Miss Langan is active in labour movements: she is presently serving as fourth Vice-President on the B.C. Federation of Labour; chairs the Community and Social Action Committee, B.C. Federation of Labour; is a provincial co-ordinator, B.C. Federation of Labour Unemployment Action Centre Program; and a member of the Social Service Committee of the Canadian Labour Congress.

Fernand Boudreau of Montreal has been President of the Metro Montreal Council of Workers since 1983 and Vice-President of the Quebec Federation of Labour since November 1981.



Mr. Boudreau is also Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Longshoremen, Local 375, in Montreal and has held that post since 1974. He was educated at the University of Montreal and the University of Quebec in Montreal, receiving an Honours B.A. in Political Sciences in 1974.

CEIAC was established by an Act of Parliament in 1977 as an independent body to advise the Minister on all matters relating to the mandate of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. The Council is comprised of a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 21 people who provide advice to the Minister on employment, unemployment insurance and immigration matters. Its members are drawn from workers, employers and non-aligned groups, each sector having one-third representation. Members are appointed by order-in-Council.

"The Council plays a vital role in advising me on employment and immigration matters," said the Minister. "Because its members are drawn from all sectors of our society, their contributions in terms of experience and expertise are extremely valuable in making realistic decisions on our programs and policies."

For information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe

(819) 994-2482



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R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

Government  
Publications

# For release

Date August 11, 1987  
87-37

## Deterrents and Detention Bill



OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, and Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration, today tabled a Bill designed to stop abuse of the refugee determination system through firm deterrent measures.

Specifically, the legislation gives the government the power to:

- ° substantially increase penalties for smugglers and their accomplices, including the imposition of 10-year jail sentences and fines of \$500,000 (See **Backgrounder B**);
  - ° impose heavier fines and penalties on transportation companies that bring undocumented people to Canada. Transportation companies will pay \$5,000 fines for each undocumented passenger (See **Backgrounder C**);
  - ° detain people who arrive without proper documentation until their identities can be established (See **Backgrounder D**);
- and

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- ° remove people who pose a criminal or security threat. They will be detained until they can be removed from Canada (See **Backgrounder E**).

"Tough legislation is needed immediately to deter those who abuse our generosity and those who wish to profit by breaking our laws," said Mr. Bouchard. The long-term solution to serious problems facing the refugee determination system lies in Bill C-55. It provides the crucial balance of fairness and effectiveness which is essential if we are to help genuine refugees and weed out bogus claimants".

"This Bill strengthens our immigration and refugee policies: by deterring abuse, we ensure that genuine refugees in need of our protection will always be welcomed in Canada. We cannot allow public support for Canada's immigration and refugee programs to be undermined by those who seek to abuse our laws," Mr. Weiner concluded.

(See **Backgrounders A, B, C, D, E, F, G**)

For information:	Public Affairs	(Immigration)	(819) 953-5118
	M.J. Lapointe	(Mr. Bouchard's Office)	(819) 994-2482
	Len Westerberg	(Mr. Weiner's Office)	(819) 953-0925

DETERRENTS AND DETENTION BILL OVERVIEW

Purpose

The purpose of this Bill is to enable the government to act immediately to prevent further abuse of the refugee determination system in Canada. The Bill strikes at the sources of the abuse by establishing tough deterrents to stop the increasing number of illegal aliens posing as refugees from entering Canada, and strengthening security enforcement. It has been designed to dovetail with Bill C-55 to provide immediate and continuous protection from abuse.

Legal Environment

- o There are two legal precedents which govern Canada's refugee determination process: the Geneva Convention and the Charter of Rights.
- o In 1969, Canada signed the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Our basic obligation is not to return genuine refugees to a country where they would face persecution. To meet our obligations under the Convention, a formal process was established in the Immigration Act, 1976. This determination system is complex and allows for many levels of appeal.
- o The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of Canada in the Singh decision, April 4, 1985, provides that:
  - protection under Section 7 (life, liberty and security of the person) is applicable to "everyone" in Canada; that is, not only citizens and permanent residents, or persons lawfully in Canada;
  - "fundamental justice", required under Section 7 for determination of rights, makes it necessary for an oral hearing to be held where a serious issue of credibility is involved. Under the Charter, additional rights are available to everyone who is physically present in Canada. Section 9 states that everyone has the right not to be detained without just cause. Section 10 states that everyone has the right on arrest or detention:
    - a) to be informed promptly of the reasons;
    - b) - to retain and instruct counsel without delay;
      - to be informed of the right;
    - c) to challenge detention by "habeas corpus".

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Environment Demanding Action

- The current refugee determination process is lengthy and has become increasingly bogged down in recent years as the number of refugee claimants has escalated.
- Claims have grown from 1,600 in 1980 to 18,000 in 1986. The total number of claimants for the first seven months of this year stands at 16,500.
- Many of these claims have been fraudulent. Recent data show that an average of 70% of claims are unfounded.
- The government implemented control measures to stop this type of activity.
- Control measures introduced in February 1987 significantly helped discourage abuse, with inflows reduced from 1,200 per week in February to an average of 500 per week at the present time. However, this number is still unacceptable and it is placing a severe strain on the refugee determination system.
- Bill C-55, tabled in May 1987, proposes a new refugee determination system with a streamlined process that will provide a fair and quick response to genuine refugees who need our protection. It will speedily remove those making fraudulent claims. Bill C-55 is currently in second reading in the House of Commons.
- The recent arrival of the Amelie in Nova Scotia, in the absence of government action, could provide an impetus for further fraudulent claims. The arrival of 155 Tamils in Newfoundland one year ago and the attendant publicity was quickly followed by a dramatic increase in the arrival of illegal aliens in Canada. It is imperative that Canada send a clear unequivocal message that we will not tolerate this form of abuse.

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INCREASED PENALTIES FOR SMUGGLERS

Proposed Measures

- o To increase maximum penalties for smugglers and their accomplices, (from \$2,000. and prison terms of two years), to \$500,000. and prison terms of up to 10 years.
- o To impose penalties for the specific offence of disembarkation of passengers at sea for the purpose of illegal entry into Canada. The maximum penalties for this offence are also \$500,000. and prison terms of up to 10 years.
- o To provide power to direct vessels suspected of carrying persons who are attempting to enter Canada in contravention of immigration law not to enter or to leave Canadian waters.
- o To provide powers of search and seizure in respect of smuggling activities.
- o To provide for the forfeit and sale of vehicles used by smugglers.

Rationale

- o Penalties under the current Act do not recognize the recent phenomena of organized smuggling of groups of individuals. These measures penalize those seeking to profit by preying on the hopes and circumstances of those wanting to come to Canada.
- o These measures are aimed directly at those who organize boat arrivals and whose activities endanger human lives.



REMOVAL OF SECURITY THREATS

Proposed Measures

- o To empower the government to order detention of persons who pose a security threat or who have committed serious crimes.
- o To deny such persons access to the refugee determination system to permit rapid removal from Canada.

Process

- o Where the government has information showing that the person may be a security threat to Canada, that person may be detained for a period of up to 28 days to allow for the issuance of a certificate by the Minister and the Solicitor General certifying that the person named is prohibited from entering and staying in Canada. The Ministers' certificate will constitute grounds to keep the person in detention and bar him from the refugee determination system. The evidence in support of the certificate will be reviewed by a judge of the Federal Court of Canada and the person affected will be given an opportunity to be heard. If the Federal Court Justice is satisfied that the claimant poses a security threat, the person will be removed from Canada without recourse to the refugee determination system. This removal will be in accordance with the Geneva Convention and Protocol.

Rationale

- o Prior to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Singh decision, there was a procedure under the Immigration Act for the issuance of certificates that permitted the government to detain and remove people deemed to be a security threat. With the coming into force of the Charter and consequential changes to legislation, this procedure became lengthy and cumbersome, allowing persons known or suspected to be security threats to remain in Canada for long periods of time. Under current law, any person, regardless of their record, must be allowed to make a refugee claim and carry that claim through all levels of appeal before the government can order deportation.
- o This measure is necessary to prevent abuse of the refugee determination system by ensuring the rapid removal of those who pose a threat to Canada's security.

CANADA'S COMMITMENT TO REFUGEES

Canada has a long and honourable tradition of refugee and humanitarian aid. Since the Second World War, some 500,000 refugees have found new homes in Canada and special humanitarian measures have helped thousands of others. When the size of our population is taken into account, Canada's record of aid to refugees in recent years has been second to none. These efforts on behalf of refugees were appropriately recognized when, in 1986, the people of Canada were awarded the Nansen Medal by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Canada has a three-pronged approach to refugee aid:

**A. Financial Assistance**

- o Cash contributions from External Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency to international humanitarian agencies, including the Red Cross and UN High Commissioner for Refugees, exceeding \$50 million in 1986/87.
- o Food aid to countries for assistance to refugees, the total value exceeding \$16 million in 1986/87.
- o Also, diplomatic initiatives to promote better standards of human rights observance through the UN Human Rights Commission and other agencies.

**B. Resettlement from abroad**

Over 20,000 people per year immigrate to Canada through humanitarian programs including:

- o 12,000 refugees financially assisted by the federal government in 1986 and 1987 (anticipated). See attachment 1 for data. Attachment 2 compares our record to other major resettlement countries.
- o 4,000 sponsored by voluntary agencies and individuals in Canada in 1986 (5,000 anticipated for 1987). Government helps match sponsors and refugees, and provides travel loans. Sponsored refugees can access federal language training and occupational training.

- 2 -

- o Total federal government fund of \$90 million for transportation loans.
- o Federal assistance of \$110 million to individuals for adjustment assistance and language training in 1986/87.
- o \$4.4 million in federal grants to immigrant and refugee aid groups for settlement and adaptation in 1986/87.

Canada has developed unique mechanisms for helping victims of oppression or displacement who are not refugees under the terms of the Geneva Convention. For example, we help:

- o people persecuted or oppressed while still in their own country who technically are not refugees because they have not yet fled their homes;
- o displaced people who may not meet the Convention Refugee definition, even though they are in a refugee-like situation.

These principles are described in three "Designated Class" Regulations which came into force in 1978.

1. Indochinese Designated Class

Provides for the admission of persons who left Kampuchea (Cambodia), Laos, and Vietnam after April 30, 1975 and who are not permanently resettled in a country of asylum.  
Admitted: 6,000 (1986); 6,118 (1985).

2. Political Prisoners and Oppressed Persons

Allows selection of Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Chileans, Uruguayans and Poles who are still in their country of citizenship. People assisted range from interned trade unionists in Poland to those threatened by death squads in Guatemala. Admitted: 1,425 (1986); 993 (1985).

3. Self Exiled Persons Designated Class

This class is designed for people from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, excluding Yugoslavia, who have left their countries and have not become permanently resettled in any other country. Admitted: 5,500 (1986); 3,805 (1985).

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C. Protection in Canada

- o With the implementation of the present Immigration Act, in 1978, Canada equipped itself with a legal process to assess claims to refugee status made by people arriving at our borders.
- o From 1978 to 1986, 6,376 people have been recognized as Convention Refugees through this process, out of more than 60,000 who have made refugee claims.
- o The new system, proposed in Bill C-55, would be implemented through amendments to the Immigration Act so that Canada could continue to meet its obligations under the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and continue to respect Canadian laws and humanitarian traditions while still controlling abuse and enormous backlogs of fraudulent claims.
- o Successful refugee claimants are allowed to apply to stay permanently in Canada and are given landed status if they qualify after medical and security checks.
- o Applicants whose refugee claims are rejected receive special consideration on humanitarian and compassionate grounds.
- o Refugee claimants in Canada have the opportunity to work while their claims are being heard, and have access to a range of other social benefits.

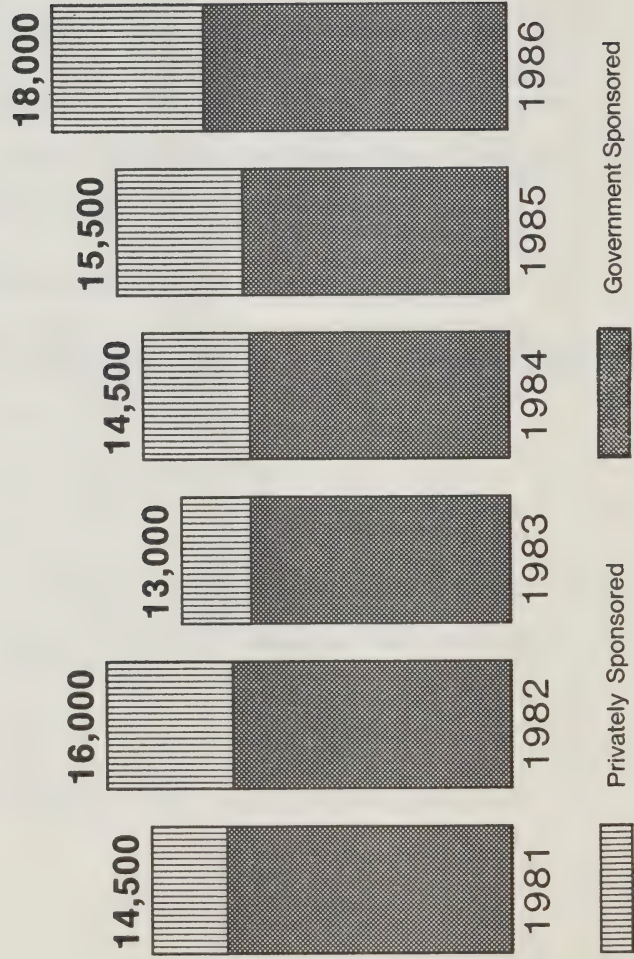
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Attachment 1: Canada: Refugees Selected Abroad 1980-1986

Attachment 2: Major Resettlement Countries



# Canada: Refugees Selected Abroad 1981-1986



MAJOR RESETTLEMENT COUNTRIES  
Calendar Years, 1975 - 1984

<u>RESETTLEMENT COUNTRY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF RESETTLED REFUGEES</u>
1. United States	949,500
2. Canada	157,700
3. France	132,700
4. Australia	114,100
5. Sweden	30,500
6. Switzerland	17,400

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Source: U.S. Committee for Refugees, World Refugee Survey, 1985, p.40.

**THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS  
FROM FIRST READING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO IMPLEMENTATION**

**Overview**

The Canadian Parliament's process leading to implementation of legislation has many steps:

- o First Reading: Minister introduces the Bill in House of Commons.
- o Second Reading: Debate principles of Bill.
- o Legislative Committee (or, with unanimous consent, Committee of the whole House): Study of Bill's details. Committee sets its own agenda and timetable. It may call witnesses and may hold hearings outside Ottawa. It considers amendments to the Bill. The Bill is then sent back to the House with any proposed amendments.
- o Report Stage: If the Committee proposed amendments, they are considered by the House. Further amendments may be moved.
- o Third Reading: Final debate.
- o Referred to the Senate. Similiar steps as in the House of Commons. There are three readings. After Second Reading, Bills are usually referred to one of the Senate's Standing Committees for study.
- o After Third Reading, the Senate refers the Bill back to the House of Commons, with or without recommendations or amendments. Suggested amendments from the Senate must be considered by the House of Commons.
- o When House and Senate agree, Royal Assent is sought.
- o Preparation for implementation, such as the appointment and training of personnel, and equipping offices and facilities.
- o Proclamation. The Bill becomes law and goes into effect on the day named.



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Bill C-55

- o Bill C-55 was tabled by the Minister of Employment and Immigration in the House of Commons on May 5, 1987. It is presently in the Second Reading stage.

Deterrents and Detention Bill

- o This Bill was introduced in the House by the Minister of Employment and Immigration today (August 11, 1987).

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STATEMENT BY

THE HONOURABLE BENOÎT BOUCHARD, P.C., M.P.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ON

DETERRENTS AND DETENTION BILL

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1987

\* CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA HAS BEEN RECALLED FROM ITS SUMMER BREAK TO CONSIDER TWO EXTREMELY IMPORTANT PIECES OF LEGISLATION. THE FIRST BILL PERMITS US TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO DETER THE GROWING ABUSE OF OUR REFUGEE POLICIES. THE SECOND -- BILL C-55 -- PROVIDES THE BLUEPRINT FOR A COMPLETELY NEW REFUGEE DETERMINATION SYSTEM.

THE EXISTING CLAIMS PROCESS HAS BEEN OVERWHELMED BY LARGE INFLOWS OF PERSONS WHO ARE ECONOMIC MIGRANTS -- NOT GENUINE REFUGEES IN NEED OF CANADA'S PROTECTION. THE NUMBER OF REFUGEE CLAIMS IN CANADA HAS GROWN FROM SOME 1,600 IN 1981 TO 18,000 IN 1986, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT WE WILL RECEIVE SOME 30,000 CLAIMS IN 1987.

IN 1986, SOME 70% OF THESE CLAIMANTS WERE NOT FOUND TO BE GENUINE REFUGEES. AND MANY HAD ALREADY FOUND SAFE HAVEN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

THIS ABUSE OF CANADA'S REFUGEE CLAIMS PROCESS HAS TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF OUR SENSE OF JUSTICE AND OUR WILLINGNESS TO HELP THOSE IN NEED. IT HAS ENCOURAGED THE ACTIVITIES OF UNSCRUPULOUS SMUGGLERS. IT HAS IMPERILLED THE SECURITY OF CANADA. AND IT HAS JEOPARDIZED PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR CANADA'S IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROGRAMS.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALREADY TAKEN STEPS TO ADDRESS THESE PROBLEMS. IN FEBRUARY, WE INTRODUCED A SERIES OF CONTROL MEASURES WHICH HAVE SUCCEEDED IN REDUCING INFLOWS OF ILLEGAL MIGRANTS FROM A NUMBER OF SOURCES. IN MAY, WE TABLED BILL C-55 AND OPENED PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSION OF A STREAMLINED NEW PROCESS WHICH WOULD BE BOTH FAIR AND EXPEDITIOUS.

THIS GOVERNMENT IS FIRMLY COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN BILL C-55, AND WE HAVE RECALLED PARLIAMENT SO THAT THIS LEGISLATION MAY RECEIVE A PROMPT AND PROPER DEBATE LEADING TO ITS EARLY IMPLEMENTATION.

BUT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS CALL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION. WE CANNOT ALLOW THE MOST FLAGRANT AND DANGEROUS FORMS OF ABUSE TO CONTINUE UNCHECKED. I HAVE, THEREFORE, TABLED LEGISLATION TODAY WHICH WILL STRIKE AT THE SOURCES OF THIS ABUSE AND WILL DETER THOSE SEEKING TO ENTER CANADA ILLEGALLY.

THIS DETERRENTS AND DETENTION LEGISLATION WILL PROVIDE:

- O STIFF PENALTIES AGAINST SMUGGLERS AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES, WITH PRISON TERMS OF UP TO 10 YEARS AND MAXIMUM FINES OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS;



- O HEAVIER FINES FOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES WHICH BRING UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS TO CANADA;
- O LONGER DETENTION FOR PERSONS WHO ARRIVE WITHOUT PROPER DOCUMENTS AND WHOSE IDENTITY CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED;
- O COMPULSORY DETENTION AND SWIFT REMOVAL OF PERSONS WHO ARE KNOWN CRIMINALS OR WHO POSE A THREAT TO THE SECURITY OF CANADA. NO LONGER WILL SUCH PEOPLE BE ALLOWED TO MAKE A REFUGEE CLAIM.

THESE TOUGH MEASURES WILL SEND A STRONG SIGNAL TO POTENTIAL ABUSERS OF CANADA'S HUMANITARIAN TRADITION. BUT THEY DO NOT PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE OR LONG-TERM SOLUTION. ONLY BILL C-55 CAN DO SO.

BILL C-55 WILL GIVE US THE TOOLS TO QUICKLY DISTINGUISH GENUINE REFUGEES FROM ECONOMIC MIGRANTS. IT WILL ENABLE US TO CONCENTRATE ON HELPING THOSE REFUGEES WHO ARE IN MOST NEED OF SAFE HAVEN IN CANADA. AND IT WILL ENABLE US TO CONTINUE OUR STRATEGY OF CONTROLLED GROWTH IN IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

I AM CONFIDENT THAT OUR PROPOSALS FOR TOUGH MEASURES TO DETER ABUSE AND FOR A STREAMLINED REFUGEE CLAIMS PROCESS WILL WIN WIDESPREAD SUPPORT FROM CANADIANS. FOR THIS REASON, I CALL ON ALL PARTIES TO CONSIDER THIS LEGISLATION IN A NON-PARTISAN AND CONSTRUCTIVE MANNER.









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JE SUIS SÛR QUE LES MESURES FERMES DE DISSUASION À  
L'ÉGARD DES FRAUDEURS ET LE PROCESSUS SIMPLIFIÉ DE  
DÉTERMINATION DU STATUT DE RÉFUGIÉ QUE NOUS PROPOSONS  
RALLIERONT LARGEMENT L'APPUI DES CANADIENS. C'EST POUR  
CETTE RAISON QUE J'EN APPELLE À TOUS LES PARTIS ET QUE  
JE LEUR DEMANDE D'EXAMINER CES MESURES LÉGISLATIVES SANS  
ESPRIT PARTISAN ET DE FAÇON CONSTRUCTIVE.

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D'ORÉNAVANT, CES MESURES SÈVÈRES CONSTITUERONT UN  
 AVERTISSEMENT SÉRIEUX POUR LES ÉVENTUELS FRAUDEURS QUI  
 VEULENT PROFITER DE LA TRADITION HUMANAITAIRE DU CANADA.  
 CÉPENDANT, ELLES NE CONSTITUENT PAS UNE SOLUTION GLOBALE  
 OU À LONG TERME. SEUL LE PROJET DE LOI C-55 PERMET CE  
 GENRE DE SOLUTIONS.

LE PROJET DE LOI C-55 NOUS DONNERA LES MOYENS DE REPÉRER  
 RAPIDEMENT LES VRAIS RÉFUGIÉS DES MIGRANTS ÉCONOMIQUES.  
 IL NOUS PERMETTRA D'AIDER ESSENTIELLEMENT CEUX QUI ONT  
 LE PLUS BESOIN DE TROUVER UN ASILE SÛR AU CANADA. IL  
 NOUS PERMETTRA DE POURSUIVRE NOTRE POLITIQUE DE  
 CROISSANCE CONTRÔLÉE DE L'IMMIGRATION.

CETTE LÉGISLATION SUR LA DISSUASION ET LA DÉTENTION  
PERMETTRA :

O D'IMPOSER DES PEINES SÈVÈRES AUX PASSEURS ET À LEURS  
COMPICES, SOIT UNE PEINE DE PRISON POUVANT ALLER  
JUSQU'À 10 ANS ET UNE AMENDE MAXIMALE D'UN  
DEMI-MILLION DE DOLLARS ;

O D'IMPOSER DES AMENDES PLUS LOURDES AUX TRANSPORTEURS  
QUI AMÈNENT AU CANADA DES PERSONNES SANS DOCUMENTS ;  
O DE DÉTENIR PLUS LONGTEMPS DES PERSONNES QUI ARRIVENT  
SANS LES DOCUMENTS REQUIS ET DONT L'IDENTITÉ NE PEUT  
ÊTRE ÉTABLIE ;

O DE DÉTENIR D'OFFICE ET D'EXPULSER RAPIDEMENT LES  
CRIMINELS CONNUS OU LES PERSONNES QUI CONSTITUENT UNE  
MENACE POUR LA SÉCURITÉ DU CANADA. CES PERSONNES NE  
POURRONT PLUS PRÉSENTER DE REVENDEICATION DU STATUT DE  
RÉFUGIÉ.

LE GOUVERNEMENT EST CONVAINCU DU BIEN-FONDÉ DES PRINCIPES ÉNONCÉS DANS LE PROJET DE LOI C-55. NOUS AVONS RAPPELÉ LA CHAMBRE POUR QUE CELUI-CI SOIT PROMPTEMENT ET SÉRIEUSEMENT DÉBATU, CONDUISANT AINSI À SA RAPIDE MISE EN ŒUVRE.

DES ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉCENTS NÉCESSITENT UNE ACTION CONCERTÉE. NOUS NE POUVONS TOLÉRER QUE LES ABUS LES PLUS FLAGRANTS ET LES PLUS DANGEREUX SOIENT COMMISS IMPUNÉMENT. C'EST POURQUOI, JE DÉPOSE UN PROJET DE LOI QUI S'ATTAQUERA À LA RACINE DU MAL ET QUI DISSUADERA CEUX QUI VEULENT VENIR CLANDESTINEMENT AU CANADA.

CEUX QUI ONT AINSI ABUSÉ DE NOTRE PROCESSUS DE  
 DÉTERMINATION DU STATUT DE RÉFUGIÉ ONT PROFITÉ DE NOTRE  
 SENS DE JUSTICE ET DE NOTRE BONNE VOLONTÉ À L'ÉGARD DE  
 CEUX QUI SONT DANS LE BESOIN. CELA A FAVORISÉ LES  
 AGISSEMENTS DE PASSEURS SANS SCRUPULE, MIS EN DANGER LA  
 SÉCURITÉ DU PAYS ET ÉBRANLÉ LA CONFIANCE DU PUBLIC À  
 L'ÉGARD DE NOS PROGRAMMES POUR LES IMMIGRANTS ET LES  
 RÉFUGIÉS.

LE GOUVERNEMENT A DÉJÀ PRIÉ DES MESURES POUR RÉGLER CES  
 PROBLÈMES. EN FÉVRIER, NOUS AVONS ADOPTÉ UNE SÉRIE DE  
 MESURES DE CONTRÔLE QUI ONT PERMIS DE RÉDUIRE L'AFFLUX  
 DE MIGRANTS CLANDESTINS ORIGINAIRES DE DIVERS PAYS.

EN MAI, NOUS AVONS DÉPOSÉ LE PROJET DE LOI C-55 ET  
 OUVERT, AU PARLEMENT, UNE DISCUSSION SUR CE NOUVEAU  
 PROCESSUS SIMPLIFIÉ QUI SERAIT À LA FOIS JUSTE ET  
 EXPÉDITIF.

LE PROCESSUS ACTUEL EST DÉBORDÉ PAR UN AFFLUX MASSIF DE MIGRANTS ÉCONOMIQUES, C'EST-À-DIRE DE PERSONNES QUI NE SONT PAS DES RÉFUGIÉS AUTHENTIQUES AYANT BESOIN DE LA PROTECTION DU CANADA. LE NOMBRE DE REVENDISATIONS DU STATUT DE RÉFUGIÉ FAITES AU CANADA A AUGMENTÉ CONSIDÉRABLEMENT, DE 1,600 ENVIRON EN 1981 À 18,000 EN 1986. EN 1987, NOUS PRÉVOYONS RECEVOIR PRÈS DE 30,000 REVENDISATIONS.

DE CEUX QUI ONT REVENDIQUÉ LE STATUT DE RÉFUGIÉ EN 1986, 70 % ONT ÉTÉ RECONNUS COMME N'ÉTANT PAS D'AUTHENTIQUES RÉFUGIÉS. ET UN GRAND NOMBRE AVAIT DÉJÀ OBTENU ASILE DANS UN AUTRE PAYS.

LE PARLEMENT DU CANADA A ÉTÉ RAPPELÉ PENDANT SA PÉRIODE  
D'AJOURNEMENT ESTIVALE POUR EXAMINER DEUX PROJETS DE LOI  
EXTRÊMEMENT IMPORTANTS. LE PREMIER PERMET AU  
GOUVERNEMENT DE PRENDRE DES MESURES IMMÉDIATES POUR  
DISSUADEUR CEUX QUI, EN NOMBRE CROISSANT, COMMETTENT DES  
ABUS À L'ÉGARD DE NOS POLITIQUES EN FAVEUR DES RÉFUGIÉS.  
LE DEUXIÈME, LE PROJET DE LOI C-55, CONTIENT LES  
FONDEMENTS D'UN TOUT NOUVEAU SYSTÈME DE DÉTERMINATION  
DU STATUT DE RÉFUGIÉ.





DÉCLARATION DE

MONSIEUR BENOÎT BOUCHARD, MEMBRE DU CONSEIL PRIVÉ

ET DÉPUTÉ DE ROBERVAL

FAITE LORS D'UNE CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE SUR

LE PROJET DE LOI SUR LA

DISSUASION ET LA DÉTENTION

MARDI, 11 AOÛT 1987

\* PRIORITÉ AU DISCOURS PRONONCÉ

- o Proclamation. Le projet de loi prend force de loi et entre en vigueur le jour fixé par la Proclamation.

Projet de loi C-55

- o Le ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration a présenté le projet de loi C-55 à la Chambre des communes le 5 mai 1987. Celui-ci en est maintenant à l'étape de la deuxième lecture à la Chambre des communes.

Législation sur la dissuasion et la détention

- o Le ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration a déposé ce projet de loi aujourd'hui (le 11 août 1987).

# ÉTAPES D'ÉTUDE DES PROJETS DE LOI : DE LA PREMIÈRE LECTURE À LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES À LA PROMULGATION

## Aperçu

La procédure parlementaire en vue de la promulgation des textes législatifs comporte plusieurs étapes :

- Première lecture : Le Ministre présente le projet de loi à la Chambre des communes.
- Deuxième lecture : Débat sur les principes du projet de loi.
- Comité législatif (ou, en cas d'unanimité, le Comité plénier de la Chambre) : Étude détaillée du projet de loi. Le Comité établit l'ordre et l'horaire de ses travaux. Il peut appeler des témoins, s'adresser à l'extérieur d'Ottawa ainsi qu'examiner et proposer des amendements. Lorsque ses travaux sont terminés, le Comité renvoie le projet de loi et les amendements proposés à la Chambre.
- L'étape du rapport : Si le Comité législatif a proposé des amendements, ceux-ci sont examinés par la Chambre qui peut, à son tour, proposer d'autres amendements.
- Troisième lecture : Clôture des débats.
- Envoi au Sénat : La procédure est analogue à celle de la Chambre des communes; il y a trois lectures. Après la renvoyés pour étude auprès de l'un des comités permanents du Sénat pour étude.
- Après la troisième lecture, le Sénat renvoie le projet de loi à la Chambre des communes, avec ou sans recommandations ou amendements. Les amendements qu'il propose doivent être examinés par la Chambre des communes.
- Lorsque la Chambre et le Sénat ont adopté le projet de loi, la sanction royale est sollicitée.
- Préparatifs en vue de l'adoption, par exemple, la nomination et la formation du personnel, la dotation des bureaux en équipement et en installations nécessaires.

PRINCIPAUX PAYS DE RÉÉTABLISSMENT  
Années civiles 1975 à 1984

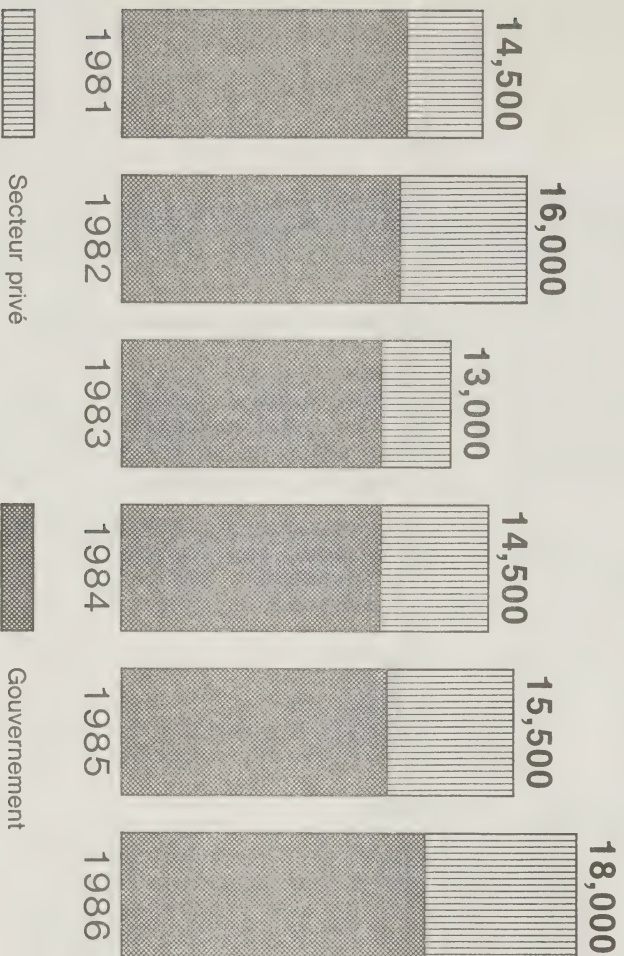
NOMBRE DE RÉFUGIÉS  
RÉÉTABLIS

PAYS DE  
RÉÉTABLISSMENT

1- États-Unis	949,500
2- Canada	157,700
3- France	132,700
4- Australie	114,100
5- Suède	30,500
6- Suisse	17,400

Source : U.S. Committee for Refugees, World Refugee Survey, 1985,  
p.40

# Canada: Réfugiés sélectionnés à l'étranger de 1981 à 1986



- 4 -

o Les revendicateurs du statut de réfugié auront la possibilité de travailler pendant l'examen de leur revendication et seront admissibles à divers autres avantages sociaux.

- 30 -

Annexe 1 - Canada - Réfugiés sélectionnés à l'étranger -  
1980-1986  
Annexe 2 - Principaux pays de réétablissement.



## 2. Prisonniers politiques et personnes opprimées.

Le Règlement permet la sélection de Salvadoriens, de Guatémaltèques, de Chiliens, d'Uruguayens et de Polonais se trouvant toujours dans leur pays de citoyenneté. Les personnes ainsi aidées vont de syndicalistes internés en Pologne à des personnes menacées par des "escadrons de la mort" au Guatemala. Personnes admises : 1,425 (1986), 993 (1985).

## 3. Catégorie désignée d'exilés volontaires.

Cette catégorie touche les personnes venant de pays de l'Europe de l'Est et de l'Union soviétique, sauf la Yougoslavie, qui ont quitté leur pays d'origine et ne se sont pas rétablies de façon permanente dans un autre pays. Personnes admises : 5,500 (1986), 3,805 (1985).

C. Protection au Canada

Lorsqu'il a mis en application l'actuelle Loi sur l'immigration en 1978, le Canada a mis en place un dispositif juridique pour évaluer les revendications du statut de réfugié présentées par les personnes qui arrivent à la frontière. De 1978 à 1986, 6,376 personnes, des quelque 60,000 qui avaient revendiqué le statut de réfugié, ont été reconnues comme réfugiés au sens de la Convention au terme de ce processus.

Le processus proposé sera mis en oeuvre grâce à des modifications à la Loi sur l'immigration qui permettront au Canada de continuer à remplir ses obligations en vertu de la Convention de Genève relatives au statut de réfugié ainsi que de respecter ses traditions humanitaires et les principes de justice enchaînés dans le droit canadien, tout en continuant à réprimer les abus et à éliminer l'énorme arrière de fausses revendications.

Les réfugiés reconnus comme tels seront autorisés à présenter une demande de résidence permanente et obtiendront le statut d'immigrant reçu après avoir satisfait aux exigences en matière de santé et de sécurité.

Le cas de ceux dont la revendication sera rejetée fera l'objet d'un examen spécial pour déterminer s'il existe des raisons d'ordre humanitaire.



o L'accueil au Canada, en 1986, de 4,000 réfugiés parrainés par des organismes bénévoles et des groupes privés (prévision de 5,000 en 1987). Le gouvernement facilite le jumelage des parrains et des réfugiés et consent des prêts de transport. Les réfugiés ainsi parrainés peuvent bénéficier des programmes fédéraux de cours de langue ou de formation professionnelle.

o Un fonds du gouvernement fédéral d'un montant de \$90 millions pour les prêts de transport.

o Une aide fédérale de \$110 millions pour permettre à des personnes de bénéficier, en 1986-1987, d'une aide à l'adaptation et de cours de langue.

o Des contributions fédérales de \$4.4 millions accordées en 1986-1987 aux groupes qui aident les immigrants et les réfugiés à s'établir et à s'adapter.

Le Canada a conçu des mécanismes uniques en leur genre pour aider les personnes opprimées ou déplacées qui ne sont pas des réfugiés au sens de la Convention de Genève. Par exemple, nous aidons :

o Les personnes persécutées ou opprimées même si elles se trouvent encore dans leur pays et qu'elles ne sont pas à proprement parler des réfugiés parce qu'elles n'ont pas encore fui à l'étranger;

o Les personnes déplacées qui ne satisfont peut-être pas à la définition de réfugié au sens de la Convention des Nations Unies, mais qui se trouvent dans une situation analogue à celle des réfugiés.

Ces principes sont énoncés dans trois Règlements concernant la détermination de catégories désignées, qui sont entrés en vigueur en 1978 :

# 1. Catégorie désignée d'Indochinois.

Le Règlement prévoit l'admission de personnes qui ont quitté le Kampuchéa (Cambodge), le Laos et le Vietnam après le 30 avril 1975, et qui n'ont pas été réétablies de façon permanente dans un pays d'asile. Personnes admises : 6,000 (1986), 6,118 (1985).

L'ENGAGEMENT DU CANADA A L'ENDROIT DES REFUGIES

Le Canada s'est toujours distingué par son attitude humanitaire envers les réfugiés et les personnes dans le besoin. Depuis la Seconde Guerre mondiale, quelque 500,000 réfugiés ont pu se rétablir au Canada et des milliers d'autres personnes ont été aidées en vertu de mesures spéciales d'ordre humanitaire. Compte tenu de la taille de sa population, le Canada ne cède la place à aucun autre pays pour ce qui est de l'aide apportée aux réfugiés ces dernières années. C'est ainsi qu'en 1986, le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés a attribué la médaille Nansen au peuple canadien pour reconnaître de façon appropriée ses initiatives pour secourir les réfugiés.

L'assistance prêtée par le Canada a pris les formes suivantes :

A. Aide financière

Contributions financières de plus de \$50 millions en 1986-1987, de la part des Affaires extérieures et de l'Agence canadienne de développement international, à des organismes humanitaires internationaux, dont la Croix-Rouge et le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés.

Aide alimentaire, d'une valeur totale supérieure à \$16 millions en 1986-87, fournie à divers pays pour aider des réfugiés.

Initiatives diplomatiques visant à promouvoir un plus grand respect des droits de la personne, par l'intermédiaire de la Commission des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies et d'autres organismes.

B. Rétablissement de personnes sélectionnées à l'étranger

On offre chaque année la possibilité d'immigrer à plus de 20,000 personnes dans le cadre de programmes à caractère humanitaire, ce qui comprend :

L'accueil de 12,000 réfugiés aidés financièrement par le gouvernement fédéral en 1986 et 1987 (prévision); voir l'annexe 1. L'annexe 2 fait voir nos réalisations comparativement à celles des autres principaux pays de rétablissement.

○ Cette mesure, qui assure l'expulsion rapide de personnes qui sont une menace à la sécurité du Canada, est nécessaire afin de prévenir que le processus de détermination du statut de réfugié fasse l'objet d'abus.

En vertu de la Loi actuellement en vigueur, toute personne, quels que soient ses antécédents, doit être au préalable autorisée à revendiquer le statut de réfugié et à épuiser toutes les possibilités d'appel avant que le gouvernement puisse entamer les procédures d'expulsion.

## Mesures proposées

- o Doter le gouvernement du pouvoir d'ordonner la détention des personnes qui constituent une menace à la sécurité du Canada ou qui ont commis un acte criminel grave.
- o Refuser à ces personnes le droit de recours au processus de détermination du statut de réfugié, de façon qu'elles puissent être rapidement expulsées du Canada.

## Procédure

- o Lorsque le gouvernement dispose de renseignements qui indiquent qu'une personne peut constituer une menace pour la sécurité du Canada, cette personne peut être détenue pendant une période allant jusqu'à 28 jours, de façon à permettre la délivrance par les ministres et par le Solliciteur général d'une attestation précisant qu'il est interdit à la personne en cause d'entrer et de rester au Canada. L'attestation délivrée par les ministres déterminera que cette personne doit être détenue et qu'elle ne peut se prévaloir du processus de détermination du statut de réfugié. La preuve présentée à l'appui de l'attestation sera examinée par un juge de la Cour fédérale du Canada et la personne en cause aura la possibilité d'être entendue. Si le juge de la Cour fédérale constate que cette personne constitue une menace à la sécurité de l'Etat, celle-ci sera expulsée du Canada sans droit de recours au processus de détermination du statut de réfugié, ce qui est conforme à la Convention de Genève et au Protocole s'y rattachant.

## Justification

- o Avant l'adoption de la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés et la décision Singh, les dispositions de la Loi sur l'immigration prévoyaient la délivrance des attestations qui autorisaient le gouvernement à détenir et à expulser les personnes jugées comme constituant une menace à la sécurité du Canada. Avec la promulgation de la Charte des droits et libertés et les changements apportés subséquemment à la législation, cette procédure est devenue démesurément longue et lourde permettant ainsi à des personnes qui constituaient ou étaient soupçonnées de constituer une menace à la sécurité de l'Etat à séjourner au Canada pendant de longues périodes.



ARRIVÉE DES PERSONNES NON MUNIES DES DOCUMENTS REQUISMesures proposées

- o Accroître les pouvoirs du gouvernement de façon qu'il puisse détenir à leur arrivée les personnes non munies des documents requis, jusqu'à ce que leur identité soit établie.
- o Doter les agents d'immigration supérieurs du pouvoir d'ordonner la détention des personnes qui à leur arrivée ne sont pas munies des documents requis, pendant une période allant jusqu'à sept jours.
- o Prolonger la détention de 21 jours si le Ministre estime que cette détention supplémentaire est nécessaire pour établir l'identité.
- o Détenir le revendicateur pendant la période jugée nécessaire, sous réserve toutefois qu'au terme de la période initiale de 28 jours l'arbitre constate que le gouvernement a pris des mesures jugées raisonnables pour établir son identité. Après la période initiale de 28 jours, chaque cas sera revu tous les sept jours.

Justification

- o Une politique plus rigoureuse en matière de détention est essentielle pour empêcher de nombreuses personnes de présenter une fausse revendication. L'obligation d'établir l'identité est l'élément clé de nos mesures de sécurité.
- o Actuellement, le Canada reçoit chaque mois aux points d'entrée plus de 500 personnes qui détruisent ou cachent leur passeport ou leurs pièces d'identité avant l'arrivée. Dans une telle situation, il est difficile d'établir la véritable identité des revendicateurs et d'effectuer les vérifications voulues.
- o Ce problème s'aggrave lorsqu'un important groupe de personnes est reçu, dont aucune n'est munie de documents requis.
- o Il faut que le gouvernement puisse disposer d'un délai approprié pour rassembler l'information dont il a besoin pour poursuivre la procédure d'immigration ou le processus de détermination du statut de réfugié.

IMPOSITION DES SANCTIONS PÉNALES PLUS LOURDES AUX TRANSPORTEURSMesures proposées

- o Augmenter les amendes imposées aux compagnies qui transportent au Canada des personnes non munies des documents requis. Les amendes passeront de \$2,000 à \$5,000 par personne.
- o Autoriser les transporteurs à consigner les documents des passagers à destination du Canada, et à présenter au gouvernement ces documents ou d'autres effets aux points d'entrée du Canada pour prouver l'identité et l'itinéraire de leurs propriétaires.

Justification

- o Si l'entrée illégale d'étrangers clandestins est l'exemple même d'un abus flagrant, c'est à bord de transporteurs réguliers que la plupart des personnes non munies des documents requis arrivent aux points d'entrée du Canada.
- o Dans le passé, certains transporteurs n'étaient pas disposés ou ne s'estimaient pas aptes à s'assurer si leurs passagers étaient munis des documents requis. Les mesures proposées visent à ce qu'ils fassent preuve de la plus grande vigilance possible à cet égard.
- o L'une des mesures les plus efficaces pour empêcher l'arrivée d'étrangers clandestins est l'examen minutieux des documents des passagers qui se présentent aux points d'embarquement.

IMPOSITION DE SANCTIONS PÉNALES PLUS LOURDES AUX PASSEURSMesures proposées

- o Faire passer le plafond de l'amende imposée aux passeurs et à leurs complices de \$2,000 à \$500,000, et celui de la peine d'emprisonnement qui est actuellement de deux ans, à une peine d'emprisonnement de 10 ans.
  - o Imposer des sanctions pour le débarquement des passagers en mer en vue de leur entrée illégale au Canada. Cette infraction sera également soumise à une amende maximale de \$500,000 et à une peine d'emprisonnement pouvant aller jusqu'à dix ans.
  - o Établir des mesures visant à interdire aux bateaux soupçonnés de transporter des personnes qui cherchent à entrer au Canada en contravention de la législation canadienne d'accoster ou à ordonner à ces bateaux de quitter les eaux territoriales canadiennes.
  - o Établir des mesures relatives à la fouille et à la saisie concernant les activités des passeurs clandestins.
  - o Autoriser la confiscation et la vente des véhicules utilisés par les passeurs clandestins.
- Justification**
- o Les sanctions pénales imposées en vertu de la Loi actuellement en vigueur ne reconnaissent pas le récent phénomène que constitue le passage clandestin organisé de groupes de particuliers. Les mesures proposées infligent une pénalité à ceux qui cherchent à profiter sans scrupules de la situation des personnes qui souhaitent se rendre au Canada.
  - o Les mesures proposées visent directement ceux qui organisent des voyages clandestins par bateau et dont les activités mettent en danger des vies humaines.



o L'arrivée récente du navire l'Amélie en Nouvelle-Ecosse, sans que le gouvernement interviene, pourrait inciter d'autres personnes à présenter une fausse revendication. Le débarquement, il y a un an, de 155 Tamouls à Terre-Neuve et l'attention que cet incident a attirée n'ont pas tardé à produire une augmentation spectaculaire du nombre d'étrangers clandestins arrivant au Canada. Il est donc impératif que le Canada diffuse un message non équivoque faisant valoir qu'il ne tolérera plus ce genre d'abus.

- a) d'être informé dans les plus brefs délais des motifs de sa détention ou de son arrestation;
- b) - d'avoir recours sans délai à l'assistance d'un conseil;  
- d'être informé de ce droit;
- c) de faire vérifier, par "habeas corpus", la légalité de sa détention.

### Situation à corriger

- o Le processus de détermination du statut de réfugié actuellement en vigueur est très long et, depuis quelques années, connaît un enlisement progressif compte tenu de l'escalade du nombre de revendicateurs du statut de réfugié.
- o Le nombre des revendications a passé de 1,600 en 1980 à 18,000 en 1986; le nombre total de personnes ayant présenté une revendication au cours des sept premiers mois de l'année en cours se chiffre à 16,500.
- o Un grand nombre de ces revendications sont fausses. Selon les données récentes, en moyenne 70 % des revendications sont non fondées.
- o Le gouvernement a pris des mesures de contrôle afin de mettre un terme à ce genre de pratiques.
- o Les mesures de contrôle adoptées en février 1987 ont dans une large mesure permis d'éliminer les abus et, par conséquent, de réduire le nombre d'arrivants, celui-ci ayant passé de 1,200 par semaine en février à 500 en moyenne par semaine à l'heure actuelle. Toutefois, ce dernier chiffre est, lui aussi, inacceptable; il soumet le processus de détermination du statut de réfugié à une grande pression.
- o Le projet de loi C-55 qui a été déposé en mai 1987 propose un nouveau processus simplifié de détermination du statut de réfugié qui permettra de fournir rapidement une réponse équitable aux réfugiés authentiques qui ont besoin de notre protection. Avec sa promulgation, les personnes qui ont présenté une fausse revendication pourront être rapidement exclues. Le projet de loi en question est actuellement en deuxième lecture à la Chambre des communes.

## Objet

Ce projet de loi autorise le gouvernement à prendre sur-le-champ les mesures qui s'imposent afin d'empêcher que le processus de détermination du statut de réfugié fasse l'objet d'autres abus. Il s'attaque à la racine du mal en renforçant les mesures de sécurité et en établissant des mesures de dissuasion rigoureuses, de façon à mettre un terme à l'entrée au Canada d'un nombre sans cesse croissant d'étrangers clandestins qui se font passer pour des réfugiés. Il vient s'ajouter au projet de loi C-55, afin d'offrir une protection immédiate et continue contre les abus.

## Contexte juridique

- o Deux précédents jurisprudentiels régissent le processus de détermination du statut de réfugié au Canada : la Convention de Genève et la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés.
- o En 1969, le Canada a signé la Convention des Nations Unies relative au statut des réfugiés. Notre devoir fondamental est de ne pas refouler des réfugiés authentiques vers un pays où ils pourraient être persécutés. Dans le but de respecter nos obligations découlant de la Convention, un processus officiel a été établi aux termes de la Loi sur l'immigration de 1976. Le processus en question est complexe et il prévoit plusieurs instances d'appel.
- o La Charte canadienne des droits et libertés, selon l'interprétation que lui a donnée le 4 avril 1985 la Cour suprême du Canada dans la décision Singh, prévoit que :

- la protection offerte en vertu de l'article 7 (droit à la vie, à la liberté et à la sécurité de sa personne) vise toute personne au Canada; c'est-à-dire non seulement les citoyens et les résidents permanents ou les personnes légalement admises au Canada;

- Les "principes de justice fondamentale", mentionnés à l'article 7 à l'égard de la détermination des droits de chacun exigent qu'une audition soit donnée à toute personne dont la crédibilité est gravement mise en cause. En vertu de la Charte, toute personne qui se trouve au Canada peut se prévaloir d'autres droits. Selon l'article 9, chacun a le droit à la protection contre la détention arbitraire. L'article 10 précise qu'en cas d'arrestation ou de détention, chacun a le droit :



"Ce projet de loi viendra renforcer nos politiques à l'égard des immigrants et des réfugiés : en réprimant les abus, nous veillerons à ce que les vrais réfugiés qui ont besoin de notre protection soient toujours les bienvenus au Canada. Nous ne pouvons permettre que l'appui du public aux programmes canadiens pour les immigrants et les réfugiés soit miné par ceux qui cherchent à abuser de nos lois", a conclu M. Weiner.

- 30 -

(Voir les documents d'information A, B, C, D, E, F et G)

Renseignements :

Affaires publiques (Immigration) (819) 953-5118  
Mme M.J. Lapointe (Cabinet de M. Bouchard) (819) 994-2482  
M. Len Westerberg (Cabinet de M. Weiner) (819) 953-0925

° imposer aux transporteurs qui amènent au Canada des personnes non munies des documents requis, des amendes plus élevées et des peines plus sévères. Les transporteurs devront payer une amende de \$5,000 pour chaque passager sans document (voir le document d'information C);

° détenir les personnes qui arrivent sans les documents nécessaires jusqu'à ce que leur identité puisse être établie (voir le document d'information D);

° expulser les personnes qui constituent une menace sur le plan de la sécurité ou de la criminalité. Elles seront détenues jusqu'à ce qu'elles soient renvoyées du Canada (voir le document d'information E).

"Il faut immédiatement adopter des mesures législatives sévères pour dissuader ceux qui abusent de notre générosité et ceux qui désirent tirer avantage de la situation en contrevenant à nos lois, à indiquer M. Bouchard. La solution à long terme aux graves problèmes que connaît le processus de détermination du statut de réfugié se trouve dans le projet de loi C-55. Ce dernier permettra d'établir un juste équilibre entre l'équité et l'efficacité, ce qui est essentiel si nous voulons aider les vrais réfugiés et écarter les faux revendeurs."



# Pour publication

1e 11 août 1987

87-37

## Projet de loi sur la dissuasion et la détention

OTTAWA -- Le ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, M. Benoit Bouchard, et le ministre d'État à l'Immigration, M. Gerry Weiner, ont déposé aujourd'hui un projet de loi qui, grâce à de sévères mesures de dissuasion, mettra un terme aux abus dont fait l'objet le processus de détermination du statut de réfugié.

Ces mesures législatives donnent au gouvernement les pouvoirs suivants :

- ° accroître considérablement la sévérité des peines pour les passeurs et leurs complices, notamment imposer des sentences de dix ans d'emprisonnement et des amendes de \$500,000 (voir le document d'information B);





For release

te  
August 20, 1987

87-38



OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced the appointment of Robert M. MacIntosh to the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council (CEIAC).

Mr. MacIntosh, who lives in Richmond, B.C., was recommended for appointment by the Canadian Federation of Labour.

Born in Trenton, N.S., Mr. MacIntosh was a stoker in the Royal Canadian Navy during World War II and became a steam engineer with the Canadian Merchant Navy when the war ended. While working in the construction industry in 1950, he became involved with the Brotherhood of Boilermakers.

.../2

Mr. MacIntosh was elected to the lodge's executive board in 1957 and was appointed to the international staff in 1966. In 1986 he became assistant to the international president of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers.

CEIAC was established by an Act of Parliament in 1977 as an independent body to advise the Minister on all matters relating to the mandate of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. The Council is comprised of a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 21 people who provide advice to the Minister on employment, unemployment insurance and immigration matters. Its members are drawn from workers, employers and non-aligned groups, each sector having one-third representation. Members are appointed by Order-in-Council.

"The Council plays a vital role in advising me on employment and immigration matters," said the Minister. "Because its members are drawn from all sectors of our society, their contribution in terms of experience and expertise is extremely valuable in making realistic decisions on our programs and policies."

For information:

Marie-Josée Lapointe

(819) 994-2482

CAI  
MI  
- R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

For release

ate September 2, 1987

87-39



OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced the appointment of Øistein Kristiansen and the reappointment of Tony Paul Wohlfarth to the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council.

Øistein Kristiansen was recommended for appointment by the Canadian Construction Association. Tony Paul Wohlfarth was recommended by the Canadian Labour Congress.

Mr. Kristiansen, from Saskatoon, is a well known Saskatchewan contractor who is active in several provincial construction organizations and has a particular interest in human resource issues. As an immigrant from Norway in 1957, Mr. Kristiansen has a personal understanding of immigration issues and the problems faced by new Canadians.

.../2

Tony P. Wohlfarth, born in Nelville, Saskatchewan now lives in Toronto, Ontario. He received his Honours B.A. in Economics and his Masters degree in Industrial and Labour Relations from Cornell University. Over the past years, he became a researcher with various Canadian unions and the government. Mr. Wohlfarth is now National Representative in the Canadian union of the Canadian Auto Workers.

The Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council was established by an Act of Parliament in 1977 to advise the Minister on all matters relating to the mandate of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. It is an independent body comprised of a minimum of 15 to a maximum of 21 people who provide advice to the Minister on employment, unemployment insurance and immigration matters. Its members, appointed by order-in-council, are drawn from workers, employers and non-aligned groups, each group forming one-third representation.

"The Council plays a vital role in advising me on employment and immigration matters," said the Minister. "Because its members are drawn from all sectors of our society, their contribution in terms of experience and expertise is extremely valuable in making realistic decisions on our programs and policies."

For information:

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CAI  
MI  
R 21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

## For release

September 4, 1987  
87-40

OTTAWA -- Benoit Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today provided further information on press reports of alleged irregular activities by Immigration officials in Toronto. The Minister stated that allegations came to light five days ago. The allegations were immediately investigated.

By September 3rd, 1987 enough facts were gathered to pass the file to the RCMP with a request for an immediate police investigation. Three Immigration employees have been suspended without pay pending the results of the RCMP investigation.

The Department's initial inquiry into these allegations also revealed the possibility of other, unrelated improprieties. In view of this, an administrative investigation has been launched. Senior officials, independent of our Ontario operations, will investigate and report. At the outset, the investigation will focus on possible contraventions of operational procedures and codes of conduct.

In light of the developments of the past two days Mr. Bouchard said that the various allegations require a thorough investigation to clear the air and allow for corrective action where necessary.

- 30 -

FOR INFORMATION:

Gerry Maffre

Public Affairs (819) 953-5118









# For release

ate  
September 18, 1987

87-41

## Visas now required for Hondurans and Bolivians

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced that, following the arrival of more than 1,000 illegal migrants from Honduras and almost 300 from Bolivia, citizens of Honduras and Bolivia now require visas to visit Canada. This new measure is effective today.

Full visa services for Hondurans will be available from the Canadian Embassy in Guatemala City, Guatemala, and for Bolivians from the Canadian Embassy in Lima, Peru.

"Genuine visitor traffic between Canada and Honduras and Bolivia will continue to run smoothly," said Mr. Bouchard. "At the same time, we are protecting the integrity of our immigration program."

- 30 -

### For information:

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(819) 994-2482

Robert Greenslade  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-5118





CAI  
MI  
-R 21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

## For release

Date

October 30, 1987

87-43

Immigration Levels, 1988

OTTAWA -- The number of immigrants Canada plans to bring into the country in 1988 will be increased by 10,000, it was announced today by the Honourable Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration. Between 125,000 and 135,000 immigrants are expected to make Canada their home next year.

Commenting on the release of the Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels for 1988, Mr. Weiner said "A continued policy of moderate and controlled growth means economic, social and cultural benefits for all Canadians."

The greatest increase for 1988 is in family reunification, which remains the top priority in Canada's immigration policy. Family Class landings for 1988 are expected to be the highest since 1981.

The government also strengthened its commitment to the protection of refugees who fear persecution in other countries. "In 1988 we expect to admit 13,000 government-assisted refugees," the Minister said, "an increase of 1,000 from last year's announced level."

.../2

The increase is contained in the Annual Refugee Plan, which was prepared after consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), External Affairs, Provincial and Territorial governments and non-governmental organizations.

The government will target the bulk of the increase to refugees from Latin America, Eastern Europe and West Asia. "We have been working closely with the UNHCR to find solutions to the problems both first asylum and resettlement countries face with major increases in refugee arrivals," the Minister said. "We believe that giving these additional places will help those in the greatest need, support the critical role played by first asylum countries, and encourage resettlement countries to follow Canada's leadership in this area."

"The Refugee Plan also estimates 6,000 privately-sponsored refugees from abroad, bringing the overseas total to 19,000, an increase of 2,000 from last year," said Mr. Weiner. Some 2,000 are also expected to be landed as refugees as a result of positive recommendations by the Refugee Status Advisory Committee. The Minister added that, "under special measures, we have also announced a planning range of 3,000-6,000 humanitarian admissions."

"The present levels support a balance between labour market considerations, the absolute necessity of reuniting families and protecting refugees, and demographic needs across the country," the Minister noted. The report also announces a small increase in Selected Workers. These workers will continue to be processed in the regular way, based on the list of open occupations. This list is included in today's announcement.

"I am also pleased to announce that Canada will be seeking some 4,000 business immigrants next year," the Minister said, "immigrants who will bring both jobs and dollars into Canada."

Some 59 recommendations on family reunification were made by the Standing Committee on Labour, Employment and Immigration in June, 1986. The government responded to all but 6 recommendations in October, 1986.

The Annual Report contains the government's response to the Standing Committee's remaining recommendations. "I wanted to analyse these recommendations thoroughly," the Minister noted, "since they required major changes in policy."

As a result, new immigration opportunities for family members with relatives already in Canada will be provided in two ways:

- ° Persons selected to immigrate to Canada, or who are sponsored by family members already in Canada, will now be able to include their sons and daughters 21 and over if these children have never been married. Previously, those over 21 were not considered as dependants and were assessed in the Assisted Relative class.
- ° The immigrant selection system will be modified so that kinship bonus points awarded to married sons and daughters and brothers and sisters, will be increased from 10 to 15, for these Assisted Relatives.

These changes will be put into effect as soon as the existing regulations in this area are amended.

Action on most of the recommendations of the Standing Committee has already been taken. "More efficient processing has provided better service to potential immigrants and those Canadians who want to bring close family members to Canada," the Minister said.

"These new measures reflect the spirit and intent of the recommendations of the Standing Committee," the Minister said. "They will increase opportunities for families to reunite in Canada."

For further information:

L. Westerberg	Office of the Minister of State (Immigration)	(819)953-0925
S. Nicholls	Public Affairs	(819)953-5118

Annual Report to Parliament on  
Future Immigration Levels

Highlights

1988 Immigration Level and Components

The Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels, 1988, outlines the continuation of a policy of moderate, controlled growth in 1988. The planning range for overall immigration to Canada in 1988 is 125,000 to 135,000, an increase of 10,000 over the 1987 levels.

It is important to note that the announced level is not a target, quota, or ceiling, but rather an estimated range for planning purposes. The planned level for 1987 is expected to reach the higher end of the range set for that year.

The 1988 Immigration Level is broken down as follows, and compared with 1987 announced levels:

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Family Class	45,000	50,000
Convention Refugees and members of Designated Classes	17,000	21,000*
Humanitarian (Special Measures)	5,000-8,000	3,000-6,000
Selected workers:		
Principal Applicants	17,000-20,000	18,000-21,000
Spouses and Dependants	17,000-21,000	18,000-22,000
Business Immigrants:		
Principal applicants	4,000	4,000
Spouses and Dependants	8,000	9,000
Retirees	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	115,000-125,000	125,000-135,000

\*Includes 13,000 government-assisted, an estimate of 6,000 privately sponsored from abroad, and an estimate of 2,000 landed in Canada through the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.



The Annual Refugee Plan for 1988

Canada's annual plan for the resettlement of government-assisted refugees has been increased by 1,000 from last year's announced level to 13,000.

The 1988 allocations by world area are shown in the following table, compared with 1987 allocations:

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Eastern Europe	3,100	3,400
Southeast Asia	3,200	3,000
Latin America	3,200	3,400
Africa	1,000	1,000
Middle East & West Asia	900	1,800
Other world areas	300	100
Funded management reserve	300	300
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>

In addition to the 13,000 places allocated for government-assisted refugees, the government will also admit, without limitation, refugees sponsored by Canadian volunteer groups (private sponsors). It is estimated that there will be about 6,000 such private sponsorships in 1988, an increase of 1,000 over 1987.



The bulk of the 1,000 increase in government-assisted refugees will go to Latin America, Eastern Europe and West Asia.

Some 2,000 are also expected to be landed as refugees as a result of positive recommendations by the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.

Canada also admits people who although not refugees, are accepted under relaxed criteria because of special needs or geographical circumstances. The level of admissions under "special measures" is set at 3,000 to 6,000. The reduction of 2,000 from the 1987 range is because of the anticipated lower demand for the program next year.

Attached are the following charts:

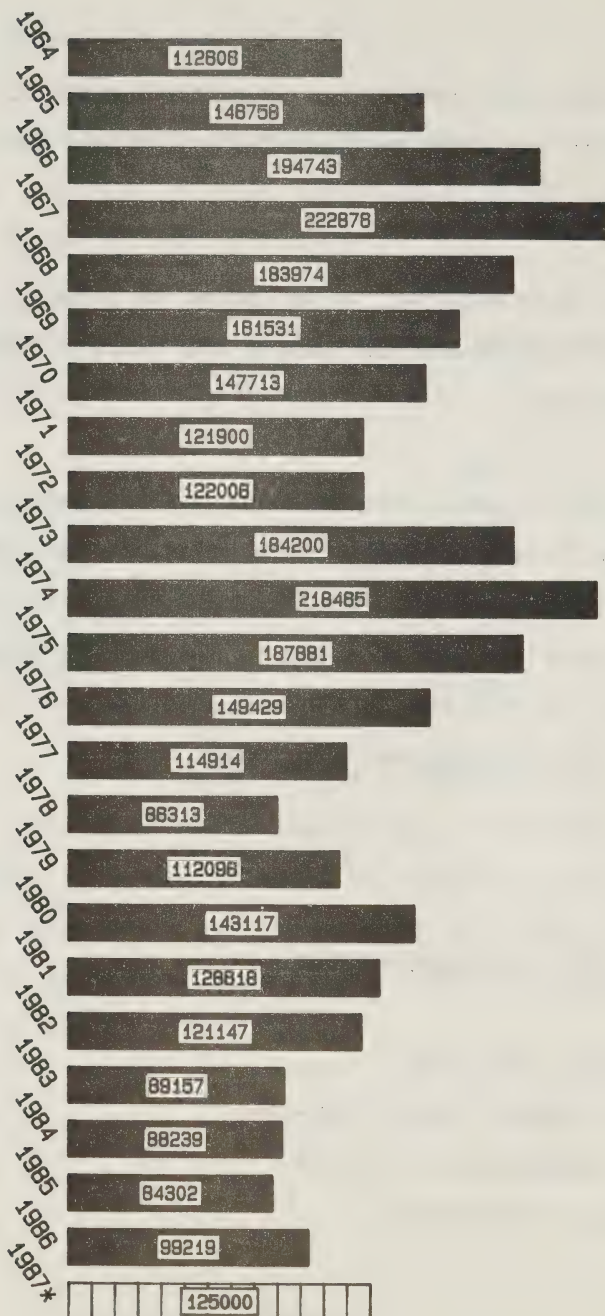
Annual Landings, 1964-1987

Immigration by Major Theme, 1980-1986

Refugee and Humanitarian Programs

List of Selected Occupations

# IMMIGRANTS ADMIS/ANNUAL LANDINGS, 1964-1987\*



\*projected

# IMMIGRATION BY MAJOR THEME

<u>Year</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Humanitarian</u>	<u>Economic</u>	<u>Total</u>
1980	51,027 (36%)	42,789 (30%)	49,301 (34%)	143,117
1981	51,017 (40%)	22,745 (18%)	54,856 (42%)	128,618
1982	49,980 (41%)	24,742 (21%)	46,425 (38%)	121,147
1983	48,698 (55%)	20,657 (23%)	19,802 (22%)	89,157
1984	43,814 (50%)	24,825 (28%)	19,600 (22%)	88,239
1985	38,514 (46%)	25,882 (31%)	19,906 (23%)	84,302
1986	42,078 (45%)	25,813 (28%)	24,759 (27%)	92,650

\*In addition, 6569 immigrants were landed in 1986 under the Administrative Review for refugee claimants, bringing the 1986 total to 99,219.

REFUGEE AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS, DECEMBER 31, 1986\*

	Gov't. Assisted Refugee Admissions	Announced Allocations	Privately Funded* Refugee Admissions	Special Program Landings	Claims in Canada RSAC	Total
Eastern Europe	3404	3100	1952	-	20	5376
Indochina	3931	3200	2059	-	11	6001
Africa	846	1000	318	-	83	1247
Middle East	305	900	342	1636	418	2701
Latin America	3422	3200	232	704	377	4735
Others	238	300	164	262	503	1167
Reserve	-	300	-	-	-	-
Total	12146	12000	5067	2602	1412	21227

\* Includes those arriving at ports of entry during the calendar year with immigrant visas, and, where known, those processed abroad on an emergency basis who enter on the strength of a Minister's Permit pending landing after full compliance with the Act and Regulations is demonstrated.

# OPEN OCCUPATIONS - 1988

## PART A: OCCUPATIONS OPEN TO PROSPECTIVE INDEPENDENT IMMIGRANTS

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MANAGERIAL & ADMINISTRATIVE OCCUPATIONS		
-----		
CCDO		TARGET
1131	MANAGERS, NATURAL SCIENCES, ENGINEERING & MATHEMATICS	72
1132	MANAGERS, SOCIAL SCIENCES	57
1134	ADMINISTRATORS, MEDICINE & HEALTH	71
1136	PERSONNEL & INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT OCCUP.	157
1137	SALES & ADVERTISING MANAGEMENT OCCUP.	1109
1141	PURCHASING MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS	77
1143	PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS	279
1145	MANAGEMENT, CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS	143
1147	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS	95
1171	FINANCIAL OFFICERS	923
1173	ORGANIZATIONAL & METHODS ANALYSTS	58
1174	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS	189
1175	INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL PURCHASING OFFICERS	95
1176	INSPECTORS & REGULATORY OFFICERS - NON-GOVERNMENT	43
-----		
OCCUPATIONS IN NATURAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & MATHEMATICS		
-----		
2111	CHEMISTS	53
2114	METEOROLOGISTS	10
2117	PHYSICAL SCIENCE TECHNOLOGISTS	110
.../2		

2131	AGRICULTURALISTS & RELATED SCIENTISTS	40
2133	BIOLOGISTS & RELATED SCIENTISTS	42
2135	LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS & TECHNICIANS	58
2143	CIVIL ENGINEERS	187
2145	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	99
2151	METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS	10
2155	AEROSPACE ENGINEERS	15
2157	NUCLEAR ENGINEERS	10
2161	SURVEYORS	98
2163	DRAUGHTSPERSONS	252
2165	ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGISTS	289
2181	STATISTICIANS & ACTUARIES	33

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OCCUPATIONS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

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2311	ECONOMISTS	72
2313	SOCIOLOGISTS	10
2315	PSYCHOLOGISTS	58
2331	SOCIAL WORKERS	237
2351	LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS & CONSERVATORS	93
2353	LIBRARY, MUSEUM, & ARCHIVAL SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	21
2391	EDUCATIONAL & VOCATIONAL COUNSELLORS	36

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OCCUPATIONS IN MEDICINE & HEALTH

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3115	VETERINARIANS	20
3131	NON-SUPERVISORY GRADUATE NURSES	947
3137	PHYSIOTHERAPISTS & OTHER THERAPISTS	90
3151	PHARMACISTS	88
3152	DIETICIANS & NUTRITIONISTS	20
3153	OPTOMETRISTS	19
3154	DISPENSING OPTICIANS	23
3155	RADIOLOGICAL TECHNICIANS	58
3156	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS	210
3157	DENTURISTS & DENTAL TECHNICIANS & HYGENISTS	201
3159	OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN MEDICINE & HEALTH	89

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ARTISTIC, LITERARY, PERFORMING ARTS OCCUPATIONS

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3313	PRODUCT & INTERIOR DESIGNERS	128
3314	ADVERTISING & ILLUSTRATING ARTISTS	115
3315	PHOTOGRAPHERS & CAMERA OPERATORS	58
3337	RADIO & TELEVISION ANNOUNCERS	37
3351	PUBLICATION WRITERS & EDITORS	190

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ACCOUNT RECORDING OCCUPATIONS

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4111	EXECUTIVE & SPECIALIZED SECRETARIES	2251
4151	PRODUCTION CO-ORDINATORS	101
4192	CLAIM ADJUSTERS & SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES	57



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SALES OCCUPATIONS

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5133	MANUFACTURING & PHARMACEUTICAL COMMERCIAL SALESPERSONS	612
5171	GROUP INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVES	283
5172	APPRAISERS & BUSINESS VALUATORS	353
5173	SECURITIES SALESPERSONS	73
5174	ADVERTISING SALESPERSONS	56
5191	BUYERS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	64

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SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

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6111	FIRE FIGHTING OCCUPATIONS	158
6113	POLICE AGENTS & INVESTIGATORS, PRIVATE	26
6141	FUNERAL DIRECTORS, EMBALMERS & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	35

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PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

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8131	METAL SMELTING, CONVERTING & REFINING OCCUPATIONS	31
8137	MOULDING & METAL CASTING OCCUPATIONS	41
8146	METAL PROCESSING INSPECTORS	23
8155	FORMING OCCUPATIONS: CLAY, GLASS, STONE	21
8251	CELLULOSE PULP PREPARING OCCUPATIONS	19
8253	PAPERMAKING & FINISHING OCCUPATIONS	54

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MACHINING OCCUPATIONS

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8311	TOOL & DIE MAKING OCCUPATIONS	70
8313	MACHINISTS & MACHINE TOOL OCCUPATIONS	240
8316	INSPECTING & TESTING OCCUPATIONS, METAL MACHINING	13
8331	FORGING OCCUPATIONS	21
8334	METAL WORKING MACHINE OPERATORS	104
8336	METAL INSPECTING & TESTING OCCUPATIONS	12
8355	WOOD MACHINING	27
8371	CUTTING AND SHAPING	18
8373	ABRADING & POLISHING OCCUPATIONS: CLAY, GLASS, STONE & RELATED METALS	13
8395	MOULD & PATTERN MAKERS	13

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PRODUCT FABRICATING & ASSEMBLING OCCUPATIONS

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8513	MOTOR VEHICLE FABRICATING & ASSEMBLING	212
8526	METAL PRODUCTS - INSPECTORS	74
8531	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FABRICATING & ASSEMBLY	149
8533	ELECTRICAL REPAIRING & INSTALLATION OCCUPATIONS	225
8535	OTHER ELECTRONIC REPAIRING & INSTALLATION	83
8536	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT INSPECTORS	59
8537	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS	62
8553	TAILORS-DRESSMAKERS	89

8557	MILLINERS, HAT & CAP MAKERS	10
8562	UPHOLSTERERS	65
8581	MOTOR-VEHICLE MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	916
8582	AIRCRAFT MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	60
8584	INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY MECHANICS	559
8585	BUSINESS MACHINE REPAIRS	61
8586	INSPECTING & TESTING OCCUPATIONS, EQUIPMENT REPAIR	15
8593	PAPER PRODUCT FABRICATING & ASSEMBLING	59
8596	INSPECTORS-PRODUCTION FABRICATION	10

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ELECTRICAL POWER, LIGHTING, COMMUNICATIONS OCCUPATIONS

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8731	POWER LINEMEN/WOMEN	67
8735	COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS	192
8736	INSPECTORS - ELECTRICAL POWER	29

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TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATION OCCUPATIONS

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9111	AIR PILOTS, FLIGHT OFFICERS & FLIGHT ENGINEERS	46
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OTHER EQUIPMENT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS

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9512	PRINTING PRESS OCCUPATIONS	155
9514	PRINTING - ENGRAVING OCCUPATIONS	24
9515	PHOTO - ENGRAVING OCCUPATIONS	18



# For release

Date November 6, 1987  
87-44

Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today described the creation of one million new jobs in Canada during the last three years as commendable co-operative achievement by individuals, companies, unions and government.

"The creation of more than one million jobs is vivid testimony of the strength and confidence of Canadians in themselves and their country," said the Minister, pointing out that more jobs have been created in Canada than in other countries with more than twice our population such as France, West Germany, Great Britain and Italy.

Statistics Canada announced today that the number of jobs grew by 1,019,000 since September, 1984 and that the unemployment rate has fallen to 8.4 from 11.6. For women, the unemployment rate dropped to 8.8 from 12.0 per cent and, for youth, to 13.2 from 16 per cent.

.../2

Mr. Bouchard cautioned, however: "It is equally clear that we are not finished. Unemployment is still with us. Although the unemployment rate has dropped in all provinces since September, 1984, the government will pursue its commitment to further growth in all regions of the country. We will continue to call on the energies of all Canadians to build on their achievements."

For further information:

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Minister's Office  
(819) 994-2482

	SEPT.84	OCT.87	VARIATION/ CHANGE SEPT.84 - OCT.87
	(DÉSAISONNALISÉ/SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)		
<u>EMPLOI TOTAL/TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (000)</u>	11 072	12 091	+1 019
HOMMES/MALE	6 403	6 862	+459
FEMMES/FEMALE	4 669	5 229	+560
JEUNES/YOUTH (15-24)	2 380	2 433	+53
ADULTES/ADULT (25+)	8 692	9 658	+966
PLEIN TEMPS/FULL-TIME	9 376	10 274	+898
TEMPS PARTIEL/PART-TIME	1 695	1 825	+130
BIENS/GOODS	3 339	3 535	+196
PRIMAIRES/PRIMARY	769	761	-8
SECONDAIRES/SECONDARY	2 570	2 774	+204
SERVICES/SERVICES	7 736	8 571	+835
ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE/ PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	768	820	+52
AUTRES SERVICES/OTHER SERVICES	6 968	7 751	+783
<u>CHÔMAGE/UNEMPLOYMENT (000)</u>	1 466	1 111	-355
<u>TAUX DE CHÔMAGE/UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)</u>	11,7	8,4	-3,3
HOMMES/MALE	11,5	8,1	-3,4
FEMMES/FEMALE	12,0	8,8	-3,2
T.-N./NFLD.	23,8	17,1	-6,7
I.-P.-E./P.E.I.	14,0	12,7	-1,3
N.-E./N.S.	13,9	11,0	-2,9
N.-B./N.B.	16,2	13,7	-2,5
QUÉBEC/QUÉBEC	12,9	9,8	-3,1
ONTARIO	9,4	5,7	-3,7
MANITOBA	9,0	8,2	-0,8
SASKATCHEWAN	8,7	7,3	-1,4
ALBERTA	12,1	8,7	-3,4
C.-B./B.C.	15,1	11,4	-3,7





CAI  
MI  
- R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

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# For release

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Date

November 9, 1987

87-45

1988 Unemployment Insurance premium rates &  
maximum insurable earnings

OTTAWA -- Benoit Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced the Unemployment Insurance (UI) premium rates and the maximum insurable earnings figure for 1988.

In 1988, employees will continue to pay \$2.35 per \$100 of insurable earnings. Employers will continue to pay \$3.29 per \$100 of employee earnings (1.4 times the employee rate).

"We have reviewed the options available to us this year and we chose to leave the 1988 premium rates at the 1987 level as is permitted by the UI Act", said Mr. Bouchard. "While maintaining premium rate stability, the current rates should eliminate most of the deficit (estimated at \$2.5 billion) in the UI Account by the end of 1988 and should be followed by a reduction in premium rates starting in 1989."

.../2

On January 1, 1988, the maximum weekly insurable earnings will rise from \$530 to \$565 (in accordance with statutory requirements) which is equivalent to a 6.6 per cent increase. This means the maximum weekly UI benefit will increase to \$339 from \$318 during the previous year. The maximum weekly premium will also rise in line with the increase in the maximum insurance protection.

The minimum insurability requirement with an employer is 20 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings. This will be \$113 a week in 1988 up from \$106 a week in 1987. (Workers may also meet this requirement by working a minimum of 15 hours a week for the same employer.)

UI claimants whose annual net income (including UI benefits) exceeds 1.5 times the maximum yearly insurable earnings must repay 30 per cent of those UI benefits that make up the excess. For the 1988 tax year, \$44,070 will be the limit above which the repayment formula applies. In 1987, the limit is \$41,340.

(See attached backgrounders.)

For further information: Branth Buckwell  
Richard Fix  
(Public Affairs)  
(819) 953-5117

## Backgrounder #1

### How 1988 UI premium rates are set

The Unemployment Insurance Act requires the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to set premium rates for each year, based on the state of the UI Account and future expectations. The actual premium rates charged to employers and employees are determined by using a **statutory** premium rate as a reference point.

The statutory premium rate for 1988 was calculated first (based on Sections 62 and 63 of the UI Act). Then, this rate was used to estimate if there would be a surplus or deficit in the Account at the end of the year.

If there would be a surplus, then the UI Act requires the Commission to set an actual premium rate that is lower than the statutory premium rate. But if there would be a deficit, the Commission is required to set an actual premium rate that is higher than the statutory rate.

The statutory rate for 1988 is \$2.299/\$100 of weekly insurable earnings. Based on present projections, this rate would have left the Account with a deficit of over \$300 million at the end of 1988. With the rate set at \$2.35, the projected cumulative deficit at the end of that year will be in the order of \$100 million, down from an estimated \$2.5 billion for the end of 1987.

## Backgrounder #2

### How 1988 maximum insurable earnings are set

Maximum weekly insurable earnings are used to determine the maximum weekly contributions and maximum weekly benefit.

The 1988 figure is the result of two separate calculations.

- 1) First, the earnings index must be calculated. This is the ratio of an eight-year moving average of **employees' annual average earnings** (from 1979 to 1986) to an eight-year base average (from 1966 to 1973).\*
- 2) The next calculation is to multiply the maximum insurable earnings for 1975 and the earnings index for 1988. This result is rounded to the nearest multiple of \$5. This is the maximum weekly insurable earnings figure used by the Commission.

Minimum weekly insurable earnings are 20 per cent of maximum insurable earnings.

The increase in the maximum figure reflects an average increase in wages and salaries for Canadian workers over the most recent eight-year period. This increase maintains consistent protection under the program from year to year by keeping nearly constant the percentage (approximately 60-70 per cent) of Canadian workers whose wages are fully insured. At the same time, those workers who earn consistently above the maximum have approximately the same portion of their wages insured.

\* **Employees' annual average earnings** are calculated from the average of annual salaries or wages for Canadian workers, as determined by Revenue Canada, Taxation from T4 Supplementary slips.

Backgrounder #3

Comparison of premium rates

(1984 - 1988)

	<u>Maximum weekly insurable earnings</u>	<u>Premium rate per \$100 of insurable earnings</u>		<u>Maximum weekly contribution</u>		<u>Maximum annual contribution</u>	
		EE \$	ER	EE \$	ER	EE \$	ER
1984	\$425	2.30	3.22	9.78	13.69	508.56	711.88
1985	\$460	2.35	3.29	10.81	15.13	562.12	786.76
1986	\$495	2.35	3.29	11.63	16.28	604.76	846.56
1987	\$530	2.35	3.29	12.46	17.44	647.92	906.88
1988	\$565	2.35	3.29	13.28	18.59	690.56	966.68

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EE - employee contribution

ER - employer contribution (1.4 times the employee contribution)





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# news release

Date

For release

**November 16, 1987**

**87-47**

**OTTAWA** -- Minister of State for Youth Jean J. Charest today announced funding of \$540,000 to 26 voluntary organizations under Employment and Immigration Canada's 1987-88 Literacy Corps Program.

This program, especially intended for young adults, is one of several initiatives undertaken by the Federal government in the field of literacy.

Some 12.4 per cent of Canadians with less than grade nine education are unemployed, and the figure is 10 per cent higher for those under 25. Most of the Literacy Corps' clients are under 25, and include Natives, single-parents, ex-offenders and others who, for one reason or another did not complete their education.

Non-profit organizations receiving Literacy Corps grants enlist and train young volunteer tutors who use real life materials and a one-on-one approach to tailor their teaching methods to each individual they teach.

.../2



"Lack of literacy skills can be an economically crippling disadvantage, especially for young people who have no experience or work skills to compensate," Mr. Charest said.

"Since it was established three years ago, the Literacy Corps has had great success in helping thousands of young Canadians enhance their self-esteem and improve their economic potential. These funds will enable the non-profit organizations and volunteer teachers delivering the program to the public to continue a valuable and much needed service," Mr. Charest added.

A list of the 26 organizations and their allocations is attached.

For information: Elodie d'Ombraïn  
Public Affairs, EIC  
(819) 953-1314

## Organizations to receive funding under Literacy Corps Program

- ° Lauchach Literacy of Canada, Saint John, N.B.  
(\$70,112)
- ° Black Community Council of Quebec Inc., Montreal, Que.  
(\$30,000)
- ° La Maison Alpha, Sherbrook, Que. (\$23,250)  
Centre portugais de référence et promotion sociale  
Montréal, Que. (\$21,300)
- ° Atout-Lire, Québec, Que. (\$22,000)
- ° Lettres en main, Montréal, Que. (\$3,900)
- ° Maison d'Haïti Inc., Montréal, Que. (\$16,882)
- ° L'Arbralette, Sherbrooke, Que. (\$5,400)
- ° Little Mountain Neighbourhood House, Vancouver, B.C.  
(\$11,962)
- ° Project Literacy Kelowna Society, Kelowna, B.C  
(\$31,520)
- ° Native Education Centre, Vancouver, B.C (\$34,265)
- ° Yukon Literacy Council, Whitehorse, Yukon (\$16,400)
- ° Medicine Hat College, Medicine Hat, Alta (\$13,640)
- ° Grande Prairie Regional College, Grande Prairie, Alta  
(\$10,791)
- ° The Calgary John Howard Society, Calgary, Alta  
(\$10,500)
- ° Winnipeg Volunteer Reading Aids, Winnipeg, Man.  
(\$31,348)
- ° Frontier College, Winnipeg Literacy Winnipeg, Man.  
(\$14,500)
- ° Frontier College, Literacy for Youth, Toronto, Ont.  
(\$14,500)
- ° Fort Frances Volunteer Bureau, Fort Frances, Ont.  
(\$5,200)

- ° Peel Literacy Guild, Mississauga, Ont. (\$46,000)
- ° Thunder Bay Literacy Group, Thunder Bay, Ont. (\$5,000)
- ° Kingston Literacy, Kingston, Ont. (\$30,000)
- ° Miramichi Literacy Council, Chatham, N.B. (\$10,000)
- ° Teachers on Wheels, St. John's, Nfld. (\$15,000)
- ° Mount Cashel-Independent Studies' Program, St. John's, Nfld. (\$29,200)
- ° La Jarnigoine, Montréal. Que. (\$17,330)



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# For release

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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

November 17, 1987

87-48

**Employer Liaison Project -- Innovations**

The Honourable Jake Epp, P.C., M.P. (Provencher), Minister of National Health and Welfare, on behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard, today announced funding of \$103,223, for an Innovations project which will promote the hiring of persons with disabilities by educating Canadian employers.

"Disabled persons are often mistakenly perceived as being incapable or uninterested in obtaining work," Mr. Epp stated.

"This project is a positive and productive initiative to confront and rectify faulty attitudes and stereotypical perceptions by providing much needed public education."

The Employer Liaison Project was initiated and will be run by the Canadian Council On Rehabilitation and Work (CCRW), a Winnipeg-based organization which promotes the interests of disabled persons in the work force.

.../2

An employment liaison officer will be recruited and will set up an association of employers through which to promote the employment of disabled persons. An employers' conference will be held annually to support employers in their efforts to hire disabled persons by enhancing their knowledge, awareness and commitment.

A newsletter and other publications also will be developed to keep the employer-association members up-to-date on the resources, such as the persons, organizations and literature, available to assist them.

"The rate of unemployment amongst disabled individuals is disproportionately higher than that for the non-disabled," Mr. Epp stated. "I am confident that this endeavour will increase employers' awareness of the needs and working potential of disabled persons, and ultimately will increase job opportunities."

In addition to the EIC contribution under the Innovations program, funds are being provided by the Canadian Council on Rehabilitation and Work and the Department of the Secretary of State.

Innovations is a program of the Canadian Jobs Strategy which encourages new ways to generate growth in the Canadian labour market. It funds ideas that explore creative solutions designed to keep the labour market up-to-date and effective.

For information: Peter McCulloch  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
(819) 953-1315



## For release

te November 20, 1987

87-49

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today tabled a Bill in the House of Commons to amend the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act to extend the Variable Entrance Requirement for one year.

The proposed bill would extend the current 10- to 14-week Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) until January 3, 1989. Otherwise, the VER would end on January 4, 1988 and UI claimants would need a minimum of 14 weeks of insurable employment to qualify for benefits.

"By extending the VER we will maintain the present level of protection for Canadian workers," said Mr. Bouchard. "A great number of claimants could otherwise be without benefits when they need income protection most."

- 30 -

(See attached backgrounder)

For further information: B. Buckwell (Public Affairs)  
G. Lavoie (Public Affairs)  
(819) 953-5117

### Extension of the Variable Entrance Requirement

The Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) first came into effect in December 1977. It allows Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants to qualify for benefits based on the difficulty of finding and keeping work. It is based on the unemployment rate in each of the 48 economic regions in Canada.

In an economic region with a high level of unemployment a claimant could need as few as 10 weeks of insurable work to qualify for UI benefits. In an economic region with a low level of unemployment a claimant could need as many as 14 weeks.

UI claimants would continue to qualify for unemployment insurance benefits based on the VER and the unemployment rate in the economic region where they live.

#### How the VER works

Regional rate of unemployment	Weeks of insurable employment in the qualifying period
6.0 % and under	14
over 6.0 % - 7.0 %	13
over 7.0 % - 8.0 %	12
over 8.0 % - 9.0 %	11
over 9.0 %	10





# For release

December 3, 1987

## Visitor visas for Fijians

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced today that, effective December 4, 1987, citizens of Fiji must have visitor visas to enter Canada.

The number of visitors arriving from Fiji who may seek to stay permanently in Canada is increasing dramatically and has risen to over 2500 during the last three months. Clearly, many people coming to Canada intend to remain in this country rather than merely visit. The visitor visa will stop this practice.

Visa officers are temporarily in place in Fiji to deal with the anticipated flow of requests to visit Canada. Fijians can also apply for visitor visas at any Canadian mission abroad.

- 30 -

### Information:

Line Chénard	(Minister's Office)	(819) 994-2482
Gerry Maffre	(Public Affairs)	(819) 953-5118



Minister of Employment  
and ImmigrationMinistre de l'Emploi  
et de l'ImmigrationCAI  
MI  
-R21

For release

December 11, 1987

87-52



Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced the appointment of Mrs. Suzanne Leduc of Montreal to the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council (CEIAC).

Mrs. Leduc was recommended for appointment by the "Confédération des syndicats nationaux" (CSN).

Born in Sherbrooke (Quebec), Mrs. Leduc obtained a Bachelors degree from Laval University and an Honours Bachelors degree in history at the University of Montreal. She has also completed course work for a Masters degree in history at the University of Quebec in Montreal.

Mrs. Leduc began her career as a teacher of history and became an employment counsellor for the Department of Labour for the Quebec government where she got involved in the union movement. In 1983, she later became a union counsellor for the "Fédération nationale des enseignantes et enseignants québécois", which is affiliated with the CSN. Since October 1984, Mrs. Leduc has been the assistant to the Executive Committee of the CSN.

.../2

CEIAC is an independent body which advises the Minister on all matters relating to the mandate of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. Its members are drawn from organizations representing workers, employers and non-aligned groups. Members are appointed by Order-in-Council.

Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard indicated that the Council plays a vital role on employment and immigration matters. Its contribution is extremely valuable in making the Department/Commission's programs and policies reflect the Canadian reality.

For information: Marie-Josée Lapointe  
(819) 994-2482

Minister of Employment  
and ImmigrationMinistre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

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# For release

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ate December 14, 1987

87-53

**FERNAND BOUDREAU APPOINTED COMMISSIONER  
TO CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION**

**OTTAWA** - Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced the appointment of Fernand Boudreau to the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission as the Commissioner representing workers. The appointment, effective December 11, 1987, is for a term of five years.

Mr. Boudreau, a resident of Montreal, is president of the Metro Council of Workers since 1984 and was vice-president of the Quebec Federation of Labour from 1982 to 1985.

Mr. Boudreau is also secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Longshoremen, Local 375, in Montreal since 1974. He attended the University of Montreal (B.A.) and the University of Quebec in Montreal, receiving an Honours BA in Political Science in 1974. Since 1984, Mr. Boudreau has been serving as a member of the Canadian Employment and Immigration Advisory Council.

.../2

As Commissioner, Mr. Boudreau will act as liaison between Canadian Labour and the Commission, will participate in Commission policy-making and will advise the Minister on matters within his mandate. He replaces Frank Chafe who is retiring after 8½ years with the Commission.

For information: Marie-Josée Lapointe  
(819) 994-2482

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-R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

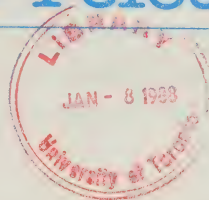
Government  
Publications

For release

Date

December 18, 1987

87-54



Extension of Indochinese Designated Class Regulation

OTTAWA -- A further extension of the Designated Class regulation for certain Indochinese citizens was announced jointly today by Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration and Gerry Weiner, Minister of State for Immigration.

The extension is effective for one year to December 31, 1988 and is meant to accommodate the considerable number of people in Southeast Asia still awaiting resettlement opportunities. The Indochinese Designated Class includes those who have fled Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia). To date, Canada has accepted 108,705 Indochinese under this regulation.

Two other groups of people are also covered by the "Designated Class" regulations. Both of these classes are also in effect until December 31, 1988.

.../2



"Political Prisoners and Oppressed Persons" are those who have reason to fear persecution and would qualify as refugees but for the fact that they are still living in their country of citizenship. Under our current resettlement program Canada has so far accepted 5,007 people in this Designated Class. Most of those so accepted come from Chile, Poland, El Salvador and Guatemala.

The third Designated Class is "Self-Exiled Persons". Mainly from eastern Europe, these people have fled their countries of citizenship because of a fear of persecution and now temporarily reside principally in western Europe while awaiting resettlement. To the end of 1987, 36,343 Self-Exiled Persons have been resettled in Canada.

The Designated Class regulations were established in January 1979 by Employment and Immigration Canada to aid victims of oppression or displacement who do not ordinarily fit the definition of a United Nations Convention refugee. In this way Canada is able to offer protection through resettlement to more people than would qualify under the full definition of a Convention Refugee.

For information: L. Westerberg  
Office of the Minister of State  
(Immigration)  
(819) 953-0925

Gerry Maffre  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-5118



## For release

Date December 18, 1987

87-55

### Amendments to UI Act

OTTAWA -- Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced today that Bill C-90 received Royal Assent on Thursday, December 17. The Bill, an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act, extends the Variable Entrance Requirement for one year.

The Bill extends the current 10- to 14-week Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) until January 3, 1989. Otherwise, the VER would have ended on January 4, 1988 and UI claimants would have needed a minimum of 14 weeks of insurable employment to qualify for benefits.

- 30 -

(See attached backgrounder)

For further information: B. Buckwell (Public Affairs)  
G. Lavoie (Public Affairs)  
(819) 953-5117

## Extension of the Variable Entrance Requirement

The Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) first came into effect in December 1977. It allows Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants to qualify for benefits based on the difficulty of finding and keeping work. It is based on the unemployment rate in each of the 48 economic regions in Canada.

In an economic region with a high level of unemployment a claimant could need as few as 10 weeks of insurable work to qualify for UI benefits. In an economic region with a low level of unemployment a claimant could need as many as 14 weeks.

UI claimants would continue to qualify for unemployment insurance benefits based on the VER and the unemployment rate in the economic region where they live.

### How the VER works

Regional rate of unemployment	Weeks of insurable employment in the qualifying period
6.0 % and under	14
over 6.0 % - 7.0 %	13
over 7.0 % - 8.0 %	12
over 8.0 % - 9.0 %	11
over 9.0 %	10



For release

December 21, 1987

87 - 56

OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Benoit Bouchard today announced the appointment of Steve Delaney of St. John's Newfoundland to the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council (CEIAC).

Steve Delaney graduated from Memorial University in St. John's in 1981 with a Bachelor of Science in physics and mathematics. He is a former member of the board of regents of that university.

A systems analyst at Newfoundland and Labrador Computer Services and a partner in Information Services Inc., Mr. Delaney was a commissioner on the Royal Commission on Employment and Unemployment from 1985 to 1986.

The CEIAC is an independent body established to advise the Minister on all matters relating to the mandate of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. Its members are drawn from organizations representing workers, employers and non-aligned groups. Members are appointed by Order-in-Council.

.../2

Mr. Bouchard indicated, "The council plays a vital role on questions of employment and immigration. It is extremely valuable in assisting the government in making realistic decisions related to our programs and policies."

For information: Marie-Josée Lapointe  
(819) 994-2482



CAI  
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- 88-1

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# news release

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Date January 12, 1988

For release  
88-1

## **Youth Minister Announces \$180 Million for Challenge '88 - More Money for School Drop-outs**

OTTAWA -- Youth Minister Jean J. Charest today announced that the Government of Canada has committed \$180 million for Challenge '88, which includes a \$4 million (50 per cent) increase to the highly successful Work Orientation Workshops (WOW) component.

Challenge '88 is the federal government's multi-faceted student summer employment program. Through its various components, Challenge not only encourages employers from every sector of the economy to create summer jobs for students, it also includes guidance for potential school drop-outs, incentives for student entrepreneurs and employment training, all of which are designed to help young people in their eventual school-to-work transition.

The federal government's high level of concern for high school drop-outs is demonstrated by the \$4 million increase of funding for WOW projects, totalling \$12 million for this year. WOW provides potential early school-leavers with guidance and job experience to help them develop education and employment plans. Started as a pilot project in 1985, WOW has evolved into a full-fledged component of the Challenge program.

.../2



Mr. Charest said "The four-year old Challenge program is an unqualified success and tens of thousands of students have come to count on it. Last year, the unemployment rate for returning students was reduced to 11.9 per cent, the lowest level since 1981. This program has played a major role in that reduction. In addition, Challenge is responsive to regional disparities. It allocates its funds to provinces based on student unemployment data. As these data change, so does the funding to regions."

Laurent Thibault, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who attended the news conference with the Minister, said: "The CMA has been involved in Challenge from the beginning through Business Drive for Jobs in promoting the hiring of students without government subsidies. I know the CMA has found this involvement both productive and mutually beneficial. I hope we can continue to work together."

Mr. Charest said: "My hope is that employers will accept the challenge again this year to provide students with job experience and training to prepare them for their school-to-work transition. That is not only my hope but this government's goal."

Challenge '88 has budgetted \$127 million for wage subsidies to non-profit organizations and to the public and private sectors through the Summer Employment/Experience



- 3 -

Development (SEED) component. SEED continues to emphasize work experience related to students' fields of study and career development.

Further details about Challenge '88 are attached.

- 30 -

For further information:

Elodie d'Ombraïn  
Employment and  
Immigration Canada  
(819) 953-1314

François Houle  
Press Attaché  
Minister of State for Youth  
(819) 994-2424



## CHALLENGE '88

### Background

Challenge '88 is designed to provide career/learning-related summer employment and practical work experience for young people moving through the educational system. Total funding for the program is \$180 million. The program is divided into the following components:

#### 1. Summer Employment/Experience Development (SEED) (\$127 million)

CEIC provides incentives in the form of wage subsidies to stimulate the creation of incremental career development opportunities for students. Where possible, this initiative complements provincial/territorial student employment programs, a co-operative process begun in 1985.

#### Career/Study Related Experience and Training

The private, public and non-profit sectors are challenged this summer to create additional openings for students to work at tasks that are clearly related to their course of studies and/or career plans. Opportunities are open to secondary students enrolled in vocational streams as well as to post-secondary students.

#### Practical Work Experience and Learning

These assignments provide students with the opportunity to gain valuable work experience aimed at preparing them for their future labour market participation.

The chart below illustrates the maximum federal funding available.

	<u>Wages</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Other Costs</u>
Private Sector	50 % (maximum \$3.00/hr)	NIL	NIL
Public Sector*	100 % of provincial minimum wage	NIL	NIL
Non-Profit	100 % of provincial minimum wage	100 %	\$20/work-week

\* Municipalities, Educational Institutions and Hospitals.

NOTE: Rates may vary between provinces/territories.

Application forms for this program will be available by the end of January at Canada Employment Centres; forms may also be available in provincial/territorial government offices, particularly in those provinces where joint federal-provincial/territorial programs are operating.

2. **Work Orientation Workshops (WOW) (\$12 million)**

Started as a pilot in 1985, this element has proved very successful in assisting young people to examine their employment and education options. WOW projects are in the form of summer workshops and on-the-job experience that provide potential early school-leavers with guidance on their future participation in the labour market.

This initiative is implemented in partnership with the private sector, and/or community organizations, social service agencies and, following provincial consultation, educational institutions. Workshop activities range from life-skills training and personal financial management to a study of how companies function. Workplace practices and expectations, relations with other workers and management and skill requirements of different occupations and how to obtain them, are also part of the training. A period of on-the-job practical experience is provided to motivate participants to continue their education and to seek more specific skills training.

3. **Student Business Loans (\$800,000)**

The entrepreneurial potential of students is encouraged through the provision of Challenge '88 funds to support loan guarantees allowing students to manage and operate small businesses. Student Business Loans is based on and, where appropriate, meshed with the successful use of this approach by a number of provinces. The program, which operates in regions where a similar provincial/territorial program is not available, is administered and delivered by the Federal Business Development Bank, in association with the Royal Bank of Canada and the National Bank in Quebec.

4. Canada Employment Centres for Students and  
Native Internship Program (\$14.1 million)

Canada Employment Centres for Students provide students with advice and a referral service to help them find summer jobs. There are approximately 450 Canada Employment Centres for Students across the country (in Alberta, these centres are known as Hire-A-Student offices). The Native Internship program is designed to increase summer employment opportunities for Native students in various facets of Employment and Immigration Canada's operations allowing them to gain an understanding of how the federal bureaucracy works.

5. Business Drive for Jobs (\$800,000)

Efforts will be made again this year to encourage leading corporations and business organizations to promote the hiring of students.

The majority of the funds are designated for a media campaign aimed at business to encourage participation.

6. Cadet and Reserve Training Programs (\$7.4 million)

Administered by the Department of National Defence, these programs provide students with training and work experience in a monitored environment under responsible leadership.

7. Supernumerary Special Constable Program (\$700,000)

Operated by the RCMP, this program hires students as special peace officers and provides training and experience in law enforcement.

8. Federal Departments and Agencies (\$3.4 million)

Federal departments and agencies are encouraged to create career-related summer jobs from within their own resources.



## CHALLENGE '87

### FACT SHEET

- ° \$180 million dollars allocated to Challenge '87;
- ° \$122,177,445 million allocated to Summer Employment/Experience Development (SEED) in wage subsidies to encourage employers to create jobs;
- ° more than 88,000 jobs created through the overall Challenge '87 program;
- ° about 73,000 jobs created through the SEED component of Challenge '87;
- ° \$8 million allocated for Work Orientation Workshops (WOW); guidance to potential early school leavers on their education and labour market plans;
- ° 4,150 students (early school leavers) helped through WOW;
- ° 424,534 placements through Employment and Immigration Canada's Canada Employment Centres for Students (as of September 30, 1987);
- ° 1,600 Canada Employment Centre(s) staff (recent graduates and post-secondary students) helped 600,000 of their fellow students;
- ° 537 loans were approved in 1987 for a total loan value of \$1.4 million;







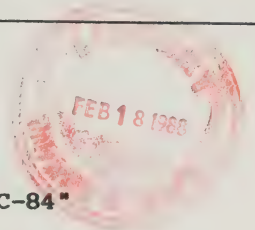
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# For release

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January 26, 1988

88-2



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## Minister responds to Senate's "Report on Bill C-84"

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Ottawa - Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today responded to the Senate's "Report on Bill C-84."

In addressing the amendments contained in the report, the Minister accepted 9 recommendations and rejected 11.

"I appreciate the work the Senators have done in reviewing the bill. The amendments I can accept will clarify the bill and help it achieve our objectives," said Mr. Bouchard. "However, some amendments attempt to change the principles of the bill and some do not support its overall intent. These amendments I cannot accept."

"Our overriding concern is twofold: to continue to offer protection to genuine refugees and to stop the flagrant abuse of our refugee claims system. Bill C-84 is the first step in doing both."

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- 2 -

See the attached backgrounder for details of the Minister's response.

The complete text of the Minister's statement in the House of Commons today is also attached.

- 30 -

Information: Marie-Josée Lapointe  
(Minister's Office)  
(819)994-2482

Gerry Maffre  
(Public Affairs)  
(819)953-5118

## **Backgrounder**

### **Minister Bouchard's Response to the Report on Bill C-84 of the Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs**

#### **Senate Amendment 1: Purposes**

This amendment would replace the word "smuggling" with the words "clandestine entry."

#### **Minister's response: accepted in principle**

The word "smuggling" in the English version may or may not be applicable only to goods, but it does imply covert or hidden activity. The French version of the Bill uses the term "introduction illégale" which does not imply the same element of covert activity. The intent of the legislation is to deter assistance to all illegal migrants, and therefore the word "clandestine" is equally inappropriate. The Senate amendment is changed to replace "clandestine" with "illegal," thus ensuring consistency between the English and French texts.

#### **Senate Amendment 2(a): Security Certificates**

This amendment would permit a person who is the subject of a security certificate to be present during the presentation of the government's case to the judge, except where there are compelling reasons for exclusion.

#### **Minister's response: accepted**

The Minister and the Solicitor General will still be able to object to the presence of the subject of a security certificate at the hearing before the judge of the Federal Court. That person will be excluded where his or her presence would pose a risk to the security of Canada or to the safety of persons.

#### **Senate Amendment 2(b): Security Certificates**

The amendment provides for a review of detention on the sole grounds of danger to the public.

#### **Minister's response: rejected**

The narrowing of grounds for detention is unacceptable. Persons who are subjects of security certificates may not constitute an immediate danger to the Canadian public but, in these cases, it would be contrary to the interests of Canada's security to allow them at liberty in the community .

There is no need for a separate review of the issue of detention with respect to danger to the security of Canada. The Bill already requires a review of the grounds for the issuance of the certificate within 7 days of filing.

**Senate Amendment 3: Security Certificates**

This amendment would clarify that the Federal Court review is concerned with the reasonableness of the security certificate itself and not just the reasonableness of the original decision to issue the certificate.

**Minister's response: accepted in principle**

This further amendment would confirm that the judge is to assess the reasonableness of the certificate on the basis of all the evidence available to the judge.

**Senate Amendment 4: Precluding from the Refugee System People Found to be Security Risks**

This amendment would allow people found to be security risks to make a refugee claim.

**Minister's response: rejected**

The amendment recommended by the Senate would exclude only criminals and war criminals from the claims process, and would allow terrorists, spies, and subversives to make a claim.

Article 33 of the UN Convention provides that "the benefit of the present provision (prohibition of expulsion or return) may not, however, be claimed by a refugee whom there are reasonable grounds for regarding as a danger to the security of the country in which he is,...". This Article would permit removal of these latter individuals from Canada even if they were determined to be Convention refugees.

The Senate amendment would delay the removal of people who constitute a danger to Canada and Canadians, when the result of their claim to refugee status will not change our right to remove them from this country.

**Senate Amendment 5(a): Turning Ships Around**

This amendment would remove the power to order a ship not to enter or to leave Canadian waters.

**Minister's response: rejected**

The amendment would eliminate the authority of the Minister to direct a ship to leave or not to enter Canadian waters. This would leave open a significant gap in Canada's ability to control its borders.

**Senate Amendment 5(b): Turning Ships Around**

This amendment is consequential on the removal of the reference to "twelve nautical miles of the outer limit of the territorial sea of Canada" above.

**Minister's response: rejected**

This amendment is not necessary in light of the response to 5(a).

**Senate Amendment 5(c): Turning Ships Around**

The definition of "Convention" is no longer necessary because the reference to the Convention would be removed by amendment 5(a).

**Minister's response: rejected**

This amendment is not necessary in light of response to 5(a).

**Senate Amendment 6: "Aiding and Abetting" Offences**

This amendment limits criminal prosecutions to those who intentionally encourage false claims and to people who assist "clandestine entry."

**Minister's response: rejected**

This amendment would constitute a reversal of the policy upon which the Immigration Act, 1976 was based. The legislative committee of the House of Commons has amended the Bill to create a new offence (see section 95.4) to deal with fraud and misrepresentation with respect to refugee claims. The open organizing of illegal migration would not be covered by the Senate's amendment.

The introduction of the words "clandestine" and "manifestly unfounded" would raise questions of vagueness, jurisdiction and the potential for lengthy delays, thus making successful prosecution very difficult, if not impossible.

**Senate Amendment 7: "Aiding and Abetting" Offences**

This amendment would require the personal written consent of the Attorney General of Canada before a prosecution could be launched under the aiding and abetting sections.

**Minister's response: accepted in principle**

Prosecutions for these offences should be instituted by or with the consent of the Attorney General of Canada. As it is impractical to require the personal consent of the Attorney General in every case, the power will also be vested in the Deputy Attorney General, as it is in other exceptional cases.

**Senate Amendment 8: Search, Seizure and Forfeiture**

This amendment would provide that a search warrant would only be issued where there are reasonable grounds to believe evidence will be found.

**Minister's response: accepted**

This amendment corrects a technical flaw in the Bill, by reconciling the English version with the French.



**Senate Amendment 9: Search, Seizure and Forfeiture**

This amendment would restrict the power to search without a warrant to situations involving human life or safety.

**Minister's response: rejected**

This amendment would restrict the searches without warrant to situations of danger to human life. This would hamper the collection of evidence necessary for the prosecution of those who organize and carry out smuggling operations, either by ship or by other means. The delays involved in obtaining warrants would often be sufficient to enable these persons to escape Canadian jurisdiction.

The definition of exigent circumstances is entirely consistent with the protection provided by Section 8 of the Charter against unreasonable search or seizure. The identical definition was incorporated into a number of other federal statutes approved by the Senate in 1985.

**Senate Amendment 10: Search, Seizure and Forfeiture**

This amendment would authorize the use of telewarrants where it is not practicable to appear personally before a justice to obtain a warrant.

**Minister's response: rejected**

This amendment is redundant, in that the Criminal Code provides for the use of telewarrants with respect to any federal law. The use of telewarrants is not in effect in every province because the provinces must establish the procedures necessary for the implementation of the system. Nova Scotia, for one, has not established those procedures.

**Senate Amendment 11: Search, Seizure and Forfeiture**

The amendment strikes out lines which provide powers to immigration officers or peace officers to break open doors, windows, and locks in their search for vehicles or evidence, similar to powers in the Narcotics Control Act and Customs Act.

**Minister's response: rejected**

These powers do not apply to all immigration investigations. They apply only to those investigations of the most serious offences: large scale smuggling of illegal immigrants and the illegal disembarkation of passengers at sea.



**Senate Amendment 12: Search, Seizure and Forfeiture**

This amendment would require that warrants be executed by day except where there are valid reasons for carrying out the search by night.

**Minister's response: rejected**

This amendment is an unnecessary and deleterious limitation on the search and seizure provisions. It would simply guarantee that the smuggling operations would take place in the hours of darkness.

**Senate Amendment 13 (a): Detention for Identification or Security Purposes**

These changes would provide for independent review of the reasons for detention within forty-eight hours and weekly thereafter if detention continues.

**Minister's response: rejected**

The amendment would require a detention review within 48 hours of detention. This would allow insufficient time to provide for the gathering of even preliminary material to substantiate continued detention of unidentified persons, or suspected security risks. This is especially true when large groups of undocumented people arrive at one time. It could take more than 48 hours to complete initial interviews and to prepare documentation. Seven days is a reasonable limit in such circumstances.

**Senate Amendment 13 (b, c, d): Detention for Identification or Security Purposes**

Amendment 13(a) states that new arrivals could be detained for only forty-eight hours on the basis that their identity was not established or that there is reason to suspect they may be a security risk. Thereafter, there is weekly review of detention.

If, during the weekly review, the adjudicator is not satisfied that officials are making reasonable efforts to investigate the case, the adjudicator may order the release of the person detained.

**Minister's response: accepted in principle**

Canadian law requires independent review of any persons detained by government. The government rejects the proposed forty-eight hour limitation but accepts that a weekly review by an adjudicator is appropriate.

**Senate Amendment 13(e): Detention for Identification or Security Purposes**

This amendment would require officials to inform persons detained of the right to counsel, and permit them to obtain such assistance.

**Minister's response: accepted**

This amendment simply reaffirms the right set out under the Charter.

Speaking Notes

for

**The Honourable Benoît Bouchard, P.C., M.P.**

**Message to the Senate  
on Bill C-84**

House of Commons

Ottawa

January 26, 1988

Check against delivery



## Introduction

Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House today to move the adoption of the reply to the other place on Bill C-84. The government proposes several amendments to the report before us.

Honourable members, Bill C-84 addresses an issue of grave concern to Canadians -- the growing abuse of Canada's refugee claims process.

The number of refugee claims received in Canada has grown from some 1,600 in 1980 to almost 30,000 in 1987.

We have a backlog of more than forty-thousand claims pending.

The backlog is growing by twenty-five hundred claims or more every month.

Thousands of recent claimants have arrived with fraudulent documents or no documents at all.

We cannot allow this situation to deteriorate even further.

Bill C-84 and Bill C-55 are essential parts of this government's strategy for restoring the integrity of Canada's immigration and refugee programs.

The passage of Bill C-55 will establish a new refugee determination system in Canada.

Bill C-84 was introduced to send a message world-wide that Canada would no longer tolerate abuse and would deal with security risks.

I met with the Senate committee on December 8th, at the conclusion of more than 3 months of hearings on the Bill. I informed the senators that:

- I would not change the principles or objectives of the Bill, but:

- I was willing to consider changes that would give lawyers less to argue about, and
- I was also willing to consider any proposals that would clarify the Bill and further the achievement of our objectives.
- ° Let me restate the objective of Bill C-84; the primary objective of the Bill, as is stated in its preamble is to protect genuine refugees. The Bill seeks to deter the wholesale abuse of the refugee claims system that has taken place over the last 10 years and to create a scheme of penalties to ensure that abusers are properly punished.
- ° These provisions do not affect thousands of genuine refugees whom we bring to Canada each year. In short, they do not make it more difficult for people who need our help to obtain it.
- ° Bill C-84 does deal with sanctions and penalties for persons who encourage illegal immigration to Canada and who knowingly abet the abuse of the refugee claims process.



- ° The Bill closes a loophole through which people who are criminals or terrorists can use the refugee claims system to defer their removal from Canada for many years.
- ° This Bill deals with detention -- for those who are security risks to the Canadian public or those who conceal or destroy their identity documents so that we cannot easily discover who they are or where they came from.
- ° Honourable members, we know that some 14,000 people have arrived in Canada with forged documents -- or no documents at all -- over the last two years. Most of these persons were not using forged documents in order to escape from the country in which they faced persecution, but rather to conceal the fact they already had safe haven somewhere else -- or that they had no real claim to refugee status at all.

- ° The Bill provides stiffer fines and jail terms for those who abuse Canada's immigration laws. Under existing legislation, the captain of the Amelie could only be fined \$5,000 and receive a maximum sentence of 2 years. This is an insignificant penalty when 174 people are each prepared to pay several thousand dollars for an unauthorized voyage to Canada.
- ° When I spoke to the Senate committee in December, I addressed the issue that was most frequently raised by the committee and its witnesses -- the issue of Bill C-84's compliance with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- ° As I told the senators, during all of the months of the government's consideration of solutions to abuse of the immigration program, charter compliance was foremost in our minds. I rejected any suggestion that the Charter simply should not apply to persons who are not Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada. The Charter applies equally to all people regardless of their status in Canada. That is the law and Bill C-84 is consistent with the law. This view was affirmed by the expert counsel I have received from the department of justice.

- ° As I told the senators, I do not want any person to be able to escape the operation of our laws because of a technical deficiency. I told the senators that I would be happy to consider any amendment that would give lawyers less to argue about -- provided such an amendment does not weaken the operation of the Bill.
- ° The Senate has now reported and I have reviewed the message from the Senate carefully; there are twenty amendments, under thirteen headings.
- ° Nine of the Senate's proposals are acceptable to the government, at least in principle, but minor amendments to some of these proposals are necessary in order to ensure that the Bill will achieve its purposes, and to ensure that the amendments will fit the technical scheme of the Bill.

The amendments I am prepared to accept include:

- to substitute the term "illegal entry" for the word "smuggling" in the Bill's statement of objectives. This will ensure consistency between the English and French texts.

- to amend the English version of subsection 103.02(1), changing the ground for issuing a search warrant from "evidence may be found" to "evidence will be found". This amendment corrects a technical flaw in the English version of the Bill.
  
- to permit the judge to review the reasonableness of the security certificate. This change clarifies what had been intended from the outset, and makes it clear that the review will be made on the basis of all the information available.
  
- to provide discretion to the federal court judge with regard to the presence of the person concerned at hearings involving alleged security risks. This is a change which emphasizes considerations of fundamental justice in a system of security review that is stronger than that which currently exists.

- to require the personal, written consent of the Attorney General of Canada or the Deputy Attorney General for the prosecution of those who organize illegal migration. This amendment adds further substance to the government's undertaking that a person who violates the act in the cause of rendering needed humanitarian assistance to refugees will not be prosecuted.
  
- to provide for a weekly review of the detention of unidentified arrivals and suspected security risks by an adjudicator. This change maintains the additional powers for detention, but ensures compliance with the Canadian law that every person detained by the government has their detention reviewed by an independent tribunal.
  
- Other amendments which would alter the principles and objectives of Bill C-84, I cannot accept.

1. Security risks - right to claim

- ° The senate wants us to grant the right to make a refugee claim to persons who have committed a serious crime or who pose a risk to the security of Canada. It also wants us to provide special detention review hearings for those held on ministerial certificates endorsed by the Solicitor General and me.
- ° This makes no sense whatsoever. No country has an obligation to protect a person who is a serious criminal or who constitutes a threat to its security. The Senate has already accepted this principle in the case of war criminals, and in any event the 1951 Geneva convention on refugees specifically excludes such persons from the benefits of the convention.
- ° Even if we give such people access to the refugee board for a hearing on the merits of their claims -- and even if they are found to be refugees -- we are not obligated to let them stay in Canada.
- ° They should and will be removed - whether they are refugees or not.

- ° The Senate proposals guarantee such persons will claim because they will be able to litigate against removal for months if not years - and the Canadian public will bear the risk and the expense.
- ° All this will do is ensure that those security risks who do not wish to leave will be able to retain a foothold in Canada. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I cannot accept the Senate's proposal.

## 2. Power to turn ships away

- ° The Senate wants to rescind any power by which I could turn ships away.
- ° It is important to note that this provision provides the power to turn ships away -- it does not stipulate that such measures must be used in all cases. This power must be retained to send a clear message world wide that Canada will no longer tolerate abuse of our refugee determination system.



- ° It is true that some genuine refugees must use boats to flee their country of origin and to find asylum in a neighbouring country. The Vietnamese boat people provide an example which everyone is familiar with.
- ° That is not the kind of situation in which we would consider turning ships away.
- ° Our concern is with ships that bring illegal immigrants to Canada from safe countries -- those which are signatories to the refugee convention, and which have good records of compliance with their obligations towards refugees.
- ° Let us remember that people who use ships to come to Canada illegally from safe countries are not fleeing for their lives. They are not escaping from oppression or inhumane conditions. They are simply seeking to improve their economic circumstances.
- ° They have all the characteristics of those who want to immigrate to Canada, but who are not willing to submit to the legal processes in order to do so.

- ° It has been argued that the most effective deterrent would be to bring the ship into port and to confiscate it. I cannot agree. Such a "half-measure" would still permit large numbers of persons to enter Canada illegally.
- ° By retaining the power to turn ships around -- even if that power is used only on rare occasions -- we will be depriving the racketeers who promote such schemes of their main selling point: guaranteed entry to Canada.
- ° By casting doubt on the success of these ventures, we will reduce the incentive for people to pay the high price which the racketeers demand, and we will diminish the appeal of such schemes.
- ° For this reason, I cannot accept any changes to the substance of this provision. In order to provide yet another safeguard, however, I am proposing an amendment which will ensure that the decision to use this power will be taken personally by the responsible minister.

Because this amendment is not within the scope of the Senate's message to the House, I must seek unanimous consent from the House to incorporate it into my message to the Senate. I urge all members to support this amendment.

I will also be seeking unanimous consent for an amendment that will make the definition of "exigent circumstances" more precise by substituting the word "means" for "includes" in clause eleven of the Bill.

### **3. Misrepresentation**

- ° Other provisions which the Senate wants to change are equally important.
- ° The Senate wants to limit prosecution for misrepresentation only in those cases where the claims are manifestly unfounded.
- ° This proposal is simply unworkable.

- ° We need to be able to curb misrepresentation as soon as it is detected. The restrictions proposed by the Senate mean that we would not be able to do so. Prosecution would only take place after the government proves that a claim is unfounded, which may be weeks or months after the offence is detected.

#### 4. Search and seizure

- ° The Senate also wants to limit powers of search and seizure to day-time hours and confine warrantless search to instances where lives are at risk.
- ° If we accept the amendment we will seriously hamper the ability of our officers to apprehend and prosecute those who organize groups of illegal migrants. Transborder schemes would be conducted mainly at night so the perpetrators could escape Canadian jurisdiction if something went wrong.
- ° Mr. Speaker, this proposal means that in winter months, when darkness comes early, the period of the day during which effective action could be taken would be greatly reduced.

## 5. Clandestine entry

- ° Finally, the senate wants to restrict the penalties for organizing illegal migration to those events carried out in a "clandestine" manner.
- ° If we adopt this proposal, Mr. Speaker, we could see ships steam right into Halifax next summer with their unauthorized passengers, and we would not have the power to do anything about it.
- ° Mr. Speaker, the practices which we are trying to deter are not always "clandestine". We want to deter all forms of illegal entry.
- ° Therefore, we cannot accept this Senate amendment. I have, however, accepted the Senate's proposal that all prosecutions under this provision should receive the consent in writing of the Attorney General of Canada. This measure, as stated earlier, adds further substance to the government's undertaking that a person who violates the act in the cause of rendering needed humanitarian assistance to refugees will not be prosecuted.

### Conclusion

- ° Mr. Speaker, I will not accept any amendments to Bill C-84 that change the principles or objectives of the Bill.
- ° The amendments I am ready to accept will go a long way towards meeting the basic concerns raised in the Senate's report.
- ° I do not believe that we need to go further.
- ° Indeed, we cannot go further.
- ° Canada's refugee determination system is strained to the breaking point.
- ° Bill C-84 aims to solve a clearly understood problem of abuse, and to do so through a full application of the Charter.
- ° Parliament was recalled in August to deal with the urgent problem of a refugee determination system under siege.

- ° That urgency remains; we can not permit further delay of our efforts to deal with it.
  
- ° I would therefore call upon the house to deal quickly with the motions that I am introducing. I urge this house to accept those amendments that are in accordance with our objectives and to reject those that would impair the effectiveness of Bill C-84.











- ° Je demande donc à la Chambre d'examiner rapidement les motions que je présente. Je prie instamment les députés d'accepter les amendements qui sont conformes à nos objectifs et de rejeter ceux qui pourraient saper l'efficacité du projet de la loi C-84.
- ° L'urgence demeure. Nous ne pouvons nous permettre de retarder davantage l'adoption des mesures qui s'imposent.
- ° La Chambre a été convoquée en août pour régler l'urgent problème des abus dont faisait l'objet ce processus.
- ° Le projet de loi C-84 vise à mettre fin au problème de l'abus et ce en conformité avec la Charte des droits et libertés.
- ° Le processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié de ce pays est usé à la corde.
- ° De fait, nous ne pouvons le faire.

° Par conséquent, nous ne pouvons accepter cet

amendement du Sénat. J'ai toutefois accepté la proposition du Sénat, à savoir que toutes les

poursuites engagées en vertu de cette disposition doivent être autorisées par écrit par le

procureur général du Canada. Cette mesure, comme je l'ai dit précédemment, confirme l'engagement

qu'a pris le gouvernement de ne pas tenter de poursuites contre les personnes qui entretiennent

la loi afin d'aider les réfugiés pour des motifs d'ordre humanitaire.

## CONCLUSION

° Monsieur le Président, je n'accepterai aucun

amendement au projet de loi C-84, qui modifie les principes ou les objectifs de ce dernier.

° Les amendements que je suis disposé à accepter

répondront, dans une large mesure, aux questions fondamentales soulevées dans le rapport du Sénat.

° Je ne crois pas qu'il soit nécessaire d'aller plus

loin.

5. ENTRÉE CLANDESTINE

° Le Sénat veut en définitive que les peines prévues pour l'organisation de mouvements de migrants illégaux ne soient imposées qu'aux personnes qui se livrent à cette activité de façon "clandestine".

° Si nous adoptons cette proposition, Monsieur le Président, nous pourrions voir arriver à Hallifax l'été prochain des navires transportant des passagers non autorisés, et nous n'aurons pas les pouvoirs de faire quoi que ce soit pour arrêter cette infraction.

° Monsieur le Président, les activités que nous essayons d'empêcher ne sont pas toujours "clandestines". Nous voulons empêcher toutes formes d'entrée illégale.



#### 4. FOUILLE ET SAISIE

° Le Sénat veut également que les pouvoirs de fouille et de saisie ne soient exercés que pendant le jour et que la fouille sans mandat ne soit effectuée que dans les cas où la vie est en danger.

° Si nous acceptons cet amendement, nous entraverons considérablement la capacité de nos agents d'arrêter ceux qui organisent des mouvements de migrants illégaux et d'intenter des poursuites contre ces derniers. Les passeurs agiront surtout la nuit afin de pouvoir échapper aux autorités canadiennes si leurs plans échouent.

° Monsieur le président, cette proposition signifie que, pendant les mois d'hiver, alors que la noirceur arrive tôt, la période du jour durant laquelle des mesures efficaces pourraient être prises serait alors de beaucoup raccourcie.

° Le Sénat veut que les poursuites pour fausses déclarations ne soient intentées que dans les cas où les revendications sont manifestement non fondées.

° Cette proposition n'est tout simplement pas pratique.

° Dès que nous nous rendons compte qu'il s'agit d'une fausse déclaration, nous devons pouvoir prendre les mesures qui s'imposent. Or, les restrictions proposées par le Sénat ne nous permettraient pas de le faire. Les poursuites seraient engagées seulement après que le gouvernement aurait prouvé que la revendication est non fondée, ce qui peut prendre des semaines ou des mois suivant le décellement de l'infraction.

° Pour cette raison, je ne peux accepter quelque

modification que ce soit de la teneur de cette

disposition. Cependant, pour prévoir une

sauvegarde supplémentaire, je propose un

amendement qui aura pour effet de veiller à ce

que la décision d'utiliser ce pouvoir soit prise

personnellement par le ministre responsable.

Comme cet amendement déborde le cadre du message du

Sénat à cette Chambre, il me faut obtenir le

consentement unanime de la Chambre pour l'incorporer à

mon message au Sénat. Je prie donc tous les membres

d'appuyer cet amendement.

Je voudrais également obtenir le consentement unanime de  
la Chambre afin d'accepter un amendement qui préciserait  
la définition de "l'urgence de la situation" en

substituant le mot "veut dire" au mot "inclut"

présentement retrouvé à la clause 11 du projet de loi.

### 3. FAUSSE DÉCLARATION

° Les autres dispositions que le Sénat veut  
modifier sont toutes aussi importantes.

° On a fait valoir que le moyen de dissuasion le plus efficace consisterait à amener le navire jusqu'au port et à le confisquer. Je ne suis pas d'accord. A mon avis, cela constituerait une "demi-mesure" qui permettrait encore à d'importants groupes de personnes d'entrer illégalement au Canada.

° En maintenant le pouvoir de renvoyer des navires, même si l'on exerce ce pouvoir qu'en de rares occasions, nous enlèverons aux racketteurs qui organisent des "voyages illégaux" leur principal argument : une entrée garantie au Canada.

° En jetant un doute sur le succès de ces entreprises, les personnes concernées seront moins tentées de payer le prix élevé demandé par les racketteurs, et l'attrait de ces "voyages organisés" sera moins grand.

° Nous cherchons plutôt à nous défendre contre les navires qui transportent des immigrants clandestins au Canada en provenance des pays sûrs, c'est-à-dire des pays signataires de la Convention des Nations Unies relative au statut des réfugiés, ou encore des pays ayant respecté par le passé leurs obligations envers les réfugiés.

° Il faut se rappeler que les personnes qui partent d'un pays sûr et qui utilisent des navires pour venir au Canada ne fuient pas ce pays pour sauver leur vie. Ces personnes ne cherchent pas à échapper à l'oppression ni à des conditions inhumaines. Elles cherchent simplement à améliorer leur situation économique.

° Possédant toutes les caractéristiques des personnes qui souhaitent immigrer au Canada, ces personnes ne veulent tout simplement pas observer la procédure à cette fin prévue par la loi.

## 2. POUVOIR DE RENVOYER DES NAVIRES

° Le Sénat veut abolir tout pouvoir qui m'autorise de renvoyer des navires.

° Il importe de remarquer que cette disposition établit le pouvoir de renvoyer des navires et qu'elle ne stipule pas qu'il faille recourir à de telles mesures dans tous les cas. Il faut maintenir ce pouvoir pour signaler clairement au monde entier que le Canada ne tolérera plus les abus commis à l'égard de son processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié.

° Il est vrai que certains réfugiés authentiques doivent utiliser des bateaux pour fuir leur pays d'origine et trouver asile dans un pays voisin. Les réfugiés de la mer vietnamiens en sont un exemple familial à tous.

° Ce n'est pas là le genre de situation dans laquelle nous envisagerions de renvoyer des navires.

° Même si l'accès à la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié, qui est habilitée à se prononcer sur le bien-fondé des revendications, était accordé à ces personnes et que celles-ci se voyaient reconnaître le statut de réfugié, nous ne serions pas obligés de leur permettre de s'établir au Canada.

° Ces personnes devraient être et seront renvoyées du Canada, qu'elles soient ou non des réfugiés.

° Les amendements proposés par le Sénat garantissent que ces personnes revendiqueront le statut de réfugié parce qu'ainsi elles seront en mesure de contester leur renvoi pendant des mois, voire des années, et c'est la population canadienne qui en assumera alors les risques et les frais.

° Seul résultat : Les personnes qui constituent un danger pour la sécurité et qui ne désirent pas quitter le Canada seront en mesure d'y demeurer pendant un certain temps. Pour cette raison, Monsieur le Président, je ne peux accepter cette proposition du Sénat.



1. DROIT DE PRÉSENTER UNE REVENDEICATION DES PERSONNES  
QUI REPRÉSENTENT UNE MENACE DU POINT DE VUE DE LA  
SÉCURITÉ

° Le Sénat nous demande de donner aux personnes ayant commis un crime grave ou à celles qui constituent un danger pour la sécurité du Canada le droit de revendiquer le statut de réfugié. Le Sénat nous demande également de tenir des audiences spéciales pour examiner les motifs de la détention des personnes détenues en vertu d'une attestation ministérielle sanctionnée par le Solliciteur général et moi-même.

° Cela n'a aucun sens. Aucun pays n'a l'obligation de protéger une personne ayant commis un crime grave ni une personne qui constitue un danger pour sa sécurité. Le Sénat a déjà souscrit à ce principe dans le cas des criminels de guerre et, quoiqu'il en soit, la Convention des Nations Unies de 1951 relative au statut des réfugiés exclut expressément ces personnes du bénéfice de la Convention.

° Prévoir un examen hebdomadaire des motifs de la

détention par un arbitre dans le cas des personnes

détenues parce que leur identité n'a pu être établie  
et ou parce qu'elles sont soupçonnées de représenter  
une menace du point de vue de la sécurité. Cet

amendement maintient des pouvoirs supplémentaires de  
détention tout en étant conforme à la Loi canadienne  
qui stipule que toute personne détenue par le  
gouvernement a droit de faire examiner les motifs de  
sa détention par un tribunal indépendant.

Quant aux autres amendements qui ne respectent pas tout  
à fait les principes et objectifs du projet de loi C-84,  
je ne puis les accepter.

° S'en remettre à la discrétion du juge de la Cour fédérale pour déterminer s'il y a lieu d'autoriser la présence de la personne concernée aux audiences dans les cas où il faut tenir compte des risques présumés du point de vue de la sécurité. Cet amendement met l'accent sur des principes de justice fondamentale dans une procédure d'examen des cas constituant une menace pour la sécurité plus stricte que celle qui existe à l'heure actuelle.

° Exiger le consentement personnel et par écrit du procureur général du Canada ou du Sous procureur général pour entamer des poursuites contre les personnes qui organisent des migrations illégales. Cet amendement ajoute plus de crédibilité à l'engagement qu'a pris le gouvernement de veiller à ce que toute personne qui contrevient à la loi pour apporter une aide humanitaire nécessaire à des réfugiés ne fera pas l'objet de poursuites.

Les amendements que je suis disposé à accepter sont les suivants :

° Remplacer le terme "smuggling" par l'expression

"illegal entry" dans la version anglaise de l'énoncé des objectifs du projet de loi. Cet amendement

permettra d'assurer une uniformité entre les versions anglaise et française.

° Modifier la version anglaise du

paragraphe 103.02(1), pour préciser autrement les

situations dans lesquelles un mandat de perquisition peut être accordé, c'est-à-dire remplacer l'élément

de phrase "evidence may be found" par l'élément de

phrase "evidence will be found". Cet amendement

corrige une carence relevée dans la version anglaise

du projet de loi.

° Permettre au juge de réviser de la décision à

l'origine de l'attestation de sécurité. Cette

modification traduit plus clairement l'objectif visé

depuis le début et permet de préciser que cet examen

se fondera sur tous les éléments d'information

disponibles.

° Comme je l'ai dit aux sénateurs, je veux éviter qu'une personne puisse se soustraire à nos lois en raison de lacunes d'ordre technique. Je leur ai indiqué que je serais heureux d'étudier tout amendement qui réduirait le nombre de points pouvant être mis en question par les avocats -- à condition qu'un tel amendement ne nuise pas à l'application des dispositions du projet de loi.

° Le Sénat a maintenant présenté son rapport, et j'ai examiné attentivement le message qu'il contient; il s'agit de vingt amendements répartis sous treize rubriques.

° Parmi les propositions du Sénat, neuf sont acceptables au gouvernement, du moins en principe. Des modifications mineures devront cependant être apportées à certaines de ces propositions afin de veiller à ce que le projet de loi atteigne ses objectifs et que les amendements soient conformes à la présentation générale du projet de loi.

° Lorsque je me suis adressé au Comité du Sénat en décembre, j'ai traité de la question qui était le plus fréquemment soulevée par les membres du Comité et les témoins -- soit la question de savoir si le projet de loi C-84 respecte la Charte des droits et libertés.

° Comme je l'ai indiqué aux sénateurs, tout au long de ces mois où le gouvernement a étudié diverses solutions pour régler le problème des abus dont faisait l'objet le programme d'immigration, le respect de la Charte a toujours été notre préoccupation première. J'ai rejeté des suggestions selon lesquelles la Charte ne devrait simplement pas s'appliquer aux personnes qui ne sont ni citoyens canadiens ni résidents permanents du Canada. La Charte s'applique de la même façon à toutes les personnes peu importe leur statut au Canada. Il s'agit là d'une règle de droit dont se conforme le projet de loi C-84. La conformité du projet de loi a été confirmée par un avis juridique reçu du ministère de la Justice.

° Chers collègues, nous savons qu'au cours des deux

dernières années environ 14 000 personnes sont arrivées au Canada munies de faux documents -- ou même sans aucun document. La plupart de ces personnes n'utilisaient pas ces faux documents pour fuir la persécution dans leur pays, mais plutôt pour cacher le fait qu'elles bénéficiaient déjà de la protection d'un autre pays ou encore qu'elles n'avaient aucune raison valable de revendiquer le statut de réfugié.

° Le projet de loi prévoit des amendes et des peines de

prison plus sévères pour les personnes qui violent les lois du Canada sur l'immigration. En vertu de la loi actuelle, le capitaine de l'Amélie n'était

passible que de 5 000 \$ d'amende et n'a été condamné qu'à une peine maximale d'emprisonnement de deux ans. Il s'agit là d'une peine insignifiante lorsque

174 personnes sont disposées à payer chacune

plusieurs milliers de dollars pour s'embarquer vers

le Canada sans autorisation.



- ° Ces dispositions n'auront aucun effet pour les milliers de vrais réfugiés que nous admettons au Canada chaque année. Bref, il ne sera pas plus difficile pour les personnes qui ont besoin de notre aide d'obtenir cette dernière qu'avant l'adoption de ces dispositions.
- ° Le projet de loi C-84 traite spécialement des peines prévues pour les personnes qui encouragent l'immigration illégale au Canada et qui, sciemment, incitent d'autres personnes à abuser du processus de revendication du statut de réfugié.
- ° Ce projet de loi comble une lacune qui pouvait permettre à des criminels ou à des terroristes de recourir au processus de revendication du statut de réfugié pour retarder durant de nombreuses années leur renvoi du Canada.
- ° Ce projet de loi porte aussi sur la détention de ceux qui constituent une menace à la sécurité du public canadien ou qui cachent ou détruisent leurs documents d'identité pour que nous ne puissions pas facilement savoir qui ils sont ni d'où ils sont venus.

Au terme de plus de trois mois d'audiences sur ce projet de loi, j'ai rencontré le Comité du Sénat le 8 décembre, et j'ai informé les sénateurs de trois choses :

- que je ne modifierais pas les principes ou les objectifs du projet de loi, mais

- que j'étais disposé à prendre en considération des amendements qui réduiraient le nombre de points pouvant être mis en question par les avocats, et

- que j'étais aussi prêt à examiner toute proposition qui clarifierait les dispositions et permettrait d'atteindre nos objectifs.

Je voudrais ici énoncer à nouveau l'objectif du projet de loi C-84 : l'objectif fondamental, tel qu'il est précisé dans le préambule du projet de loi, est de protéger les réfugiés authentiques. Ce projet de loi vise à réprimer les abus fréquents dont fait l'objet le processus de revendication du statut de réfugié, abus qui ont été commis au cours des dix dernières années, ainsi qu'à prévoir une série d'infractions pour veiller à ce que ceux qui abusent ainsi du processus soient punis comme il convient.

Des milliers de revendeurs sont arrivés munis de faux documents ou sans aucun document.

Nous ne pouvons nous permettre de laisser cette situation se détériorer davantage.

Les projets de loi C-84 et C-55 constituent des éléments essentiels de la stratégie du gouvernement visant à rétablir l'intégrité de nos programmes canadiens pour immigrants et réfugiés.

L'adoption du projet de loi C-55 instaurera un nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié au Canada. Le projet de loi C-84 a été présenté pour envoyer au monde entier un message que le Canada ne tolérera plus les abus et prendra les mesures nécessaires contre les personnes qui constituent une menace à sa sécurité.

## INTRODUCTION

Monsieur le Président, j'ai l'honneur de prendre aujourd'hui la parole devant cette Chambre pour hâter l'adoption de la réponse présentée à l'autre Chambre sur le projet de loi C-84. Le gouvernement propose de nombreuses modifications au rapport qui nous a été soumis.

Chers collègues, le projet de loi C-84 vise à régler un problème qui préoccupe gravement les Canadiens - le nombre croissant d'abus dont fait l'objet le processus de revendication du statut de réfugié du Canada. Le nombre de revendications du statut de réfugié présentées au Canada est passé de quelque 1 600 en 1980 à près de 30 000 en 1987.

Nous avons accumulé un arriéré de plus de quarante mille revendications non réglées.

Cet arriéré s'accroît chaque mois d'au moins 2 500 nouvelles revendications.



Notes pour une allocution

de

L'Honorable Benoit Bouchard, C.P., député  
Ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration

concernant un

message au Sénat au sujet du projet de loi C-84

Chambre des communes

Ottawa

Le 26 janvier 1988

Priorité au discours prononcé





Amendement 13(b, c et d) : Détention pour des raisons d'identification ou de sécurité

L'amendement proposé au paragraphe 13a) dispose que les nouveaux venus pourraient être détenus pendant seulement 48 heures pour le motif que leur identité n'a pas été établie ou qu'il y a des raisons de soupçonner qu'ils menacent la sécurité publique. Par la suite, il y a un examen hebdomadaire de la détention.

Si, au cours de l'examen hebdomadaire, l'arbitre n'est pas convaincu que les fonctionnaires enquêtent normalement sur le cas, il peut ordonner la mise en liberté de la personne détenue.

Réponse du Ministre - Accepté en principe

La Loi canadienne prescrit l'examen de toute personne détenue par le gouvernement. Le gouvernement rejette la limite proposée de 48 heures mais convient qu'un examen hebdomadaire effectué par un arbitre est acceptable.

Amendement 13(e) : Détention pour des raisons d'identification ou de sécurité

Cet amendement exige que les fonctionnaires informent les personnes détenues de leur droit de retenir les services d'un avocat et qu'ils leur permettent d'obtenir cette aide.

Réponse du Ministre - Accepté

Cet amendement affirme simplement à nouveau le droit garanti par la Charte.

Amendement 11 : Perquisition, saisie et confiscation  
Cet amendement supprime les lignes qui accordent aux agents d'immigration et aux policiers le pouvoir de briser portes, fenêtres et serrures en recherchant des véhicules ou des éléments de preuves, comme ils peuvent le faire, par exemple, en vertu de la Loi sur les stupéfiants et de la Loi sur les douanes.

Réponse du Ministre - Rejeté  
Ces pouvoirs ne peuvent être utilisés pour toutes les enquêtes en matière d'immigration. Ils s'appliquent uniquement pour celles concernant les infractions les plus graves : l'entrée illégale à la frontière d'un grand nombre d'immigrants clandestins et le débarquement illégal de passagers en mer.

Amendement 12 : Perquisition, saisie et confiscation  
Cet amendement exigerait que les mandats soient exécutés le jour, à moins de motifs valables selon lesquels les perquisitions devraient être effectuées la nuit.

Réponse du Ministre - Rejeté  
Cet amendement constitue une limitation non nécessaire et nuisible aux dispositions relatives à la recherche et à la saisie. En adoptant un tel amendement, nous serions simplement assurés que l'entrée illégale de personnes aurait toujours lieu pendant la nuit.

Amendement 13(a) : Détention pour des raisons d'identification ou de sécurité  
Ces modifications exigeraient un examen indépendant des motifs de la détention dans les quarante-huit heures et, par la suite, hebdomadairement, si la détention est prolongée.

Réponse du Ministre - Rejeté  
En vertu de cet amendement, il faudrait procéder à une révision des motifs de la détention dans les 48 heures suivant le début de la détention, ce qui ne donnerait pas suffisamment de temps pour rassembler même des éléments de preuves préliminaires permettant de justifier le maintien en détention de personnes non identifiées ou soupçonnées de constituer une menace à la sécurité. Cela est particulièrement vrai lorsque des groupes considérables de personnes non munies de documents arrivent en même temps. Il peut s'écouler plus de 48 heures avant qu'on ait pu terminer les entrevues initiales et préparer les documents nécessaires. Donc, dans ces circonstances, une période de sept jours constitue une limite raisonnable.

Amendement 9 : Perquisition, saisie et confiscation  
Cet amendement restreint le pouvoir de perquisitionner sans mandat dans des situations où la vie ou la sécurité des personnes est en jeu.

Réponse du Ministre : Rejeté  
Cet amendement limiterait les recherches sans mandat à des situations où des vies humaines seraient en danger. Il serait dès lors difficile de recueillir les éléments de preuve nécessaires pour poursuivre ceux qui organisent ou effectuent le passage clandestin de personnes, par navire ou par tout autre moyen. Les délais nécessaires pour obtenir les mandats vous seraient suffisants pour permettre à bon nombre de ces personnes de se soustraire à la justice canadienne.

La définition d'une situation urgente cadre parfaitement avec le droit à la protection contre les fouilles, les perquisitions ou les saisies abusives garanti par l'article 8 de la Charte. La même définition a été incorporée dans diverses autres lois fédérales approuvées par le Sénat en 1985.

Amendement 10 : Perquisition, saisie et confiscation  
Cet amendement permettrait l'utilisation des télémandats lorsqu'il est peu pratique de comparaître personnellement devant un juge pour obtenir un mandat.

Réponse du Ministre : Rejeté  
Cet amendement est redondant étant donné que le Code criminel prévoit déjà l'utilisation de télémandats pour l'application de toute loi fédérale. Cependant, on ne peut obtenir un télémandat dans toutes les provinces étant donné que ces dernières doivent mettre en place les procédures nécessaires à cet effet. La Nouvelle-Écosse, par exemple, n'a pas établi de procédures à cet égard.

Amendement 6 : Les infractions d'"aide et incitation"  
Cet amendement limite les poursuites criminelles contre ceux qui encouragent intentionnellement les fausses déclarations et contre ceux qui aident à entrer clandestinement au Canada.

Réponse du Ministre : Rejete  
Cet amendement serait contraire à la politique sur laquelle se fondait la Loi sur l'immigration de 1976. Le comité législatif de la Chambre des communes a modifié le projet de loi (voir l'article 95.4) de façon à rendre illégal le fait d'inciter une personne à faire une fausse déclaration lorsque celle-ci revendique le statut de réfugié. L'amendement du Sénat ne viserait pas l'organisation évidente d'un mouvement de migrants illégaux.

L'introduction des termes "clandestine" et "manifestly unfounded" soulèverait des questions d'imprécision, de juridiction et de possibilité de longs délais, rendant très difficile, voire impossible, d'avoir gain de cause.

Amendement 7 : Les infractions d'"aide et incitation"  
Cet amendement exigerait le consentement personnel au préalable et par écrit, du Procureur général du Canada en ce qui a trait aux poursuites en vertu des articles relatifs à l'"aide et incitation".

Réponse du Ministre : Accepté en principe  
Les poursuites relatives à ces infractions ne devraient être intentées que par le Procureur général du Canada ou avec l'autorisation de ce dernier. Puisque il peut s'avérer peu pratique d'exiger dans chaque cas l'autorisation personnelle du procureur général, ce pouvoir sera également dévolu au sous-procureur général comme la pratique l'exige présentement dans les cas exceptionnels.

Amendement 8 : Perquisition, saisie et confiscation  
Cet amendement limite le pouvoir de décerner un mandat de perquisition aux seuls cas où il existe des motifs raisonnables de croire que des éléments de preuve seront découverts.

Réponse du Ministre : Accepté  
Cet amendement permet de corriger une erreur technique en alignant la version anglaise sur la version française.

L'article 33 de la Convention des Nations Unies précise : "Le bénéfice de la présente disposition (défense d'expulsion et de refoulement) ne pourra toutefois être invoqué par un réfugié qu'il y aura des raisons sérieuses de considérer comme un danger pour la sécurité du pays où il se trouve...". Cet article permettrait d'expulser du Canada les individus en question même si on leur reconnaissait le statut de réfugié au sens de la Convention.

L'amendement du Sénat aurait pour effet de retarder l'expulsion de personnes qui constituent une menace à la sécurité du Canada et des Canadiens parce que la décision relative à leur revendication du statut de réfugié ne nous enlèverait pas le droit de les expulser.

Amendement 5(a) : Le renvoi de navires  
Cet amendement enlèverait le pouvoir d'interdire à un navire d'entrer dans les eaux canadiennes ou de lui enjoindre de les quitter.

Réponse du Ministre : Rejeté  
L'amendement supprimerait le pouvoir du Ministre d'ordonner à un navire de quitter les eaux canadiennes ou d'entreprendre la capacité du Canada de contrôler ses frontières.

Amendement 5(b) : Le renvoi de navires  
Cet amendement fait suite à la suppression, ci-dessus, de la mention des "douze milles marins de la limite externe de la mer territoriale du Canada".

Réponse du Ministre : Rejeté  
Cet amendement n'est pas nécessaire compte tenu de la réponse au 5(a).

Amendement 5(c) : Le renvoi de navires  
La définition de "Convention" est rendue inutile puisque ce terme serait supprimé par l'amendement proposé au paragraphe a), ci-dessus.

Réponse du Ministre : Rejeté  
Cet amendement n'est pas nécessaire compte tenu de la réponse au 5(a).



Amendement 2(b) : Attestations de sécurité  
Cet amendement permet d'examiner les motifs de détention en raison du seul motif de la sécurité du public.

Réponse du Ministre : Rejete  
Il est inacceptable de restreindre les motifs de détention. Les personnes qui sont visées par une attestation de sécurité peuvent ne pas constituer un danger immédiat pour le public mais, dans ces cas, la sécurité du Canada pourrait être mise en danger si elles étaient laissées en liberté.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de procéder à un examen distinct de la question de la détention en ce qui concerne la menace que pourraient constituer ces personnes à la sécurité nationale. Le projet de loi exige déjà un examen des raisons de l'émission d'une attestation de sécurité dans un délai de sept jours.

Amendement 3 : Attestations de sécurité  
Cet amendement permettrait de montrer clairement que l'examen de la Cour fédérale porte sur le bien-fondé de l'attestation de sécurité elle-même et non pas simplement sur le bienfondé de la décision initiale d'émettre l'attestation.

Réponse du Ministre : Accepté en principe  
Cet autre amendement confirmerait que le juge doit déterminer si l'émission de l'attestation de sécurité est justifiée à partir de toutes les preuves à la disposition de ce dernier.

Amendement 4 : Exclusion du processus de détermination du statut de réfugié des personnes qui constituent un risque à la sécurité  
Cet amendement permettrait aux personnes qui constituent un risque à la sécurité de revendiquer le statut de réfugié.

Réponse du Ministre : Rejete  
L'amendement recommandé par le Sénat excluerait uniquement les criminels et criminels de guerre du processus de revendication et permettrait aux terroristes, aux espions et à ceux qui se livrent à la subversion de présenter une revendication.

Réponse du ministre Bouchard au  
"Rapport sur le projet de loi C-84" du Comité  
sénatorial permanent des  
affaires juridiques et constitutionnelles

Amendement 1 : Objet des modifications  
Cet amendement remplacerait "introduction illégale" par "introduction clandestine". Les mots "introduction illégale" s'appliquent aux biens, et non aux personnes.

Réponse du Ministre : Accepté en principe  
Le mot "smuggling" dans la version anglaise peut ou non s'appliquer seulement aux biens, mais il désigne certainement une activité clandestine. Dans la version française du projet de loi, on trouve l'expression "introduction illégale" qui ne comporte pas la même connotation d'activité clandestine. Comme le projet de loi a pour objet de décourager l'aide à tous les migrants illégaux, le terme "clandestine" n'est pas non plus approprié. L'amendement du Sénat est modifié de façon à remplacer le mot "clandestine" par "illégal" pour assurer l'uniformité entre les textes anglais et français.

Amendement 2(a) : Attestations de sécurité  
Cet amendement permettrait à celui qui fait l'objet d'une attestation de sécurité d'assister à la présentation de la cause du gouvernement devant le juge, sauf si des raisons impératives exigeaient son exclusion.

Réponse du Ministre : Accepté  
Le Ministre et le Solliciteur général seront encore en mesure de s'opposer à la présence à l'audition devant le juge de la Cour fédérale de la personne visée par une attestation de sécurité. Cette personne sera exclue si sa présence constitue une menace pour la sécurité nationale ou celle des personnes.



"Notre objectif est double : continuer d'offrir notre protection aux véritables réfugiés tout en réprimant les abus flagrans qui sont commis à l'égard du processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié. Le projet de loi C-84 constitue le premier pas en vue de la réalisation de cet objectif."

Veuillez vous reporter au document d'information ci-joint pour connaître les détails de la réponse du Ministre.

Le texte intégral de la déclaration faite aujourd'hui par le Ministre à la Chambre des communes est également joint.

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# Pour publication

Le 26 janvier 1988  
88-2

Le Ministre se prononce sur le rapport du Sénat  
sur le projet de loi C-84

Benoît Bouchard, ministre de l'Emploi et de  
l'Immigration, s'est prononcé aujourd'hui sur le rapport  
du Sénat sur le projet de loi C-84.

Après étude des amendements proposés, le  
Ministre a accepté neuf recommandations et en a rejeté  
onze.

"Je remercie les sénateurs du travail qu'ils  
ont accompli. Les amendements auxquels je peux  
souscrire contribueront à clarifier les intentions du  
projet de loi et à l'adapter davantage à nos objectifs,  
a déclaré M. Bouchard. Par contre, certaines  
propositions visent à modifier les principes qui  
sous-tendent le projet de loi alors que d'autres n'en  
respectent pas l'objet général. Ces propositions, je ne  
peux les accepter."

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MI  
- R21

# news release

Date 88-3  
For release January 30, 1988

## **Youth Minister releases Job Futures in Vancouver**



VANCOUVER - Youth Minister Jean Charest today released the 1988-89 edition of **Job Futures**, a two-volume publication that traces prospects of more than 200 occupations during the next five years and the labour market experience of recent graduates in over 180 fields of study.

Minister Charest announced the publication to his audience at a conference on "Youth, Schools and the World of Work," held in Vancouver today. He said, "The future labour market cannot and need not, be unpredictable. Together with international trends and technological advancement, our economic industrial and trade policies give us a pretty good idea of what kind of workers will be in demand in the next decade."

**Job Futures** describes the present experience of recent graduates and projects a view of future labour market conditions in various occupational areas. Volume I establishes an important link between educational choices and career paths, stating which jobs were held by graduates of 187 fields of study. Volume II contains an in-depth look at some 200 occupations. The two-volume set sells for \$9.95.

.../2

**Job Futures** is one of the most valuable reference tools available for young people pondering their careers and for adults who work with youth in planning the future. Mr. Charest said he considers the publication so important that a condensed version is also being prepared and will be distributed widely to young people across Canada.

"Young people in every part of Canada have told me that they need more information, prepared in easily-understood terms, on which to base their decisions about their future. I have undertaken a publishing program designed to fill that vacuum. **Job Futures**, and the soon-to-be-released **Job Futures Handbook**, are part of the program. Another is the **HOT-100**, a publication of all federal programs and services, which was so popular in its first year that two reprints were necessary," Mr. Charest added.

Attached is a **Job Futures** backgrounder.

For information: Ron Woltman  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-1318

## BACKGROUNDER

The current edition of **Job Futures** is an easy-to-read book that provides students with an insight into the world of work that cannot be found anywhere else. The text describes the experiences of students who graduated in 1982. Did they find work? Did they think their education was useful? Would they do it differently now that they have had some experience in the labour market?

**Job Futures** is a tool to which all students and career advisors should have access in today's complex world of work. It's a good read for anyone interested in what to expect from various career choices. Students may be surprised by what they discover.

### **For example:**

- ° If you are considering a career in nursing, you should know that most of your opportunities will be restricted to the medicine and health fields, but that if you obtain a master's level, management, administration and teaching opportunities will open up to you.
- ° If you are considering a career in electrical engineering, you should know that a previous graduating class experienced far less unemployment than most graduates and that unemployment was virtually unknown by electrical engineering graduates at the doctoral level.
- ° If you are contemplating studying computer science at a community college you should know that most graduates from a previous class were satisfied that their education matched well with the types of jobs they found.

Volume 2 of **Job Futures** focuses on some 200 occupational groups. In it, you will find job descriptions, working conditions, career ladders, educational requirements, labour market conditions, employment forecasts, earnings and other information that can help students make informed decisions regarding their career choices.

**For example:**

- ° Women considering non-traditional careers in the sciences should know the proportion of women computer programmers has more than doubled during the 1970's.
- ° If you are considering a career as a librarian, you should know that an undergraduate degree is typically a minimum requirement and that a graduate degree is becoming increasingly necessary.
- ° If you are interested in a career in the performing arts, you will be encouraged to know that employment growth in this area is expected to be faster than average. However, you will be discouraged to find out that many opportunities are part-time.
- ° Aspiring petroleum engineers might be surprised to learn their careers as engineers are likely to last 15 to 20 years before moving on to managerial positions where their responsibilities will change but their technical expertise will still be needed.
- ° Budding lawyers will set their sights at the \$100,000 plus salaries earned by top corporate legal counsel, but will realize that it might take some time to reach that plateau when they see that the 1982 graduating class averaged less than \$28,000 in 1984.



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MI  
-R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

Confidential

For release



ate

February 3, 1988

88-4

Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard and Mexican Ambassador His Excellency Emilio Carrillo-Gamboa today signed a three-year memorandum of understanding which continues the movement of Mexican agricultural workers into Canada when farmers have difficulty finding Canadian farm labourers.

"As the rate of unemployment drops in Canada, the problem of finding Canadians to work during the peak agricultural periods is becoming more acute," Mr. Bouchard said. "While we still have a strong "Canadians first" employment policy, this agreement will enable Canadian farmers to get the help they need, when they need it."

The new memorandum of understanding will ensure a more effective response to the needs of the Canadian agricultural community in the late 1980s and beyond, Mr. Bouchard added. It builds upon the strength of the earlier arrangements that have existed with Mexico since 1974. Most Mexican agricultural workers are employed in Ontario with smaller numbers in Quebec, Alberta and Manitoba.

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As well, the Minister noted that, under the new agreement, the Foreign Agricultural Resource Management Service (FARMS) will be responsible for some administration of the movement of the workers to Ontario growers. Established in 1987, as a result of private sector and government cooperation, FARMS is a federal non-profit corporation which provides administrative help to foreign government agents stationed in Canada to oversee the program.

On signing the agreement, Mr. Bouchard remarked: "This agreement symbolizes and will further strengthen the close bonds of friendship and cooperation between Canada and Mexico."

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

For release

ate

February 22, 1988

88 - 6



Employment and Immigration Minister Benoit Bouchard today announced the re-appointment of Glenna Young of Saint John, New Brunswick, to the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council (CEIAC).

Ms. Young has served for the past 12 years as Manager, Personnel Relations for Eastern Bakeries Limited in Saint John. She has extensive background in personnel and industrial relations and serves on a number of boards and committees in the province of New Brunswick.

The CEIAC is an independent body established to advise the Minister on all matters relating to the mandate of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. Its members are drawn from organizations representing workers, employers and other interest groups in the labour market. Members are appointed by Order-in-Council.

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Mr. Bouchard said, "The council plays a vital role on questions of employment and immigration. It is extremely valuable in assisting the government in making realistic decisions related to our programs and policies."

For information: Marie-Josée Lapointe  
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- R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date

February 24, 1988  
88-7

## Minister announces changes to foreign student policy

OTTAWA -- Changes designed to help foster a positive environment for postsecondary foreign students in Canada were announced today by Benoît Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration.

When the changes are fully implemented in a few weeks, foreign students in the following groups may be granted permission to accept work without the job needing validation or being subject to the availability of Canadians:

- students working on-campus;
- spouses of students;
- students working after graduation in education-related jobs for up to 12 months;
- students in Canada under the auspices of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Foreign students will continue to be exempt from visa processing fees.

"Canada has long welcomed international students and we recognize the economic, academic and social contributions these students make to our country," said Mr. Bouchard. "These measures will go even further to see that Canada continues to attract foreign students from around the world."

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Today's announcement is part of an overall federal government strategy to create a positive atmosphere for international students in Canada. Other federal departments involved with international student issues include External Affairs, Secretary of State, and the Canadian International Development Agency. Federal and provincial governments are continuing to work together to improve the environment for international students. International students was one of the priority areas identified at the National Forum on Post-Secondary Education held last October.

For further information:

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For release

ate  
March 3, 1988

88-9

**Bouchard signs agreement with Electrical Products  
Association, Unions**

Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard today announced the signing of an Assessment Incentive Agreement with business and labour representatives of the Canadian Electrical and Electronic Products Manufacturing Industry. The Agreement, under Employment and Immigration Canada's Industrial Adjustment Service, establishes a Joint Human Resources Committee for the industry, composed of five business and labour representatives.

The Joint Committee is co-chaired by Mr. E.B. Priestner, President and CEO of Westinghouse Canada Inc., and Mr. G.C. Pattinson, Division Vice-President of the Communication and Electrical Workers of Canada. The Committee's objective is to develop a human resources strategy for the electrical and electronic products sector. The Adjustment Incentive Agreement will last one year and cost \$320,000. Half of this cost will be borne by Employment and Immigration Canada and the other half by the Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association of Canada and participating unions.

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The Joint Committee will establish five business-labour sub-committees to address specific issues, including training and upgrading, adjustment, introduction of technological change, and improving communications between employers, unions, governments and educators. The sub-committees will develop recommendations and proposals for discussion by the Joint Committee. A sector seminar is planned for late 1988 at which the Joint Committee will present its findings and recommendations to representatives of the industry's business and labour communities, governments, and education authorities.

The Agreement was signed by representatives of the Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association of Canada, the Communications and Electrical Workers of Canada, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Canadian Automobile Workers, the United Electrical Workers and the United Steelworkers of America.

Mr. Derwyn Sangster, a Director General at Employment and Immigration Canada, is on loan for a year to act as the Joint Committee's Executive Director.

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of Canada  
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## For release

Date March 16, 1988

88-10

Minister Bouchard introduces  
amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act

OTTAWA -- Benoit Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today tabled a Bill in the House of Commons to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act in two areas:

- to provide unemployment insurance benefits to fathers who, because of tragic circumstances, leave work to become the primary care giver to a newborn baby;
- to make the Act more flexible with regard to the time limits on payment of maternity benefits where the child is hospitalized.

"This Bill will permit the payment of unemployment insurance benefits to John McInnis and others in similar situations," said Mr. Bouchard. "These amendments will also

.../2

allow mothers separated from their newborns due to the baby's hospitalization to take their maternity benefits when the baby comes home from the hospital."

"The case of Mr. McInnis and the cases of mothers of premature babies are limited circumstances deserving administrative change to improve the operation of the UI Act," added Mr. Bouchard.

(See attached backgrounder)

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## BACKGROUNDER

### Amendments to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act

#### Effect of Amendments

- The amendments will permit the payment of UI benefits to fathers where:
  - because of the death of the mother, the father leaves work to become the primary care giver for the child;
- or
- the mother becomes incapacitated to the extent that she cannot care for the child and is not entitled to UI special benefits. (for example, when she does not have the necessary weeks of insurable employment to qualify for UI).
- In either case, the father is eligible for up to 15 weeks of UI benefits.
- To qualify, the father must file a claim for UI benefits and meet all the normal qualifying conditions for UI special benefits. For example, he must have 20 or more weeks of insurable employment in his qualifying period.
- The term father, includes the natural father and the man who stands in the position of father in the eyes of the community.
- The provision for special benefits to the father in the case of a death or incapacity of the mother will also apply to adoption benefits. In these cases, if the person who first applied for adoption benefits dies, then the other person is eligible for up to 15 weeks of benefits if normal qualifying conditions are met.
- All normal entitlement conditions for benefits required under the UI Act that apply to maternity and adoption benefits will apply to these new benefits. These include the availability of these benefits in the first 25 weeks of a claim, the maximum of 15 weeks for all special benefits (sickness/maternity/adoption) combined, and the full deduction from benefits of all earnings.

- The amendments will allow the payment of maternity benefits during a period of up to 17 weeks from the time that the baby comes home from the hospital, rather than from the expected or actual date of birth.
- This will allow mothers separated from their baby due to the baby's hospitalization to take their maternity benefits when the baby comes home from the hospital.
- These changes will bring a new flexibility to the UI Act that will allow the provision of assistance to these individuals at a difficult time in their lives.

#### Effective Date

- The Bill will be retroactive one year prior to the date of proclamation.
- A retroactivity period of one year was chosen in order to be as generous as possible and cover most cases where the changes effected by the Bill would be relevant.



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# news release

Date

For release

March 23, 1988

**MONTREAL --** Youth Minister Jean Charest today announced at The Salon International de la Jeunesse the release of two publications for youth, **The Job Futures Handbook** and the **HOT-100: A Quick Guide to what the Feds are doing for Youth.**

"I am committed to providing the youth of Quebec and the rest of Canada with the information they need to help in choosing a career and planning their future", said Mr. Charest. "Helping youth to make a successful transition from school to work is a priority of the federal government."

**The Job Futures Handbook**, a condensed version of **Job Futures**, will be particularly helpful for teachers, students, counsellors, and guidance centre and business managers.



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**The Job Futures Handbook** will be made available free of charge in high schools and libraries across Canada. "It is important that young people have the widest possible access to this valuable information about their career options," Mr. Charest added.

Mr. Charest also announced the publication of a revised and updated version of the **HOT-100**. Listing all federal government programs and services for youth, **HOT-100** was so popular in its first year that two reprints were necessary. Both the **HOT-100** and **Job Futures Handbook** will soon be available in Canada Employment Centres and Canada Employment Centres for Students.

Mr. Charest also opened the second "Championnat provincial d'entrepreneurship sur ordinateur," a contest involving a computer simulation of the management of a business. Students from 15 Quebec universities and Cegeps will compete to have the most profitable business.

This contest is part of the "CARREFOUR JEUNES ENTREPRENEURS" project which received \$247,000 in funding from Employment and Immigration Canada. The title of this project complements the main theme of the Salon - "Make room for young entrepreneurs."



In his capacity as federal spokesperson for youth, Mr. Charest also launched "le 51<sup>ème</sup> Championnat Junior de la ligue nationale d'improvisation," sponsored by Health and Welfare Canada. It's goal is to promote the department's campaign against smoking and impaired driving.

In addition, student-produced videos on crime prevention for youth will be entered in another competition, sponsored by the federal departments of Justice and of the Solicitor-General.

Mr. Charest will participate in the closing ceremonies on Sunday, March 27, 1988, when he will present the prizes to the winners.

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

For release

Date

April 27, 1988

88-11

An expansion to the investor immigrant program

Barbara McDougall, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today confirmed revisions to Canada's immigrant investor program. These changes are designed to benefit Canadian small business and are the result of extensive discussions held with the provinces and the business community. Effective April 1, 1988, qualified investors may be eligible under the program if:

- They have a net worth of \$500,000 and make an investment of \$150,000, locked in for three years, in a province which, the previous year, has received fewer than three percent of Canada's business immigrants. This level, which allows for all common forms of debt and equity financing, has been developed to help reduce economic disparity among the provinces.

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- They have a net worth of \$500,000 and make an investment of \$250,000 locked in for three years. This level allows for all common forms of debt and equity financing.
- They have a net worth of \$700,000 and make a minimum investment of \$500,000 locked in for five years. This level allows for all common forms of debt and equity financing. It also allows for third-party guarantees, typically underwritten by a financial institution in Canada, which would commit to repay the investor's principal and interest.

"The revisions we are making to this program will help the Canadian small business community access a broader range of financing so it can grow and create jobs in Canada," said Mrs. McDougall. "I must also emphasize that the criteria for Canada's program continue to place a high priority in the investor's business skills as well as her or his financial resources."

In addition, an informal private sector group will be set up to advise the department on issues relating to the business immigration program. The department, for its part, will continue to ensure that the integrity of the program is maintained.

"This additional strengthening of the investor immigrant program will help sustain the momentum of Canada's overall business immigration program," said the Minister. "And these changes will in no way affect our ability to process, on a priority basis, Family Class or refugee applicants."

Announced immigration levels for 1988 point to a range of 125,000 - 135,000 people, including 50,000 Family Class and 4,000 under the business immigration program.

Program guidelines will be available to interested persons in one week.

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

For release

Date

88-13

May 31, 1988



Employment Equity Annual Reports

Monique Vézina, Minister of State for Employment and Immigration, announced in the House of Commons, today, that June 1 marks another milestone on the way to achieving a truly representative workforce in Canada.

According to the Employment Equity Act, which was proclaimed in August, 1986 all federally-regulated employers with 100 or more employees must submit their first annual reports by June 1, 1988.

"For the first time ever, we will have information about the employment status of women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and persons with disabilities in most federally-regulated workplaces," Madame Vézina said.

Employers will report on occupational groupings, salary ranges, hirings, promotions and terminations.

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The Employment Equity Act proclaimed in 1986, applies to federally-regulated businesses, mainly in the fields of banking, transportation, communications and a number of Crown Corporations. Affected employers must strive to achieve a representative workforce by removing employment barriers, taking special measures and providing reasonable accommodation for differences.

Besides submitting annual reports, affected employers must plan and develop comprehensive employment equity programs. They are encouraged to use the consulting services of Employment and Immigration Canada.

Later in the year, Madame Vézina will present her consolidated Employment Equity Report to the House of Commons . As well, once they have been analyzed, processed and published, the individual employer reports will be made available in centres across Canada.

The Federal Contractors Program is another federal employment equity initiative. It requires that federal government suppliers with 100 or more employees who are bidding on government contracts of \$200,000 or more, commit themselves to implementing employment equity programs as a condition of their bid. More than 1,000 employers have, to date, signed certificates of commitment.





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# For release

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June 3, 1988  
88-14

Minister Calls for Quick Passage of Bill C-55

OTTAWA -- Barbara McDougall, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today presented a package of amendments in response to the Senate's recommendations on Bill C-55.

The Minister, in moving the adoption of the amendments, stated that "they represent the best possible changes to the bill. They include a number of Government and Senate recommendations reflecting Canadians' concern for the protection of genuine refugees without impairing our ability to control abuse." Bill C-55 outlines a new refugee determination system for Canada. (See attached **Background**er for highlights of the bill.)

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The major changes under Bill C-55, include:

- ° establishment of a consultative committee to advise Cabinet on the safe third country list;
- ° consideration of a country's human rights record in determining whether it will be on the safe third country list;
- ° provisions to prevent refugee claimants from being shuttled between countries.
- ° expedited process for granting landing to successful claimants and their families; and
- ° stay on removal of ineligible claimants increased to 72 hours from 24 to allow for instruction of counsel.

The Minister called on all Parliamentarians "to recognize the need for this legislation and to see it quickly through debate to Royal Assent and implementation. This action will end abuse of our humanitarian tradition. We must reassert sound management of our immigration and refugee programs. It is my intention to respond to the Senate on Bill C-84 shortly. Together, these Bills will provide us with a humane refugee determination process."

The Minister's statement today in the House of Commons is attached.

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**BACKGROUNDER ON BILL C-55**  
**(Refugee determination system)**

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**1. Immigration and Refugee Board**

- ° The Bill proposes the creation of an independent, decision-making body, the **Immigration and Refugee Board** (IRB), with two divisions. Its **Immigration Appeal Division** will hear appeals on sponsorships and removal orders. The **Convention Refugee Determination Division** (CRDD) will deal exclusively with refugee claims.
- ° The chairperson (designate: Mr. Gordon Fairweather), the two deputy chairpersons, and all Board members will be appointed through Governor in Council to serve in offices across Canada.
- ° Board members dealing with refugee matters will have special training and expertise in the area and be supported by a Documentation Centre which will collect information on all aspects of refugee questions.

## 2. Initial hearing

- ° Each claimant's case will receive an initial review before an independent adjudicator and a member of the Convention Refugee Determination Division. Claimants have a right to representation at this stage and, if necessary, a lawyer can be appointed at government cost. Reasonable time would be allowed for preparation of the claim.
- ° The rejection of a claim requires a unanimous decision of the adjudicator and the CRDD representative. Rejections can be reviewed by the Federal Court (see Review and appeal).
- ° The claimant can also authorize a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to attend.
- ° The initial hearing will determine whether a claimant is eligible to seek Canada's protection, and if so, whether there is an arguable claim that should be referred to the CRDD for further consideration.
- ° Persons not eligible to make a claim are: known war criminals and security threats, persons convicted of serious crimes, previously rejected claimants not out of Canada for more than 90 days, those with refugee status in another country, and those from safe third countries

where they could have sought protection under the Geneva Convention (see Safe third country).

### **3. Referral to the Convention Refugee Determination Division (CRDD)**

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- ° In instances where, at the initial hearing, either the adjudicator or the CRDD member determines that there is an arguable claim, the claimant will be referred, generally within 10 days, to the CRDD.
- ° A two-member panel of the CRDD will hear the claim in a non-adversarial setting, with consultation between members.
- ° Only one member of the panel must find the claimant to be a Convention refugee for the claim to be accepted by the CRDD.
- ° As a quasi-judicial board, the CRDD will make findings that take the form of decisions, not recommendations. The Minister may be represented at the hearing although the Minister's participation is restricted.

### **4. Review and appeal**

- ° At initial hearing
  - A claim rejected at this stage and a decision of the adjudicator at an inquiry to issue a removal order, may both be reviewed by the

Federal Court, provided leave to appeal is granted.

- Removal may be stayed, at the request of the person concerned, for 72 hours. This allows time to retain and instruct counsel who may file an application for leave to seek judicial review. The application will not delay removal but if the appeal is successful, the person can be returned to Canada at government expense.
- When a claimant is referred to a hearing before the CRDD, the adjudicator may issue a "conditional" removal order at the inquiry. This order will be effective only when a final decision on the claim has been made. Applications for judicial review must be made when the order is issued.
- ° At the CRDD
  - Decisions of the CRDD will be subject to appeal to the Federal Court of Appeal with leave of a single judge of that Court. The grounds for appeal are: questions of law, including jurisdiction, and questions of capricious findings of fact.
  - In order to simplify and speed up the process, the Bill authorizes the Court to make special rules of procedure governing applications for leave to seek judicial review or to appeal these decisions.

- The Minister can seek leave to appeal these decisions, whether or not the Minister has participated in the CRDD hearing.
- Removal orders are automatically stayed until appeal rights are exhausted.

## 5. Safe third country

- ° Cabinet will establish a list of safe third countries which will be reviewed periodically. In developing the list, Cabinet will consider the on-going advice of a new consultative committee, which will include members of non-governmental organizations.
- ° The Cabinet will also consider advice from the IRB, non-governmental organizations, and the UNHCR.
- ° The criteria for designating a country "safe" include its human rights record, and its record on "refoulement" (removal to a country where the claimant fears persecution).
- ° The country must also be one which the claimant can enter, or one in which the claimant has a right to make refugee claim.
- ° A country can be selectively excluded if it has a poor record vis-à-vis a particular group. Also, people who have transited by air through a safe



third country cannot be returned to that country.

- ° The list of safe third countries will be used at the initial hearing to determine whether a claimant can be returned to a safe third country. The CRDD member must concur with an order to return a claimant.

## 6. Transition period

- ° Provisions of Bill C-55 dissolve the Immigration Appeal Board (IAB) and the Refugee Status Advisory Committee. Their functions cease except that members of the IAB will be able to complete cases still before them.
- ° Where a redetermination of a claim in progress is to be dealt with under the new system, the initial screening of the claim will be limited to the credibility of the basis of the claim.
- ° Successful claimants determined according to the new system, including transitional provisions, will be eligible to apply for permanent residence under an expedited process.
- ° People under a removal order whose claims have been rejected without an oral hearing before the IAB may apply, within three months of proclamation for a rehearing of the claim by the CRDD.

7. Advisors committee

- ° A consultative committee, to include members of non-governmental organizations and the Immigration and Refugee Board, will be set up to advise the Minister on international situations which may affect the safe third country issue.
- ° UNHCR, with the consent of the individual, has the right to attend all hearings, to advise claimants and to assist with the ongoing assessment of refugee determination practices in Canada.



**AMENDMENTS TO BILL C-55**

**NOTES FOR AN ADDRESS**

**BY**

**THE HONOURABLE BARBARA McDougall  
MINISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION  
AND MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STATUS OF WOMEN**

**TO THE**

**HOUSE OF COMMONS**

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO**

**JUNE 3, 1988**

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Mr. Speaker, in responding to the message of the senate with respect to Bill C-55, I want to stress the degree of scrutiny this bill and C-84 have been subjected to.

These two vital bills -- which I consider a complementary package -- have been considered from every possible angle by parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations, legal experts, the media and many others.

As a government, we have encouraged this scrutiny and appreciate the efforts and sincere concerns of those who have contributed to the examination of the bills.

I believe that what has emerged from this process is better, more precise legislation. The process has also been an example of how representatives of all parties can contribute to the shaping of constructive and urgently-needed reform.

And make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, Bill C-55 is urgently needed. I have been sympathetic to those who have expressed concerns about certain aspects of C-84. But I will address these concerns shortly in the government's response to the Senate's message. The time has now come for rapid passage of these measures. Can we continue to debate the same issues over and over again, knowing that the situation will only get worse if no action is taken?

We believe the amendments I am tabling reflect Canada's concern for the protection of the genuine refugee, ensure more consultation with knowledgeable groups, and provide greater safeguards without in any way diluting the ability of this bill to help restore order and justice to our system.

A more efficient refugee determination system, with greater emphasis on fairness and due process, can only serve to help those in genuine need of our protection and those who play by the rules.

It follows, Mr. Speaker, that these are the people who will suffer if we further delay the passage of legislation to restore integrity to our system.

Given the unrelenting pressure of world migration levels; there is simply no substitute for fairness and administrative efficiency. We want to be able to deal with those who really need our protection as quickly and humanely as possible. The government believes that C-55, in concert with the control initiatives of C-84, can achieve the stable, fair and efficient system refugees -- and Canadians clearly deserve.

And, Mr. Speaker, we meet all our international obligations. Our system is linked to the recognition in Canadian law of the Geneva Convention definition of a refugee. Further, in Canada we offer a solid, practical role to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in helping us resolve refugee claims.

I want to also say a word about the many non-governmental organizations, churches, and humanitarian groups in Canada who have done and continue to do so much for refugees. The many thousands of Canadians who volunteer their efforts to help refugees are working for the highest ideals and in the best Canadian tradition.

I can't stress too strongly, Mr. Speaker, the clear linkage between the two bills.

There is no point in implementing the controls of Bill C-84 without the reform of the determination process provided for in Bill C-55.

It was with the complementary nature of these bills in mind, that many amendments were considered and approved by the government for Bill C-55. It is our intention to soon introduce amendments to C-84.

The twin objectives of ensuring fairness in the system and curbing abuse were the *raison d'être* of C-55 and 84 and they remain the bottom line of this important legislation. I will be detailing the C-55 amendments in their entirety shortly, Mr. Speaker. But I would like to mention briefly some of the more crucial changes that are under consideration by the House.

To address concerns about the status of safe third countries, we are recommending establishment of a special consultative Committee. This consultative body will include non-governmental organizations and will advise and update the Minister concerning the establishment of the safe third country list and, on a

regular basis, about any changes internationally that could affect safe return to a third country. We believe this is an important safeguard against possible error that could lead to human tragedy.

Further, we will review and take into account the human rights record of countries under consideration for inclusion on the safe third country list. In addition, this provision will not be used to put people "in orbit" between countries as we want assurances that the people we send to third countries will be accepted there or have access to that country's refugee determination system.

Another area of concern was the review process as it applied to the exclusion of individuals from the determination process for security or other reasons. Among amendments proposed by the Senate and accepted by the government, the Minister must now personally make the final decision on this exclusion of possible security risks. Similar amendments have been proposed by the Senate in C-84.

As well, execution of the removal order has been extended from 24 to 72 hours, in order to permit those being removed to retain and instruct counsel who may file for a leave application to seek judicial review. But filing an application for leave will not further stay the removal order.

Mr. Speaker, we want to do everything to ensure fairness and equity in the legislation. We are bending over backwards to ensure no one who makes a refugee claim in Canada is ever removed to face death or torture. Where the refugee division rejects a refugee claim, the authority of the minister and her delegates to act on humanitarian or compassionate grounds continue during the time during which any applications for leave to appeal the decision is being made. This authority will be exercised in every case.

Mr. Speaker, the government believes that the deterrent measures in C-84 provide ample power to discourage the increasing abuse of our refugee determination system.

These are necessary measures which will maintain the integrity of our immigration program. They will also send a message to the Canadian public and beyond that the government is committed to restoring order.



Mr. Speaker, the net result of these measures will be a refugee determination system better able to help those truly in need and to handle the unprecedented global pressures we are facing.

Our commitment to real refugees is strengthened by removing the opportunities for abuse by those who would exploit our system.

Over the past two years, the government has tried every administrative means at its disposal to maintain order within the existing legislative context:

- ° in May 1986 we set up a system to fast track refugee claims;
- ° this was followed by the control measures of February 1987 to reduce the growth in abusive claims; and by
- ° the imposition of visas on ten countries -- those which were the source of the most blatant abuse.

In the absence of the long-term solutions we are considering today, these measures were necessary. But it is only through the implementation of bills C-84 and C-55 that we will bring about meaningful change in our determination system such as we have seen in other areas of our immigration program.

This government's commitment to genuine refugees is matched by an equal concern for the immigration program as a whole. We will not trade off refugee protection for a sound immigration process.

Through extensive consultation, we have revitalized our immigration program and given new direction to the crucial question of immigration levels -- including refugee levels.

In 1984, landings were at historic lows. We set about to restore the program, and the results have been impressive: an increase from fewer than 85,000 landings in 1984 to 150,000 in 1987.

And growth has been evident in all immigration categories. This holds true for the humanitarian stream which includes refugees; the economic stream; and the family class stream which forms the foundation of Canada's immigration policy. Just last week, I announced new regulations expanding immigration opportunities for members of the family and assisted relative classes.

To complement these measures, we have also begun to streamline immigration procedures -- something long overdue:

- ° we have dramatically reduced the paper work and the time required to move through the immigration process;
- ° we have expanded the capacity and capability of our computer, telex and other systems to meet an increasing workload; and
- ° in the last year, staff training has become a priority. The complexity and continuing evolution of immigration law, policies, and procedures, demand increased emphasis on training.

The more efficient processing that will result from these measures means better service not only for potential immigrants, but for Canadians who want to bring close family members to Canada.

Mr. Speaker, many people both here and abroad are recognizing and benefiting from this new sense of direction and purpose. And I believe that all of us in this House, after months of debate, consideration and compromise, now have a responsibility to give refugee determination a similar sense of direction.

It is time we sent a message to Canadians, to immigrants, to refugees -- and to those who would abuse our system -- that fairness and efficiency will now define our determination process, from this day forth. This is the way to preserve our humanitarian traditions of helping those in need.

Certainly, this bill before Parliament represents one of the most enlightened attempts any where in the world to create a fair and efficient refugee process that will protect the genuine refugee.

Many countries, Mr. Speaker, are simply washing their hands of their responsibility to distinguish between the economic migrant and the legitimate refugee. Some nations, in fact, have moved to exclude all potential refugee claimants, false and genuine alike, before they even arrive. Border police are making executive decisions to deny entry of transportation vehicles.

The processes in these countries now have no place for review panels and lawyers. There are no representations from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees,

and no safeguards to prevent genuine refugees from being shuttled from country to country.

This is not -- and never should be -- the Canadian way. Bill C-55 can and will make the distinction between those in need and those abusing the system. And C-84 can back it up with deterrent measures that mean something. And are fair.

Can there be any doubt, Mr. Speaker, that our attempts to rebuild a credible refugee determination program rest with the passage of this bill and C-84 -- legislation that is founded in our charter of rights and which meets our convention obligations.

Until this legislation is in place, very little can be done to reduce the vulnerability of the refugee claims process. By September there will be more than 60,000 claims in the backlog. And there is the very real possibility of one or more ships arriving again on our east coast this summer.

Mr. Speaker, the question must be asked: how long are we, as representatives of the Canadian people, going to live with such an outdated system?

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that after much discussion we now have before us legislation which can restore confidence in our system, at home and abroad. Legislation which gives all of us, in the House and the Senate, the chance to set a new course for refugee determination in Canada. Clearly, the time to act is now - to act quickly and in a non-partisan way to pass these bills into law. We owe it to Canadians and to refugees who need our protection.

Mr. Speaker, we occupy a unique and privileged place in the world. Canadians have always been cognizant of the political stability and of the economic development we enjoy. We have met and will continue to meet our international obligations. We recognize the necessity of making this a better world and shall do our part in assisting the oppressed, tortured and persecuted peoples on this planet. We shall not shirk from our responsibilities -- we shall offer protection to those who are the subject of inhumanity.



Tant que ces nouvelles mesures législatives n'auront pas force de loi, très peu pourra être fait pour rendre le processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié moins vulnérable. D'ici septembre, l'arrière comprendra plus de soixante mille revendications et il est très possible qu'au moins un navire parviendra jusqu'à nos côtes cet été.

Monsieur le président, la question doit être posée : Combien de temps, en qualité de représentants de la population canadienne, accepterons-nous de tolérer un processus aussi dépassé?

Le fait est, Monsieur le président, qu'après maintes discussions, nous avons maintenant devant nous des mesures législatives pouvant redonner à la population canadienne et aux habitants d'autres pays confiance dans le processus. Des mesures législatives qui nous donnent, à tous les membres de la Chambre des communes et du Sénat, l'occasion de donner une nouvelle direction au processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié au Canada. Manifestement, c'est maintenant le temps d'agir, d'agir rapidement, et non de manière partisane, pour donner force de loi à ces mesures législatives. Nous le devons aux Canadiens de même qu'aux réfugiés qui ont besoin de notre protection.

Monsieur le président, nous occupons une place unique et privilégiée dans le monde. Les Canadiens ont toujours connu la stabilité politique et le développement économique dont nous jouissons. Nous avons toujours respecté nos obligations sur le plan international et continuerons de le faire. Nous reconnaissons la nécessité de rendre ce monde meilleur et ferons notre part pour aider les personnes opprimées, torturées et persécutées qui vivent sur cette planète. Nous ne devons pas nous soustraire à nos responsabilités -- nous devons offrir protection à ceux qui sont l'objet de

Il est temps de faire savoir aux Canadiens, aux immigrants, aux réfugiés et à ceux qui pourraient commettre des abus à l'égard du processus que dorénavant, l'équité et l'efficacité caractériseront le processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié au Canada. C'est là le moyen de préserver notre tradition humanitaire concernant l'aide aux personnes dans le besoin.

Sans aucun doute, le projet de loi actuellement devant le Parlement est le fruit d'une des initiatives les plus sages et judicieuses jamais prises dans le monde pour instaurer un processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié juste et efficace qui protégera les réfugiés authentiques.

De nombreux pays, Monsieur le Président, ignorent tout simplement la responsabilité qu'ils ont de distinguer les migrants économiques des réfugiés légitimes. De fait, certains pays ont pris des mesures dont l'objet est d'exclure tous les revendicateurs du statut de réfugié potentiels, qu'ils agissent de réfugiés authentiques ou de faux réfugiés, avant même l'arrivée de ces derniers sur leur territoire. La police à la frontière prend même parfois arbitrairement la décision d'interdire l'entrée à certains véhicules de transport.

Dans ces pays, il n'est pas question de jury ou d'avocat. Il n'y a pas non plus de représentant du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés, ni de sauvegardes pour empêcher les réfugiés authentiques d'être ballottés d'un pays à l'autre.

Heureusement, cela ne se passe pas comme ça, et cela ne devrait jamais se passer comme ça, au Canada.

Le projet de loi C-55 contient des dispositions qui nous permettront de distinguer ceux qui sont dans le besoin de ceux qui abusent du processus. Le projet de loi C-84 appuie les dispositions du projet de loi C-55 par des mesures de dissuasion pertinentes et justes.

Peut-on encore douter, Monsieur le Président, que l'aboutissement de nos tentatives en vue de créer un nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié améliore tienne à l'adoption définitive de ce projet de loi et du projet de loi C-84? -- Des mesures législatives inspirées de notre Charte des droits et qui respectent nos obligations aux termes de la Convention.



En 1984, le nombre d'immigrants admis n'avait jamais été aussi bas. Nous avons entrepris de remettre le programme en état et nous avons obtenu des résultats impressionnants. En effet, le nombre d'immigrants admis en 1984, qui n'atteignait pas quatre-vingt-cinq-mille, s'est mis à augmenter et se chiffrait à cent cinquante mille en 1987.

L'augmentation du nombre d'immigrants admis s'est manifestée dans toutes les catégories, c'est-à-dire dans la composante à caractère humanitaire du mouvement, qui englobe les réfugiés, dans la composante à caractère économique et enfin dans la composante à caractère social, comme la catégorie de la famille est l'un des fondements de la politique d'immigration canadienne. A ce sujet, j'annonçais tout juste la semaine dernière l'adoption de nouvelles dispositions réglementaires ayant pour effet d'accroître les possibilités d'immigration de certains membres de la catégorie de la famille et de parents aidés.

Comme complètement à ces mesures, nous avons également entrepris de simplifier les procédures d'immigration, chose qui aurait dû être faite depuis longtemps.

• Nous avons considérablement réduit la paperasserie et le délai que supposait le processus d'immigration. Nous avons accru la capacité de nos systèmes informatiques, de nos appareils de télécopie et autres moyens techniques afin de faire face à un volume de travail croissant.

• L'année dernière, la formation du personnel est devenue une question prioritaire. En effet, de la complexité et de l'évolution continue de la législation, de la politique et des procédures découlaient des besoins de formation plus nombreux.

Le traitement plus efficace des demandes qui résultera de ces mesures signifiera un meilleur service non seulement pour les immigrants potentiels, mais pour les Canadiens qui désirent faire venir au Canada des membres de leur famille proche.

Monsieur le Président, de nombreuses personnes, tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger, sont conscientes de cette nouvelle orientation dont ils bénéficient, ainsi que de cette volonté nouvelle. Je crois que nous tous dans cette Chambre, après avoir passé des mois à débattre, examiner et à faire des compromis, avons maintenant la responsabilité de donner à la reconnaissance du statut de réfugié au Canada un sentiment de direction semblable.



Monsieur le Président, le résultat net de ces mesures sera un processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié mieux à même de venir en aide à ceux qui ont un véritable besoin de protection et de faire face aux pressions sans précédent exercées de toutes parts.

Notre engagement à l'égard des réfugiés authentiques est renforcé par la suppression des occasions d'abus par ceux qui pourraient exploiter notre processus. Au cours des deux dernières années, le gouvernement a essayé tous les moyens d'ordre administratif à sa disposition pour assurer le bon fonctionnement du processus dans le cadre législatif existant.

En mai 1986, nous avons mis en oeuvre une méthode de traitement accéléré des revendications du statut de réfugié; Ensuite, soit en février 1987, nous avons adopté des mesures de contrôle en vue de réduire l'augmentation du nombre de revendications non fondées; Enfin, nous avons étendu l'obligation de se procurer un visa de visiteur aux ressortissants de dix pays, soit les pays sources des auteurs d'abus les plus flagrants.

En l'absence de solutions à long terme comme celles que nous envisageons aujourd'hui, ces mesures étaient en oeuvre des dispositions des projets de loi C-55 et C-84 que nous pourrions apporter des changements déterminants au processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié comme nous l'avons fait pour d'autres aspects du Programme d'immigration.

L'engagement du gouvernement à l'égard des réfugiés authentiques n'a d'égal que son souci pour le Programme d'immigration dans son entier. Nous n'échangerons pas la protection des réfugiés contre un bon processus d'immigration.

Grâce à la tenue de vastes consultations, nous avons revitalisé le Programme d'immigration et donné une nouvelle direction à la politique fondamentale d'établissement des niveaux d'immigration, y compris du niveau fixé pour les réfugiés.

Une autre source de préoccupations a été la question du processus d'examen relatif à l'exclusion de certaines personnes du processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié pour des raisons liées à la sécurité ou pour d'autres motifs. Parmi les amendements proposés par le Sénat et acceptés par le gouvernement, le Ministère doit maintenant prendre personnellement la décision finale au sujet de l'exclusion du processus des personnes pouvant représenter un risque pour la sécurité. Des amendements semblables ont été proposés par le Sénat pour le projet de loi C-84.

De même, le délai d'exécution de l'ordonnance de renvoi est allongé de vingt-quatre à soixante-douze heures afin de donner aux personnes frappées d'une ordonnance de renvoi l'occasion de retenir les services d'un conseil et de lui demander de présenter une demande d'autorisation d'appel afin d'obtenir une révision judiciaire. Toutefois, la présentation d'une demande en permission d'interjeter appel n'entraînera pas un sursis à l'exécution de l'ordonnance de renvoi.

Monsieur le président, nous voulons faire tout en notre pouvoir pour que ces mesures législatives soient appliquées avec justice et équité. Nous avons tout prévu pour qu'aucune personne revenant le statut de réfugié ne soit jamais déportée si elle risque la mort ou la torture. Si la section du statut de réfugié rejette une revendication, la Ministère et ses mandataires conservent le pouvoir d'intervenir pour des considérations d'ordre humanitaire et pour des motifs de commission pendant toute la période où une demande d'en appeler, sur autorisation, de la décision s'exerce. Nous nous prévaudrons de ce pouvoir dans chaque cas.

Monsieur le président, le gouvernement croit que les mesures de dissuasion prévues dans le projet de loi C-84 lui donnent un pouvoir plus que suffisant pour décourager les abus croissants à l'égard du processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié.

Il s'agit là de mesures nécessaires qui nous permettront de maintenir l'intégrité du programme d'immigration. Ces mesures seront également une indication pour la population canadienne et les habitants d'autres pays que le gouvernement du Canada est déterminé à remettre bon ordre à la situation.

Il ne servirait à rien d'instaurer les contrôles que prévoit le projet de loi C-84 sans procéder à la réforme du processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié proposée dans le projet de loi C-55.

C'est en gardant toujours à l'esprit que ces projets de loi sont complémentaires que le gouvernement a examiné et approuvé un grand nombre d'amendements proposés au projet de loi C-55. Nous avons l'intention de présenter bientôt des amendements au projet de loi C-84.

Le double objectif d'assurer l'équité au sein du processus et de mettre un frein aux abus a été la raison d'être des projets de loi C-55 et C-84 : deux projets de loi de grande importance. Monsieur le Président, j'exposerais sous peu en détail et en entier les amendements proposés au projet de loi C-55, mais permettez-moi d'abord de mentionner brièvement certaines des modifications les plus cruciales que la Chambre doit envisager.

En réponse aux préoccupations exprimées au sujet des tiers pays sûrs, nous recommandons la création d'un comité consultatif spécial. Ce comité sera formé de représentants d'organismes non gouvernementaux et son mandat consistera à conseiller et à renseigner le Ministre sur l'établissement d'une liste de tiers pays sûrs et, périodiquement, au sujet de tout changement dans la situation internationale pouvant avoir une incidence sur le renvoi, en toute sûreté, d'une personne dans un tiers pays. À notre avis, c'est là une importante sauvegarde contre une erreur possible qui pourrait entraîner des événements tragiques pour les personnes concernées.

De plus, nous allons étudier et tenir compte des antécédents, en matière de droits de la personne, des pays que nous envisageons d'inclure sur notre liste de tiers pays sûrs. En outre, cette disposition ne sera pas utilisée pour déplacer des gens d'un pays à l'autre, puisque nous voulons avoir l'assurance que les personnes que nous enverrons dans les tiers pays sûrs seront accueillies et auront accès au processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié.

Un processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié plus efficace, à l'intérieur duquel l'accent serait mis davantage sur l'équité et sur la procédure légale, ne peut qu'être favorable aux personnes qui ont un véritable besoin de protection et aux personnes qui respectent les règles établies.

En d'autres mots, Monsieur le président, ce sont ces personnes qui souffriront si nous retardons encore l'adoption des mesures législatives proposées pour redonner son intégrité au processus.

Étant donné la pression implacable des migrations dans le monde, il n'y a tout simplement pas d'autre solution que l'équité et l'efficacité sur le plan administratif. Nous voulons être en mesure de traiter avec ceux qui ont réellement besoin de notre protection aussi rapidement et humainement que possible. Le gouvernement est d'avis que le projet de loi C-55, combiné aux initiatives de contrôle que prévoit le projet de loi C-84, contient toutes les dispositions voulues pour assurer la mise en oeuvre du processus stable, équitable et efficace auquel les Canadiens - et les réfugiés - sont manifestement en droit de s'attendre.

Et, Monsieur le président, nous respectons toutes nos obligations internationales. Un tel processus respecte la reconnaissance, dans la législation canadienne, de la définition de réfugié aux termes de la Convention de Genève. De plus, nous donnons l'occasion au Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés d'assumer un rôle concret pour ce qui est de nous aider à résoudre nos problèmes relatifs aux revendications du statut de réfugié.

Je veux aussi dire un mot concernant les nombreux organismes non gouvernementaux, les Églises et les groupes d'ordre humanitaire au Canada qui se sont tellement occupés des réfugiés et qui continuent de le faire. Les milliers de Canadiens qui se portent volontaires pour venir en aide aux réfugiés méritent toute notre admiration.

Je n'insisterai jamais assez, Monsieur le président, sur les rapports évidents qui existent entre ces deux projets de loi.

Monsieur le président, dans ma réponse au message du Sénat concernant le projet de loi C-55, j'ai insisté sur le caractère rigoureux de l'examen auquel ce projet de loi et le projet de loi C-84 ont été soumis.

En effet, ces deux projets de loi d'une importance capitale qui, à mon avis, sont complémentaires, ont été examinés sous tous les angles possibles par des parlementaires, des organismes non gouvernementaux, des juristes, des médias et de nombreux autres intervenants.

En tant que gouvernement, nous avons encouragé cet examen rigoureux et nous sommes réjouis des efforts et de l'intérêt sincère de tous ceux qui ont participé à l'étude des projets de loi.

Je crois que ce processus a donné lieu à une législation améliorée, plus précise. Ce processus est également un exemple de la façon dont les représentants de tous les partis peuvent contribuer à la préparation d'une réforme constructive correspondant à un besoin pressant.

En effet, soyez assuré, Monsieur le président, que le projet de loi C-55 découle d'un besoin urgent. J'ai été bien disposée à l'égard des personnes qui ont exprimé leurs préoccupations au sujet de certains éléments du projet de loi C-84. Mais j'aborderai cette question bientôt lors de la réponse du gouvernement au message du Sénat. Je crois que le temps est maintenant venu d'adopter rapidement ces mesures. Pouvons-nous continuer à débattre les mêmes questions jour après jour tout en sachant que la situation ne fera qu'empirer si nous n'agissons pas?

Nous croyons que les amendements que je dépose aujourd'hui démontrent bien que le Canada se préoccupe de la protection des réfugiés authentiques, pour assurer une plus grande consultation avec les groupes bien informés et offrir davantage de sauvegardes, sans nuire en aucune façon à la capacité de cet ensemble de mesures à rétablir le bon ordre et la justice à l'intérieur du processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié.





**Amendements au projet de loi C-55**

Notes pour une allocution

devant être prononcée par

**Madame Barbara McDougall**

**Ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration et  
Ministre responsable de la Condition féminine**

à la

**Chambre des communes**

Ottawa (Ontario)

le 3 juin 1988

PRIORITÉ AU DISCOURS PRONONCÉ



## 7. Comité de conseillers

- ° Un comité consultatif composé de représentants d'organismes non gouvernementaux et de la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié sera créé et chargé de conseiller le Ministre sur la situation dans divers pays, laquelle pourrait influencer sur la détermination des tiers pays sûrs.
- ° Des représentants du HCR sont autorisés à assister à toutes les auditions afin de dispenser des conseils aux revendicateurs et de prêter leur concours au processus continu d'évaluation des mesures visant la reconnaissance au Canada du statut de réfugié.

° Cette liste sera utilisée à la première audition afin de déterminer si un revendicateur peut être renvoyé dans un tiers pays sûr. Un tel renvoi ne pourra être ordonné qu'avec l'approbation du commissaire de la section du statut de réfugié.

## 6. Période de transition

- ° En vertu du projet de loi C-55 sont dissolus la Commission d'appel de l'immigration (CAI) et le Comité consultatif sur le statut de réfugié (CCSR). Leurs fonctions cessent, mais la CAI pourra finir d'entendre les causes dont elle a été saisie.
- ° Lorsque, dans le cadre du nouveau processus, on procède au réexamen d'une revendication, la première audition portera seulement sur le bien-fondé de cette revendication.
- ° Les personnes dont la revendication aura été acceptée conformément au nouveau processus, y compris les dispositions transitionnelles, pourront présenter une demande de résidence permanente selon un processus accéléré.
- ° Les personnes frappées d'une ordonnance de renvoi dont la revendication a été rejetée sans que la CAI procède à une audition de leur cas pourront, dans les trois mois suivant l'entrée en vigueur de la législation, demander une audition devant la section du statut de réfugié.

-- On surseoit automatiquement aux ordonnances de renvoi jusqu'à ce que tous les recours en droit soient épuisés.

## 5. Tiers pays sûrs

Le Cabinet dressera une liste de tiers pays sûrs, laquelle sera révisée périodiquement. A cette fin, il tiendra compte des conseils fournis, de façon continue, par un nouveau comité consultatif, lequel comprendra des représentants d'organismes non gouvernementaux.

Le Cabinet prendra également en considération les avis de la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié, d'autres organismes non gouvernementaux et du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés.

Les critères appliqués pour désigner un pays comme étant "sûr" comprendront ses antécédents relatifs aux droits de la personne et au refoulement (le fait de renvoyer une personne dans un pays où elle pourrait être persécutée). Il faudra aussi que le revendicateur puisse entrer dans un tel pays ou qu'il y ait le droit de présenter une revendication du statut de réfugié.

Un pays pourra être exclu de la liste s'il ne traite pas bien un groupe particulier. En outre, les personnes qui auront simplement transité par un autre pays sûr ne pourront y être renvoyées.

-- Lorsque le cas d'un revendicateur est renvoyé à la section du statut de réfugié aux fins d'audition, l'arbitre peut, à l'enquête, frapper la personne concernée d'une ordonnance de renvoi "conditionnelle" qui ne pourra prendre effet que lorsqu'une décision définitive aura été rendue à propos de la revendication. La demande d'examen judiciaire doit être faite au moment où l'ordonnance est délivrée.

Devant la section du statut de réfugié

-- Sur autorisation d'un seul juge de la Cour d'appel fédérale, les décisions de la section du statut de réfugié pourront faire l'objet d'un appel devant cette Cour pour des questions de droit, de compétence et d'interprétation arbitraire des faits.

-- Afin de simplifier et d'accélérer le processus, aux termes du projet de loi, la Cour est autorisée à établir des règles particulières de procédure s'appliquant aux demandes d'autorisation de solliciter un examen judiciaire ou d'appeler de ces décisions.

-- Le Ministre peut demander autorisation d'interjeter appel de ces décisions, qu'il ait ou non participé à l'audition tenue par la section du statut de réfugié.

° Un seul membre du jury de la section du statut de réfugié devra se prononcer en faveur du revendicateur pour que sa revendication du statut de réfugié au sens de la Convention soit acceptée par la section du statut de réfugié.

° A titre d'organisme quasi judiciaire, la section du statut de réfugié en arrivera à des conclusions qui prendront la forme de décisions et non de recommandations. Le Ministre pourra être représenté à l'audition, mais sa participation est limitée.

#### 4. Examen et appel

° A la première audition

-- Toute revendication rejetée à cette étape et, à l'enquête, la décision d'un arbitre de délivrer une ordonnance de renvoi peuvent être examinées par la Cour fédérale sur audition d'en parler.

-- On peut surseoir à un renvoi pendant 72 heures à la demande de la personne concernée pour lui donner le temps de recourir aux services d'un conseil qui peut présenter une demande d'autorisation de solliciter un examen judiciaire. Cette demande ne retardera pas le renvoi, mais, si l'appel est accueilli, la personne pourra revenir au Canada aux frais du gouvernement.

La première audition visera à déterminer si le  
revendicateur a le droit de rechercher la  
protection du Canada et si, le cas étant tel, sa  
demande devrait être renvoyée à la section du  
statut de réfugié aux fins d'un examen plus  
poussé.

Ne sont pas admis à présenter une revendication :  
les criminels de guerre connus et les personnes qui  
constituent un risque pour la sécurité, les  
personnes reconnues coupables de crimes graves,  
celles dont la revendication avait antérieurement  
été rejetée parce que le revendicateur ne  
séjournait pas à l'extérieur du Canada depuis plus  
de 90 jours, celles auxquelles un autre pays a déjà  
reconnu le statut de réfugié et celles qui viennent  
de tiers pays sûrs où elles auraient pu demander  
d'être protégées aux termes de la Convention de  
Genève (cf. Tiers pays sûrs).

### 3. Renvoi à la section du statut de réfugié

Dans les cas où l'arbitre ou le commissaire de la  
section du statut de réfugié déterminera, à la  
première audition, que la revendication est  
défendable, le cas sera renvoyé, généralement en  
moins de 10 jours, à la section du statut de  
réfugié.

Les deux membres du jury de la section du statut de  
réfugié tiendront une audition du cas selon une  
formule de non-opposition et se consulteront.

° Les membres de la Commission chargés des questions relatives aux réfugiés recevront une formation particulière, détendront des connaissances spéciales en la matière et seront appuyés par un centre de documentation qui procèdera à la collecte de renseignements sur tous les aspects des questions ayant trait aux réfugiés.

## 2. Première audition

° Le cas de chaque revendicateur fera l'objet d'un premier examen par un arbitre indépendant et par un commissaire de la section du statut de réfugié. Les revendicateurs auront le droit de se faire représenter à cette étape et, au besoin, un conseil pourra être nommé aux frais du gouvernement. Le temps suffisant pour préparer la revendication sera prévu.

° Pour qu'une revendication soit rejetée, une décision unanime sera requise de l'arbitre et du commissaire de la section du statut de réfugié. Les décisions négatives pourront faire l'objet d'un examen par la Cour fédérale (cf. Examen et appel).

° Le revendicateur pourra également autoriser un délégué du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés à assister à l'audition.



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1. Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié

° Le projet de loi prévoit la création d'un organisme décisionnaire indépendant, la **Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié**. Celle-ci comprendra deux parties : la **section d'appel de l'immigration**, qui entendra les appels ayant trait aux parrainages et aux ordonnances de renvoi, et la **section du statut de réfugié** qui s'occupera exclusivement des revendications du statut de réfugié.

° Le président (M. Gordon Fairweather est le président désigné), les deux vice-présidents et tous les membres de la Commission seront nommés par le gouverneur en conseil et exerceront leurs activités dans des bureaux partout au Canada.



réfugiés. Je me propose d'apporter bientôt des réponses  
au Sénat en ce qui regarde le projet de loi C-84. Ces  
deux projets de loi vont nous procurer un processus de  
reconnaissance du statut de réfugié à caractère  
humanitaire."

Le texte de la déclaration de la Ministre  
faite aujourd'hui à la Chambre des communes est joint au  
présent communiqué.

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Les principaux changements relatifs au projet de loi C-55 comprennent :

- ° la mise sur pied d'un comité consultatif chargé de fournir des conseils au Cabinet sur la liste des tiers sûrs;
- ° la considération des antécédents d'un pays en ce qui concerne le respect des droits de l'homme pour déterminer s'il fera partie de la liste des tiers sûrs;
- ° des dispositions permettant d'éviter que les revendeurs ne soient déplacés d'un pays à l'autre;
- ° un processus rapide pour accorder le droit d'établissement aux revendeurs et aux membres de leurs familles qui se sont qualifiés;
- ° le prolongement de 24 à 72 heures de la période de sursis accordée aux revendeurs inadmissibles pour leur permettre d'obtenir des directives d'un conseil.

La Ministre demande à tous les parlementaires "de reconnaître la nécessité d'un tel projet de loi et de faire en sorte qu'il obtienne rapidement la sanction royale pour être mis en oeuvre. Cette mesure va mettre fin aux abus dont fait l'objet notre tradition humanitaire. Nous devons raffermir la gestion de notre programme d'immigration et de celui qui concerne les

# Pour publication

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

Le 3 juin 1988  
88-14

La Ministre demande l'adoption rapide du projet de loi  
C-55

Mme Barbara McDougall, ministre de l'Emploi et de  
l'Immigration, a présentée aujourd'hui une série  
d'amendements au projet de loi C-55 en réponse aux  
recommandations du Sénat.

La Ministre, en proposant l'adoption de ces  
amendements, a affirmé "qu'ils constituent les  
meilleurs changements qui puissent être apportés à ces  
projets de loi. Ces changements intègrent un certain  
nombre de recommandations faites par le gouvernement et  
le Sénat qui reflètent les préoccupations des Canadiens  
concernant la protection à assurer aux réfugiés  
authentiques sans restreindre notre capacité à éliminer  
les abus."

Le projet de loi C-55 prévoit un nouveau  
processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié au  
Canada. (Voir le document d'information joint pour  
les points saillants du projet de loi.)

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C/11  
M1  
-R21

# For release

Date **June 20, 1988**

## Worker Buyout Project Launched

88-15

Employment and Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall today announced funding of \$249,600 under the Innovations Program of the Canadian Jobs Strategy to investigate the best ways to assist worker co-operative buyouts of plants threatened with closure.

"Worker buyouts have proven an effective means of reducing job losses when industries undergo radical restructuring," said Mrs. McDougall, "and we are always searching for positive alternative sin these situations."

The project will establish criteria for workers to evaluate whether an operation is worth taking over and managing on a co-operative basis. It will produce a manual outlining various technical details that worker and company representatives can use during actual or anticipated plant shutdowns. The manual will detail incorporation options, tax obligations, accounting issues, legal hurdles and legislative requirements.

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- 2 -

The Canadian Co-operative Association and its member organizations have contributed additional funds to the project.

The Innovations program encourages new ways to generate growth in the labour market. It funds ideas that explore solutions designed to keep our labour market up-to-date and effective.

- 30 -

For Information: Diane Ross  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-1312



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ME  
-R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

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# For release

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Date

July 14, 1988  
88-18

Employment and Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall today signed a precedent setting Memorandum of Understanding with Treasury Board that will increase her ministerial authority and accountability.

In signing the agreement with Pat Carney, President of the Treasury Board, Mrs. McDougall implements a 1986 Treasury Board initiative giving ministers and senior managers greater authority and flexibility to manage effectively in a time of limited resources. This initiative will also enhance their accountability both in terms of program delivery and in the implementation of Treasury Board policies.

Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) is the first department to specifically tailor its Memorandum of Understanding to Treasury Board's detailed requirements. Treasury Board hopes to encourage other departments to use EIC's approach as a model.

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By streamlining reporting requirements and management processes, the agreement will bring about wide-ranging and long-term benefits for EIC's administrative and planning activities.

It further supports ministerial accountability by requiring departments to submit an annual report to Treasury Board outlining their performance within the context of the Memorandum of Understanding.

For information: Paul J. Gauvin  
Executive Director  
Finance and Administration  
(819) 994-2521



For release

Date

July 28, 1988

88-19



Employment and Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall, today announced \$136,000 for an Innovations project that will introduce new testing procedures to improve the training and employment opportunities for hearing-impaired persons.

The three-year project will be conducted in co-operation with the Atlantic Provinces Resource Centre for the hearing handicapped in Amherst, Nova Scotia.

"We want to be sure that hearing-impaired individuals have the same opportunities under the Canadian Jobs Strategy as all other workers. A lack of language communication in this group may result in difficulty in meeting their assessment, training and work placement needs," Mrs. McDougall said.

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New testing procedures will be developed that can be applied regionally and nationally. The project will also compare the employment histories of hearing-impaired persons without vocational assessment, against a similar group who have made career choices based on this new technique.

Results of the project will be shared with employment counsellors, rehabilitation counsellors, social workers and industry.

In addition to Innovations funding, the Atlantic Provinces Education Authority will also contribute \$121,856 plus facilities and staff expertise to the project. "It is this kind of co-operation between the federal government and other partners under the Canadian Jobs Strategy that will help those people most in need," the Minister added.

The Innovations program encourages new ways to generate growth in the Canadian labour market. It funds ideas that explore creative solutions designed to keep the labour market up-to-date and effective.

For information: Peter McCulloch  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-1315

Mike Keyes'  
Atlantic manager  
(902) 426-4886



# For release

Date

August 2, 1988

88-20<sup>42</sup>

## Minister broadens family reunification opportunities

**TORONTO --** An amendment to the Immigration Regulations broadening sponsorship rights for permanent residents was announced today by the Honourable Barbara McDougall, Minister of Employment and Immigration. The amendment provides permanent residents with rights already accorded to Canadian citizens.

Under the amendment, to come into effect later this fall following public input, permanent residents at least 18 years of age who have completed three years residence in Canada will be able to sponsor their parents of any age to Canada under the Family Class.

Currently, permanent residents are able to sponsor parents under Family Class only if they are over 60 years of age, infirm, or widowed.

.../2

"By giving eligible permanent residents the same sponsorship rights as Canadian citizens, this government is eliminating artificial distinctions between the two sponsorship groups," Mrs. McDougall said. "The amendment makes the criteria for sponsorship conform to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms."

The Family Class category of immigrants is given the highest priority of processing and applicants need only meet the health and security standards of selection requirements. Sponsors, whether they are permanent residents or Canadian citizens, still have to make adequate settlement arrangements for the applicants.

An initial increase of 6,000 persons to Canada under Family Class is expected over the two year period following implementation of the amendment announced today. Pre-publication of the change in the "Canada Gazette" began July 30 to invite public comment on the proposed amendment. Implementation is expected at the end of November this year.

The amendment follows extended opportunities for sponsoring never married children of any age under Family Class and additional kinship bonus points for Assisted Relative applicants announced by the Minister May 27, 1988 and in effect since July 8.

"Today's amendment, along with those I announced at the end of May, demonstrate this



- 3 -

government's commitment to improving opportunities for family reunification in Canada," Mrs. McDougall said.

- 30 -

For further information:

Ian Sadinsky  
Minister's Office  
(819) 994-2482

Roger White  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-5118





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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

For release

Date

August 16, 1988

88-21



Comprehensive Review of Unemployment Insurance Economic Regions

Monique Vézina, Minister of State for Employment and Immigration, announced today that officials of Employment and Immigration Canada will conduct a full review of the economic regions used in the delivery of the Unemployment Insurance Program.

"These economic regions for Unemployment Insurance have served us extremely well", Mme Vézina said, "they have enabled us to maintain one of the most efficient Unemployment Insurance systems in the world."

.../2

"However, it has been twelve years since the last comprehensive review of these regions. Since then, the distribution of people and employment opportunities in Canada have changed. Rather than just making adjustments, this comprehensive review will ensure that our system of economic regions is responsive and sensitive to differing conditions throughout Canada."

According to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971, and its Regulations, the rate of unemployment in the economic region in which an individual resides determines the minimum number of insurable weeks needed to qualify for benefits (10 - 14 weeks). In addition, a claimant may be eligible for up to 32 weeks of additional regionally extended benefits in areas with a high regional unemployment rate.

(See attached backgrounder)

For information: Angèle Dostaler - (819) 953-0927

## Background

### Regional Boundaries

- The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971, and its Regulations, vary the minimum number of weeks of insurable employment needed to qualify for benefit (10-14 weeks), according to the rate of unemployment in the economic region where the claimant ordinarily resides. A claimant's entitlement to regionally extended benefits also depends on the regional rate of unemployment (he/she may receive up to 32 additional weeks of benefit in regions of high unemployment).
- Effective November 12, 1978, the number of UI economic regions was increased from 16 to 48. Changes have been made to their configurations and boundaries since 1978, but there are still 48 economic regions.
- The UI economic regions are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) regions. However, there are variances and the Stats Canada LFS figures must be adjusted to provide data corresponding to the U.I. Economic Regions.
- The rate of unemployment in each region is a three-month moving average of the seasonally adjusted monthly regional rates of unemployment.
- The division of Canada into economic regions for unemployment insurance purposes is made under the authority of paragraph 58(t) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971.



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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

**For release**

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

AUGUST 24, 1988

**88-23**

**CANADIAN JOBS STRATEGY**



Employment and Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall today tabled in the House of Commons the government's Response to the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Employment and Immigration... A Review of the Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS).

"The Committee's report serves as a vote of confidence in the philosophy and program elements of the Canadian Jobs Strategy and the government agrees with the spirit of the Committee's recommendations", said Mrs. McDougall.

Certain recommendations made by the Committee have already been addressed by changes to CJS implemented on July 1, 1988.

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"The Committee members will be pleased to see that the changes we have already put into practice make the Canadian Jobs Strategy more flexible and responsive to labour market needs", said Mrs. McDougall. "For example, one change now in effect allows certain Job Development participants to be exempt from a rule which previously required that they be unemployed for at least 24 out of the last 30 weeks."

"Also, the CJS Job Re-entry option has been altered to make it easier for women to gain access. Participants previously were required to have been full-time homemakers for at least three years. Eligibility has been made more flexible for a woman to successfully make the transition into the labour market."

These and other adjustments will allow women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and persons with disabilities a better chance of receiving the training and experience they need to enter the workforce.

In keeping with the recommendations made by the Standing Committee, many of the administrative functions of CJS have also been streamlined to improve the speed of service to sponsors and participants.



"The Canadian Jobs Strategy is working and working well. Furthermore, the implemented changes are in line with the government's commitment of helping Canadians most in need to find long-term employment", said Mrs. McDougall.

(see attached publication)

For information

Fran Scrivens  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-1317



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ME  
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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date August 19, 1988  
88-24

## Progress on Employment Equity

The Honourable Monique Vézina, Minister of State for Employment and Immigration today announced that 96 per cent of employers who are subject to the Employment Equity Act have submitted their first annual report.

The Minister of State said "This tremendous response is a sign of real progress in realizing the objectives of Employment Equity in Canada."

The Employment Equity Legislation, which came into effect in August 1986 applies to all federally-regulated companies with 100 or more employees. These companies must submit annual reports giving detailed information on the representation in their workforces of four designated groups: women, disabled persons, aboriginal people and visible minorities. Each company must also put in place an Employment Equity Program.



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"Based on an analysis of the individual company reports, I will be tabling a global report in the House of Commons, later this Fall" the Minister of State said. "For the first time, Canadians will have access to detailed information on how these designated groups are represented in the workforces of federally-regulated companies. The public will be able to follow the progress made by these employers as they implement Employment Equity Programs."

As well, sets of individual employer reports will be available in many libraries across the country.

"Finally", the Minister added, "in those few cases where companies subject to the Employment Equity Act have not complied, I will proceed to implement the measures provided for in the legislation".

For information: Marnie Clarke  
(613) 952-9140

## EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

## LEGISLATED EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PROGRAM

### OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAM

To implement the Employment Equity Act (Bill C-62), an Act passed in 1986. Its purpose is to ensure that federally-regulated employers and Crown corporations with 100 employees or more implement employment equity; identify and eliminate employment barriers; achieve a representative work force and report on their results. These employers are primarily in the banking, transportation and communications industries.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

The Act obligates employers under federal jurisdiction to implement employment equity and to report on their progress according to prescribed regulations and reporting procedures. The Legislated Employment Equity Program offers advice on the Act and Regulations to employers; provides the reporting forms; assesses whether individual employers are in compliance with the Act; and if necessary, advises them on a course of action to meet the requirements.

### REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM

The Act requires federally-regulated companies to implement employment equity

measures. Such measures may include the identification and removal of artificial barriers to selection, hiring, promotion and training of women, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and members of visible minorities.

Further, an employment equity program would include steps to improve the employment status of members of these designated groups by increasing their participation to a representative level in all occupational groups within the company.

The Legislated Employment Equity Program will be responsible for ensuring that:

- requirements of the Act and its Regulations are transmitted to employers;
- recommendations are made for sanctions to be applied in the event that the employer does not report;
- employers' employment equity reports are made public;
- the Minister responsible prepares and tables an Annual Report;
- the Act and its Regulations are assessed over time; and
- recommendations are made to the Minister for amendments or modifications where appropriate.

### OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM

Staff of the Legislated Employment Equity Program will assist employers by providing explanatory material and training on the requirements. In addition, they will create systems to assess the employment status of the designated groups, and to record and analyse results of the progress towards the achievement of equity goals.

### Reporting Cycle

- I Employers under federal jurisdiction must prepare an annual report using standardized forms. The first report to cover 1987 must be filed with the government on or before June 1, 1988.
- II The Minister of Employment and Immigration will make an annual report to Parliament based on individual employers' reports.
- III Every employer's report will be made available to the public upon request, on a cost recovery basis.
- IV Also built into the Act is a mandatory review every three years by a

Parliamentary Committee starting in 1991. Program officials will receive comments and feedback on an ongoing basis, in order to prepare for that review.

### ENFORCEMENT

Employers who fall under the legislation must retain their employment equity plan and all records used to prepare their annual report for a period of at least three years.

Employers' annual reports will be made available to the public and will be provided to the Canadian Human Rights Commission. The Commission has the authority to initiate an investigation if it has reasonable grounds to believe that systemic discrimination is indicated by the data in the reports. Any employer who fails to meet the reporting requirement may be fined up to \$50,000.

### ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO EMPLOYERS

The Employment Equity Branch of Employment and Immigration Canada provides a number of services to employers in addition to the Legislated Employment Equity Program. They include seminars, technical information, publications such as **Employment Equity: A Guide for Employers** and data on the availability of designated group members in given occupations in various areas of the country.

Finally, experienced employment equity consultants are available in every region to provide professional advice and assistance on the implementation of employment equity programs.





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# For release

Date

September 7, 1988

88-25

## Visitor Visa for Panamanians

OTTAWA -- The Honourable Barbara McDougall, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced the immediate imposition of a visitor visa requirement for citizens of Panama wishing to come to Canada. This requirement also affects Panamanians who pass through Canada en route to other destinations.

The Minister stated that the visa requirement was instituted in the face of escalating numbers of Panamanians arriving at our borders seeking permanent residence in Canada. Panamanians can apply for visitor visas at any Canadian diplomatic or consular mission abroad. The Canadian Embassy in Costa Rica retains its overall responsibility for the immigration program in Panama.

The Minister concluded by saying that the imposition of visitor visas is necessary to maintain the integrity of the Canadian immigration program.

- 30 -

For further information:

Ian Sadinsky  
Minister's Office  
(819) 994-2482

Gerry Maffre  
Public Affairs  
(819) 994-6489







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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

For release

Date September 16, 1988  
88-27



OTTAWA -- Pierre Cadieux, Minister of Labour, on behalf of the Honourable Monique Vézina, Minister of State of Employment and Immigration, tabled yesterday a Bill in the House of Commons to amend the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act to extend the Variable Entrance Requirement for one year.

The proposed bill would extend the current 10-to-14 week Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) until January 6, 1990. Otherwise, the VER would end on January 3, 1989 and UI claimants would need a minimum of 14 weeks of insurable employment to qualify for benefits.

"By extending the VER we will maintain the present level of protection for Canadian workers," said Mrs. Vézina. "A great number of claimants could otherwise be without benefits when they need income protection most."

- 30 -

(See attached backgrounder)

For further information: R. Fix (Minister's Office) (819) 953-0925  
B. Buckwell (Public Affairs) (819) 953-5117

## Extension of the Variable Entrance Requirement

The Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) first came into effect in December 1977. It allows Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants to qualify for benefits based on the difficulty of finding and keeping work. It is based on the unemployment rate in each of the 48 economic regions in Canada.

In an economic region with a high level of unemployment a claimant could need as few as 10 weeks of insurable work to qualify for UI benefits. In an economic region with a low level of unemployment a claimant could need as many as 14 weeks.

UI claimants would continue to qualify for unemployment insurance benefits based on the VER and the unemployment rate in the economic region where they live.

### How the VER works

Regional rate of unemployment	Weeks of insurable employment in the qualifying period
6.0 % and under	14
over 6.0 % - 7.0 %	13
over 7.0 % - 8.0 %	12
over 8.0 % - 9.0 %	11
over 9.0 %	10

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

For release

Date October 4, 1988  
88-29



Amendments to UI Act

OTTAWA -- Monique Vézina, Minister of State for Employment and Immigration, announced today that Bill C-158 received Royal Assent on Friday, September 30. The Bill, an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act, extends the Variable Entrance Requirement for one year.

The Bill extends the current 10 to 14 week Variable Entrance Requirement (VER) until January 6, 1990. Otherwise, the VER would have ended on January 3, 1989 and UI claimants would have needed a minimum of 14 weeks of insurable employment to qualify for benefits.

- 30 -

(See attached backgrounder)

For further information:

Mr. B. Buckwell

Public Affairs

(819) 953-5117

Mrs. G. Lavoie

Public Affairs

(819) 953-5117

## Backgrounder

### Extension of the Variable Entrance Requirement

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#### How the VER works

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6.0 % and under	14
over 6.0 % - 7.0 %	13
over 7.0 % - 8.0 %	12
over 8.0 % - 9.0 %	11
over 9.0 %	10

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Minister of Employment  
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Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

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# For release

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Date SEPTEMBER 30, 1988  
88-30

STATEMENT BY

MME MONIQUE VÉZINA

MINISTER OF STATE

FOR

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION

ON THE

APPEAL OF THE SCHACHTER DECISION







The Federal Court concluded that the provision of child care benefits in the Unemployment Insurance Act is discriminatory and inconsistent with the Charter because these benefits are provided to parents who adopt a child, but not to natural parents. The Government does not contest or challenge this finding of discrimination.

The Government does not contest the finding of inequality in the provision of these benefits to parents. It is committed to revising the legislation to ensure equality in a manner that recognizes the role of both parents in our evolving society.

The Government has, nonetheless, appealed the decision, because the judgement specified a particular method of redressing the inequality that the Court found to exist. The narrow grounds for appeal are stated in the notice of appeal.

Designing a policy that redresses the discrimination found by the Court in the Unemployment Insurance Act and responds in a practical and generous way to the needs of working parents and the newly arrived child requires care and thoughtful consideration. The starting point of any new design will be that natural mothers will have the same 15 weeks of benefits they now enjoy and, from this starting point, the Government will design a package of benefits for families which will, overall, be more flexible and generous than at present.

However, there are many other significant issues which must be addressed in changing a piece of legislation as complex as the Unemployment Insurance Act, and this cannot be properly done in the time available between the handing down of the court's judgement and the judgement's becoming law.

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

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# For release

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Date

October 5, 1988

88-31

Monique Vézina, Minister of State for Employment and Immigration Canada and Minister of State for Seniors, announced today that the first Employment Equity employers' reports are now available to the public. Canadians will be able to assess the progress of employers covered by the Employment Equity Act in implementing programs to improve the status of the four groups designated under the Act: women, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and members of visible minority groups.

"These reports represent a concrete step to ensure that employment equity becomes the standard way of doing business in federally-regulated companies in Canada, " Mme Vézina said.



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A brochure, listing the libraries at which the reports may be reviewed, is available from Canada Employment Centres across the country. The reports may also be purchased from Supply and Services Canada.

"In the first reporting year, some employers have made errors or omitted data in completing their reporting forms", Mme Vézina cautioned. "Employers have been notified, and have been sending in corrections."

"It is important to keep in mind," continued the Minister of State, "that these reports are prepared by the employers themselves -- we are releasing them exactly as they were written."

Three hundred and seventy firms, 97 per cent of the employers covered by the Act, sent in reports. "I want to make it very clear that we are now preparing prosecution dossiers on those employers who have not complied," said the Minister. The legislation provides for a fine of up to \$50,000 for non-compliance.

"As required by the Employment Equity Act, I will be tabling a report in Parliament on the first year's progress before the end of the year", said Mme Vézina.

For information: Marnie Clarke  
(613) 952-9140)

## BACKGROUNDER

The Employment Equity Act was proclaimed in Parliament in August 1986. The legislation requires all federally regulated employers with 100 or more employees to implement Employment Equity and to report annually on their results. Brochures, seminars and technical advice were available to assist employers in setting up their programs.

The legislation has a direct impact on more than half a million Canadian workers. It affects key industrial sectors such as banking, transportation, and communications.

The purpose of the legislation is to achieve equity in the workplace, so that no person is denied employment opportunities or benefits for reasons unrelated to ability, and to correct the conditions of disadvantage in employment opportunities experienced by women, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, and people who are members of visible minorities.

These disadvantages are illustrated by such facts as the following:

- ° More than three-quarters of women work in the five lowest-paying major job categories;
- ° Whites have three job prospects for every one for Blacks;

- ° Half of the employable persons with disabilities in Canada are unemployed; and
- ° The unemployment rate in many aboriginal peoples' communities is more than 70 per cent.

In order to achieve employment equity employers must:

- ° identify, then eliminate, any unfair barriers in employment practices and policies;
- ° be prepared to take reasonable measures to ensure that no one is unfairly treated in the course of applying and competing for employment opportunities; and
- ° make a special effort to ensure members of the designated groups have access to developmental and employment opportunities.

Every 3 years, starting in 1991, a Parliamentary committee will review the effectiveness of the legislation.

The first reports filed by the employers were due on June 1st, 1988. These reports, as submitted, are now being released for public inspection.

A comprehensive report analyzing the data contained in employers' reports will be tabled in Parliament later this year.

A list of employers who submitted reports is attached to this backgrounder.





EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE SUBMITTED EMPLOYMENT EQUITY REPORTS

EMPLOYEURS AYANT DÉPOSÉ UN RAPPORT SUR L'ÉQUITÉ EN MATIÈRE D'EMPLOI

121112 CANADA INC. (METRO EXPRESS)	ALLARCOM LIMITED
161686 CANADA LIMITED	AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.
A.J. BUS LINES LTD.	AMJ CAMPBELL VAN LINES INC.
A.W. FOSTER & SONS LTD.	AMOK LTD./LTEE
ACL AUTOMOBILE CARRIERS LIMITED	ARCTIC TRANSPORTATION LTD.
ACL CANADA INC.	ARMADALE COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
AEROSERVICES J.T. INC.	ARNOLD BROS. TRANSPORT LTD.
AIR ATLANTIC LTD.	ARROW TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS INC.
AIR ATONBEE LTD (B.D.A. CITY EXPRESS)	ASSOCIATION DES EMPLOYEURS MARITIMES
AIR CANADA/AIR CANADA	ATLANTIC TOWING LTD.
AIR FRANCE	ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED/ ENERGIE ATOMIQUE DU CANADA
AIR INUIT (1985) LTD.	ATOMIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM INC.
AIR NOVA INC.	AUTO HAULAWAY (CENTRAL) LIMITED
AIR ONTARIO INC.	AUTO HAULAWAY (EAST) LIMITED
AIRBC LIMITED	
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL	AUTO HAULAWAY (WEST) LIMITED
ALGOMA CENTRAL RAILWAY	BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA OF CANADA

BANK OF AMERICA CANADA	BRITISH COLUMBIA MARITIME EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION
BANK OF BOSTON CANADA (BOSTON FACTORS...)	BRITISH COLUMBIA STEAMSHIP CO. (1975) LTD.
BANK OF CANADA/BANQUE DU CANADA	BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY
BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE CANADA	BRITISH COLUMBIA TV BROADCASTING SYSTEM LTD.
BANK OF MONTREAL	BUCKERFIELD'S LIMITED
BANQUE FEDERALE DE DEVELOPPEMENT/ FEDERAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT BANK	BURLINGTON AIR EXPRESS (CANADA) LTD.
BANQUE LAURENTIENNE DU CANADA	BURLINGTON NORTHERN RAILROAD
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (CANADA)	BYERS TRANSPORT LIMITED
BANQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA	CABANO EXPEDITEX INC.
BARCLAYS BANK OF CANADA	CABLECASTING LIMITED
BEARSKIN LAKE AIR SERVICE LTD.	CABLENET LIMITED
BELL CANADA	CALGARY TELEVISION LIMITED
BELL CELLULAR INC.	CALM AIR INTERNATIONAL LTD.
BIG HORN TRANSPORT LTD.	CAN-TRUCK TRANSPORTATION LIMITED
BILL THOMPSON TRANSPORT LTD.	CANADA CARTAGE SYSTEM LIMITED
BOYD MOVING AND STORAGE LIMITED	CANADA MARITIMES AGENCIES LIMITED
BRADLEY AIR SERVICE LIMITED	CANADA MESSENGER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM INC.
BRINK'S CANADA LIMITED	CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION/ SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE D'HYPOTHÈQUE ET DE LOGEMENT
BRITISH AIRWAYS PLC	CANADA PORTS CORPORATION/ SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DES PORTS

CANADA POST CORPORATION/ SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DES POSTES	CANWEST BROADCASTING LTD.
CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES INC.	CAP COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
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# For release

Date

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
88-32E

## \$25 MILLION INITIATIVE TO ASSIST IMMIGRANT WOMEN

Toronto -- October 27, 1988 -- The federal government will commit \$25 million to an initiative aimed at assisting immigrant women. Details of the announcement by Prime Minister Mulroney were released by Employment and Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall.

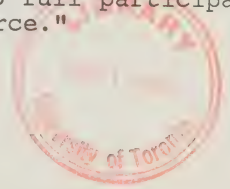
The three-part initiative will support settlement orientation and language and skills training to help immigrant women adapt to Canadian life and enhance their employment opportunities. It includes funds to allow the overseas delivery of basic language skills training in refugee camps and to improve general orientation programs; expansion of orientation and language assistance programs in Canada; and increased workplace training for immigrant women.

Elements of this three-part strategy include enhancing the orientation and counselling efforts of non-government field workers and External Affairs personnel abroad; expanding and focussing the efforts of the Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (ISAP) and the Settlement Language Training Program (SLTP), with the emphasis on an increased role for non-governmental organizations in helping immigrant women adapt to the community; and introduce a new program under the Canadian Jobs Strategy administered by Employment and Immigration Canada for language and skills upgrading of immigrant women in the workplace.

"The Canadian Job Strategy has worked well, and is flexible enough to allow us to meet emerging needs and to target assistance to those most in need," said the Honourable Barbara McDougall. "This new program is intended to do just that -- give help to immigrant women whose lack of language skills presents a barrier to full participation in the community or to advancement in the labour force."

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For information, contact: Rick Perkins  
Minister's Office  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
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### Backgrounder

- ° Full participation in Canadian Society requires a knowledge of one of the two official languages. Immigrants who enter Canada as family class members are not required to establish official language ability and a large number speak neither English nor French. Immigrant landing records from 1982 to 1987 show that of the 634,162 immigrants (all ages) admitted to Canada 273,070 had no knowledge of either English or French. Of this 273,070, females accounted for 144,445. A preliminary analysis of 1986 Census data shows that a total of 218,000 residents of Canada can speak neither English nor French; two-thirds of these are women with long-term residence here.
- ° Currently, prospective immigrants are informed and counselled abroad about life in Canada by personnel of Canadian missions but the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC), has not been able to provide additional support for orientation or language training services abroad.
- ° Many immigrant women enter or re-enter the labour market with little or no work experience/training, and without adequate literacy or numeracy skills. Others are in the labour market at a skill level below their training. These women are under-skilled or under-employed. They may be forced into this condition for various reasons, including lack of language ability, obsolescence of their training or the lack of opportunity to gain experience expected by employers.

- ° CEIC already provides some programming to partially address these problems through the Job Entry Program of the Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS), the Settlement Language Training Program (SLTP), a pilot project in its 3rd year, and the orientation services of the Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (ISAP).
- ° CJS criteria limit language training to those destined to the labour-market who cannot obtain employment due to lack of fluency in one of the official languages. This limitation has two unfortunate consequences for immigrant women:
  1. There is no full-time language training available to immigrant women not planning to enter the paid labour force. As a result of limited language skills, they become socially isolated non-participants in Canadian society.
  2. Immigrant women often accept low-status, low-paying jobs where they do not need English or French. Without the opportunity to break the language barrier, they are very likely to be trapped into these jobs.
- ° Today's announcement is intended to address these problem areas.

## Language Training - Immigrant Women

### Current Programming

#### 1. Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS)

- ° The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) provides institutional language training to labour market destined immigrants under the Direct Purchase Option of the Job Entry program of CJS.
- ° CJS funded language training is designed for persons who cannot make the transition to the labour market because they lack fluency in English or French. Present CJS funding helps overcome:
  - barriers, because as skilled workers they cannot obtain employment in their trade or profession or in a suitably related occupation.
  - barriers, because as unskilled workers they cannot be placed by an employment counsellor in suitable employment.
  - barriers, because as unskilled or unemployed workers they do not have sufficient language skills to participate in appropriate vocational training required to improve their employment situation.
- ° Trainees should expect to acquire sufficient communication skills by attending a CJS language course to be able to integrate into the labour market.

- ° CJS purchases the language training seats and provides living allowances for all trainees except for those immigrants who were admitted to Canada on the basis of a family class or assisted relative sponsorship.
- ° All immigrants attending CJS funded language training are eligible for supplementary allowances (commuting, living-away-from-home, dependent care and trainee travel).
- ° In 1987/88, CJS provided 6,419 training seats for immigrant women at a cost of \$30.46 million (seats plus allowances). In 1986/87, CJS provided 6,136 training seats for immigrant women at a cost of \$27.94 million (seats plus allowances). Currently, \$64 million is spent under CJS for all language training for all immigrants destined for the labour market.

## 2. Settlement Language Training Program (SLTP)

- ° CEIC introduced the SLTP as a pilot project in 1986/87 to provide basic language skills for immigrants not immediately destined for the labour force. The program's primary target group is immigrant women at home with family responsibilities.
- ° SLTP funds non-governmental, non-profit organizations to provide a flexible program of up to 500 hours of instruction.
- ° SLTP provides on-site child minding as required and makes available access allowances (out-of-pocket

expenses such as bus fare where a need for reimbursement is indicated).

- ° The program has provided language instruction for some 3,000 participants during the past 2 years.
- ° In 1987, 52 SLTP contracts were entered into with community agencies to serve 1,930 participants at a cost of \$1 million.
- ° In 1988, \$2.5 million has been allocated to this pilot project in the expectation that a target population of 4,000 will receive some basic language skills.

### New Initiatives

#### Overseas Orientation (\$1.4 M)

- ° Provides preparation for successful settlement in Canada to intended permanent residents awaiting final immigrant processing abroad.
- ° Involves teaching of basic language skills and a general orientation to Canada directed primarily at refugees in camps awaiting immigration processing.
- ° Involves also a reaching out to other immigrants, especially from the family class many of whom are women, through orientation packages to enhance current counselling efforts of non-governmental field workers and External Affairs personnel in missions abroad.
- ° Recently arrived immigrants, will be better informed about Canada and less likely to become socially isolated.
- ° Those who have benefitted from the language training element should require less language training once in Canada, thereby being able to participate sooner in Canadian life.
- ° Intended target population for basic language skills and orientation to refugees in camps abroad is 4,200, while over 60,000 Family Class immigrants and others should be reached with an orientation package on Canada.



- ° Start up: Early in 1989

Settlement Orientation in Canada (\$8.5 M)

- ° Draws upon elements from two existing programs, the orientation services funded under the Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program and the language training funded under the pilot Settlement Language Training Program (SLTP).
- ° Involves the expansion of orientation and basic settlement language skills.
- ° Targetted to adult immigrants who require such assistance to achieve the social adaptation normally associated with the first year of settlement.
- ° Immigrant women would be the main beneficiaries since they are the group most likely to be isolated from Canadian institutions and to have less access to current language courses geared to the labour market.
- ° Recognizes that most people, including women, will eventually seek labour market participation.
- ° The focus of orientation and settlement language skills would be on living and coping in the community and preparing for additional language courses, if needed, for the labour market.
- ° Funds would be provided to non-profit, non-governmental organizations to deliver flexible programming for enhanced orientation and settlement language skills to meet the needs of the immigrant.

- ° Current orientation and adaptation activities are effective for clients who depend on these services and are able to access them on their own. Disadvantaged groups, such as immigrant women who are normally dependent upon their spouse, do not seek out these otherwise accessible services. There is a need to direct program services to this group at the early stages of their arrival.
- ° The purpose of the initiative is to rectify this situation. It will allow us to reach out to the target group and to create program components to remove obstacles to their participation.
- ° Provisions would exist to provide for the trainee's transportation costs and supervised play groups for their pre-school dependents.
- ° Over 5,000 immigrants, mainly women are expected to receive basic language skills. Other orientation packages delivered by non-government organizations will reach out to over 35,000 newly arrived immigrants each year.
- ° Start-up - Early in fiscal year 1989-1990.

Language Training in the Work Place (\$15 M)

- ° Involves training in the work place for immigrant women.
- ° Under Canadian Jobs Strategy, contractual arrangements would be made with employers for literacy/numeracy/language training on the employer's premises either outside or during working hours.
- ° Subsidies would be provided to employers for training during working hours.
- ° Employees trained would have CJS eligibility on the basis of being immigrant women without the skills, including language skills, necessary for any kind of advancement and, therefore, being vulnerable to job loss.
- ° Under skilled/under-employed immigrants, with basic literacy and numeracy skills could also be eligible.
- ° Provides opportunities for under skilled or underemployed women to gain the current experience expected by employers.
- ° Provides an opportunity from women to "unlock" themselves from ghettoized, dead-end, low-paying jobs with no hope of promotion or improvement.

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- ° This initiative should reach approximately 4,500.
- ° Start-up: Early in fiscal year 1989/90.

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- R21

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

## For release

Date                      October 27, 1988  
                                 88-33

### New Immigration Regulations

OTTAWA -- An amendment to the Immigration Regulations enabling permanent residents to sponsor parents of any age will be effective November 28, 1988 the Honourable Barbara McDougall said today.

The amendment, first announced by the Minister on August 2, 1988 means permanent residents at least 18 years of age, who have completed three years residence in Canada, will be able to sponsor their parents of any age to Canada under the Family Class. Only parents over 60 years of age, infirm or widowed could be sponsored by permanent residents previously.

"The amendment makes the criteria for sponsorship conform to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms," Mrs. McDougall said, "and demonstrates this government's commitment to improving opportunities for family reunification in Canada." She noted that the November 28 amendment complements other regulatory initiatives of this past summer that also provide for increased family reunification opportunities.

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Family Class immigrants enjoy the highest priority of processing, and applicants need only meet the health and security standards of selection requirements. All sponsors still have to make adequate settlement arrangements for the applicants.

Starting November 28, Canada Immigration Centres will schedule interviews with potential sponsors wishing to take advantage of the new regulation.

An initial increase of 6,000 persons to Canada under Family Class is expected over a two-year period following implementation of the new regulation.

For further information:

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
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Publications

# For release

Date

November 9, 1988

88-35

## Older Workers



Employment and Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall and Monique Vézina, Minister of State (Employment and Immigration) today announced increased funding and accessibility to employment programs for unemployed older workers experiencing difficulty in their job search.

A total of \$500,000 has been set aside for between 15-20 agencies to run Job Finding Clubs for older workers. The first clubs are being established this week.

Job Finding Clubs use networking, mutual support and commitment to assist members in locating work.

At present, Employment and Immigration Canada funds 28 agencies to run Job Finding Clubs. None of these, however, is targetted to older workers. It is expected that up to 1,200 older workers will participate in the clubs during the first year of operation.

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"Despite all their skill and experience, a minority of older workers experience barriers to reemployment, and once displaced, they stay unemployed longer," Mme. Vézina said.

"Job Finding Clubs have an average success rate of 80 per cent or better in helping their members find work within three weeks. Making clubs specific to older workers will help us realize our goal of helping those most in need in all age groups."

The Ministers also announced the government's intention to implement, early next year, two additional initiatives targetted to older workers.

By next spring, Canadian Jobs Strategy will be expanded to include a new option for displaced workers aged 45 and over. This option will facilitate these workers' entry into a new career by providing them with a combination of skills training and work experience.

The Self-Employment Incentive of the Canadian Jobs Strategy will also be expanded so that older workers will have access to income support while establishing their own business.

"These additional measures will build on the success of the Canadian Job Strategy and ensure the best possible service to older workers in finding new employment" Mrs. McDougall noted.

For further information, contact:

Ivan Roberts  
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## BACKGROUNDER

### A NEW OPTION FOR OLDER WORKERS

#### What is this new option for older workers and how will it work?

This new option will assist unemployed older workers to enter a new career through the provision of training, work experience and a form of income support. The CJS group is currently designing the features of this new initiative.

#### Why a new option for older workers?

While the Canadian Jobs Strategy provides the needed training assistance, studies show that older workers are under-represented in the general participant population of CJS. Many factors such as the lack of job search techniques and the absence of special measures for older workers are contributing to this relatively low participation.

#### When will this option be available?

The new option will be available in the early spring of 1989.

#### Why not implement this option now?

Some time is required to ensure that the proper administrative measures are put in place. We want to ensure that the CJS option for older workers addresses the particular needs of this group in the most effective possible way.

#### How much money will be allocated to this new option?

This new option will be funded under normal CJS programs budgets until the exact demand for this new feature is determined.

## THE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCENTIVE (SEI)

### What is the Self-Employment Incentive (SEI)?

Many unemployed people wish to start their own business. Those who do, however, normally lose their unemployment or social assistance benefits. The SEI is designed to overcome this obstacle. It compensates for the loss of benefit by paying an allowance of \$180 per week for up to 52 weeks and provides access to free business counselling.

### How will the option be changed?

To be eligible for the current SEI, a number of criteria must be met: for example, participants must be unemployed and legally entitled to work in Canada; the proposed business must involve full-time unemployment and be suitable for public support; the applicant must have a base amount for investment (\$2,340) in the business in the first 12 months and be a resident in a Community Futures Community. Under an expanded SEI, the requirement for residence in a Community Futures area will be removed. This will allow greater access to this option for older workers, who are now numerous in urban areas.

### When will the new option be implemented?

The new option will be implemented in the spring of 1989.

### Why not implement the expanded option now?

There are some questions which remain to be addressed. We must, for example, ensure that support services, such as business counselling, are available in strategic areas. Nevertheless, we believe that this advance notice will be useful so that older workers interested in self-employment are aware of the option and can make contact with CEIC officials to discuss their anticipated needs.

### How much funding will be available for an expanded SEI?

The expanded SEI will be funded under regular CJS program budgets until we can determine what the demand for this new feature will be.

### Will older workers receiving assistance under SEI still be able to access other federal and provincial government assistance programs for small businesses?

Yes, older workers eligible for the expanded SEI will be able to access other federal and provincial programs to assist small business, providing of course, that they can satisfy the eligibility criteria for those programs.

## **JOB FINDING CLUBS**

### What is a Job Finding Club?

A Job Finding Club is essentially a support mechanism. Club members meet their goal of finding new employment through their combined efforts. To achieve this, a group of 10-15 members will meet daily under the supervision of counsellors until their goals are achieved. The acquisition of techniques required to find appropriate employment generally takes 2 to 3 weeks.

### Who can be a Club member?

Most existing clubs are designed to meet the needs of the long term unemployed. The new clubs are focussed on the needs of workers aged 45 or older who are unemployed or are threatened by layoff.

### Where will the new Clubs be located?

In order to ensure an equitable geographic distribution, we are implementing Job Finding Clubs for Older Workers in all 10 provinces. Clubs are being established in 16 different urban centers.

### How effective are these Clubs?

Job Finding Clubs are a very effective way to meet the needs of the long term unemployed and employment disadvantaged. The current overall success rate of these Clubs is close to 80%. Most existing clubs are targetted to youth, women returning to the work force and Natives.

After the first year's operation, the initiative will be assessed to determine how successful it is for older workers.

### How much will this project cost?

The project costs will be in the neighbourhood of \$500,000. These funds will come from existing, non-committed departmental resources.

### How many older workers do you expect to use these clubs?

It is estimated that some 1,200 older workers will receive assistance from this project.

### What should a group or individual do if they want to establish a Job Finding Club for older workers?

Individuals or groups should contact Mr. A. Mills, Chief, Job Search Strategy, Worker Development Branch, CEIC, Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th floor, Ottawa-Hull, K1A 0J9 or call (819) 953-2697.







# For release

Date

November 10, 1988

88-36

Employment and Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall today announced funding of \$300,000 over the fiscal years 1988/89 and 1989/90 to establish a service which will help employers obtain information about job and worksite accommodation for workers with disabilities.

The service is called the Job Accommodation Network (JAN). It is a computerized data bank, reached by a toll-free number and answered by trained consultants.

"The Job Accommodation Network is an innovative element of the government's employment equity commitment," said Mrs. McDougall. "This Network will meet the needs employers have described to me."

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The service works as follows: an employer calls the service, outlines the details of the disability of the employee and the type of job to be filled. The data bank is searched to provide examples of other employers who have successfully accommodated an employee under similar circumstances and to give advice with workplace and equipment design. It then provides the names of employers who have used the service and can be approached directly for further information. Permission is also sought from the employer to add their job accommodation example to the network.

Implementation of the service will be in two stages:

- ° Employment and Immigration Canada will subscribe to an established data base for two years. This service has collected over 10,000 entries during its three years of operation in the U.S. Many of these sources have been Canadian employers. Additional Canadian data will be added to the JAN system as soon as the research is conducted.
- ° During a two year development period the government will work with the private sector to complete the process of fully expanding the Network in Canada's advanced employment equity context.

"Following consultations with employers, groups representing disabled persons and several other departments, we decided that this was the best approach to get the service working as quickly as possible," said Mrs. McDougall. "We recognize that employers are willing to hire or accommodate their disabled employees but may need assistance now."

For further information, contact:

Sandra Kearns  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-1316



## BACKGROUNDER

### The Job Accommodation Network (JAN)

#### its introduction to Canada

#### Background

In Canada and in other countries, the participation rate of persons with disabilities in the labour force is very low. Part of the explanation for this is the general lack of knowledge of how jobs and worksites can be adapted to accommodate the functional limitations of these workers.

Because of concerns about affirmative action, a group of employers in the United States, members of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped decided to share as widely as possible the experiences they had had in accommodating workers with disabilities. They accomplished this by establishing the Job Accommodation Network (JAN), a telephone service that provides information to callers about how to adapt jobs and worksites to accommodate workers' disabilities.

The service began in 1984, and without any concerted efforts at publicity until this year, has grown steadily. It became known to service organizations of and for persons with disabilities in Canada, and to employers in Canada, as well as to officials in various federal departments and Members of Parliament. In April of 1986 the Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped suggested that Employment and Immigration Canada examine the possibility of making the JAN service available in Canada. An interdepartmental committee comprising Employment and Immigration Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, the Secretary of State, and the Treasury Board did so, and this summer department officials concluded that it would be advisable for the Government of Canada to acquire short-term access to JAN. This will give Canadian employers, Canadians service organizations that represent and serve persons with disabilities, Canadian manufacturers and distributors of access technology, and individuals with disabilities immediate access to a successful service.

Employment and Immigration will spend \$150,000 in each of the fiscal years 1988-89, and 1989-90 to acquire the service for Canada, to add information about Canadian job accommodations and access technology to the JAN data base, and to publicize the service's availability in this country. Health and Welfare Canada is expected to contribute additional funds towards the research and publicity. At the same time the interdepartmental committee will be looking at ways to develop a system unique to Canada and to turn responsibility for the service's continued operation over to its major users (i.e., employers and service organizations)

### The service in the United States

JAN operates from the campus of the University of West Virginia in Morgantown, West Virginia. The US government has until this year paid the entire costs of developing and operating the JAN service. This year, its contribution is \$100,000 (\$US), and JANA, JAN's fund-raising and administrative entity, has embarked on a major fund raising campaign, its principal target being major US corporations. A key aspect of JAN is that it is offered free of charge to callers.

### How JAN will operate for Canada

JAN is staffed by consultants who are specialists in rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities. Canada's contribution will pay for one bilingual, full-time consultant as well as part of the time of the others employed at JAN. In addition, Canada's contribution will also pay for the addition of the Canadian research data to JAN's computerized data bank.

Canada's contribution will pay for the purchase of a computer that will be dedicated to tracking Canadian use of JAN, and Employment and Immigration will receive quarterly reports detailing Canadian use by volume by region, disability type, employer type, and job type.



There will be a dedicated Canadian toll-free line with five telephones so that all of the consultants can use it. As in the US, there will be a recorded bilingual message outside of office hours, and callers will be urged to leave their numbers to receive a call back.

#### Future development

The pilot phase for JAN will be approximately one and a half years. During this phase EIC and the other members of the interdepartmental committee will support and encourage major users of JAN - that is, employers and service organizations - to examine the feasibility of developing a system in Canada. In addition, we will be encouraging these groups to accept the bulk of responsibility over the longer term for the operation of any such service.





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Minister of Employment  
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Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

Document  
Classification

# For release

Date

November 15, 1988

88-37

## 1989 Unemployment Insurance premium rates & maximum insurable earnings

OTTAWA -- Barbara McDougall, Minister of Employment and Immigration and Monique Vézina, Minister of State for Employment and Immigration, today announced the Unemployment Insurance (UI) premium rates and the maximum insurable earnings figure for 1989.

In 1989, employees will pay \$1.95 per \$100 of insurable earnings. Employers will pay \$2.73 per \$100 of employee earnings (1.4 times the employee rate). This is a significant reduction of 17 per cent in the premium rates.

"As was foreseen last year, we have eliminated the cumulative deficit in the UI Account, which stood at \$ 4.5 billion at the end of 1983, and we have reduced the premium rates for 1989", said Mrs. McDougall.



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On January 1, 1989, the maximum weekly insurable earnings will rise from \$565 to \$605 (in accordance with statutory requirements) which is equivalent to a 7.1 per cent increase. This means the maximum weekly UI benefit will increase to \$363 from \$339 during the previous year.

The minimum insurability requirement with an employer is 20 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings. This will be \$121 a week in 1989 up from \$113 a week in 1988. (Workers may also meet this requirement by working a minimum of 15 hours a week for the same employer.)

UI claimants whose annual net income (including UI benefits) exceeds 1.5 times the maximum yearly insurable earnings must repay 30 per cent of those UI benefits that make up the excess. For the 1989 tax year, \$47,190 will be the limit above which the repayment formula applies. In 1988, the limit is \$44,070.

(See attached backgrounders)

For further information: Branth Buckwell  
Charles Larocque  
(Public Affairs)  
(819) 953-5117

## Backgrounder #1

### How 1989 UI premium rates are set

The Unemployment Insurance Act requires the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to set premium rates for each year, based on the state of the UI Account and future expectations. The actual premium rates charged to employers and employees are determined by using a statutory premium rate as a reference point.

The statutory premium rate for 1989 was calculated first (based on Sections 62 and 63 of the UI Act). Then, this rate was used to estimate if there would be a surplus or deficit in the Account at the end of the year.

If there would be a surplus, then the UI Act requires the Commission to set an actual premium rate that is lower than the statutory premium rate. But if there would be a deficit, the Commission is required to set an actual premium rate that is higher than the statutory rate.

The statutory rate for 1989 was calculated to be \$2.149 per \$100 of insurable earnings. Based on present projections, this rate would have left the account with a surplus of over \$1.9 billion at the end of 1989. With the rate set at \$1.95 per \$100 of insurable earnings, the cumulative surplus at the end of the year has been projected at \$877 million, up from an estimated \$422 million surplus at the end of 1988.

It was decided to follow a prudent course in setting the 1989 premium rates, in order to provide a reasonable surplus margin in the UI Account.

## Backgrounder #2

### How 1989 maximum insurable earnings are set

Maximum weekly insurable earnings are used to determine the maximum weekly contributions and maximum weekly benefit.

The 1989 figure is the result of two separate calculations.

- 1) First, the earnings index must be calculated. This is the ratio of an eight-year moving average of employees' annual average earnings (from 1980 to 1987) to an eight-year base average (from 1966 to 1973).\*
- 2) The next calculation is to multiply the maximum insurable earnings for 1975 and the earnings index for 1989. This result is rounded to the nearest multiple of \$5. This is the maximum weekly insurable earnings figure used by the Commission.

Minimum weekly insurable earnings are 20 per cent of maximum insurable earnings.

The increase in the maximum figure reflects an average increase in wages and salaries for Canadian workers over the most recent eight-year period. This increase maintains consistent protection under the program from year to year by keeping nearly constant the percentage (approximately 60-70 per cent) of Canadian workers whose wages are fully insured. At the same time, those workers who earn consistently above the maximum have approximately the same portion of their wages insured.

\* Employees' annual average earnings are calculated from the average of annual salaries or wages for Canadian workers, as determined by Revenue Canada, Taxation from T4 Supplementary slips.

Comparison of premium rates

(1985 - 1989)

	<u>Maximum weekly insurable earnings</u>	<u>Premium rate per \$100 of insurable earnings</u>		<u>Maximum weekly contribution</u>		<u>Maximum amount</u>		<u>Annual contributions</u>		<u>Difference from previous year</u>
		EE	ER	EE	ER	EE	ER	EE	ER	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		
1985	\$460	2.35	3.29	10.81	15.13	562.12	786.76	--	--	
1986	\$495	2.35	3.29	11.63	16.28	604.76	846.56	+42.64	+59.80	
1987	\$530	2.35	3.29	12.46	17.44	647.92	906.88	+43.16	+60.32	
1988	\$565	2.35	3.29	13.28	18.59	690.56	966.68	+42.64	+59.80	
1989	\$605	1.95	2.73	11.80	16.52	613.60	859.04	-76.96	-107.64	

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EE - employee contribution

ER - employer contribution (1.4 times the employee contribution)







# For release

Date

December 10, 1988  
88-40

## Visitor's Visa for Trinidad and Tobago



OTTAWA -- The Honourable Barbara McDougall, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced that effective Sunday, December 11 at 12:01 a.m., citizens of Trinidad and Tobago will require visas to visit Canada.

"There are substantial numbers of visitors from this country who are circumventing Canadian immigration legislation. We have taken this step reluctantly to curb the abuse of our immigration law," Mrs. McDougall said.

Since January 1, 1988, over 2,300 citizens of Trinidad and Tobago have entered Canada at Ports of Entry indicating they wish to claim refugee status. Almost 1,500 others have been reported at our inland Canada Immigration Centres for violations of the Immigration Act.

The Canadian High Commission in Trinidad and Tobago will receive extra resources to deal with the many legitimate visitors who come to Canada each year.

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Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago can also apply for visitors' visas at any other Canadian diplomatic or consular mission abroad.

"As has been the case with other countries, the imposition of a visa requirement on citizens of Trinidad and Tobago is a last resort. The decision has been taken with some reluctance given the friendly relations that exist between our two countries. However, the integrity of our immigration laws must be maintained," the Minister said. She concluded by saying that, "In fact, legitimate visitors will find their trips to Canada facilitated through our visitor visa program."

For further information during normal business hours:

Ian Sadinsky  
Minister's Office  
(819) 994-2482

Gerry Maffre  
Public Affairs  
(819) 994-6489



# For release

Date

December 19, 1988  
88-41

Monique Vézina, Minister of State for Employment and Immigration Canada, today announced the appointment of David Edward Bowman, Q.C., to act as an independent assessor in the first appeal against a ruling of non-compliance under the federal government's Employment Equity program.

Freed and Freed International Ltd., a Winnipeg company, has appealed the findings of a compliance review under the Federal Contractors Program. The firm signed a certificate of commitment in November 1986, but a subsequent review of their program revealed that the company had not complied with its terms.

Mr. Bowman, who has wide experience in dealing with industrial and human resource issues, will be responsible for reviewing EIC's conclusions along with the company's appeal. This will include interviews with compliance review officers and representatives.



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"The Federal Contractors Program is sufficiently flexible to allow contractors to apply their own procedures for the implementation of Employment Equity programs," Mrs. Vézina said. "However, when a company fails to comply and launches an appeal, we are concerned with both fairness to the company, and ensuring that all employees and applicants have a fair chance in the workplace."

The Federal Contractors Programs is directed toward companies who contract with the government for the delivery of goods and services, but who are not covered under the Employment Equity Act. The program requires that federal government suppliers of goods and services with 100 or more employees bidding on government contracts worth \$200,000 or more, commit themselves to implement employment equity as a condition of their bid. Failure to make a satisfactory commitment to employment equity could result in a bid being declared invalid.

For information: Marnie Clarke  
(819) 953-7483  
  
Shelley Burke  
(819) 953-7534

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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

For release

Date

**December 22, 1988**

**88-42**

**OTTAWA** -- Barbara McDougall, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada and Monique Vezina, Minister of State for Employment and Immigration Canada, today tabled the first Employment Equity Act Annual Report to Parliament.

Under the Employment Equity Act, federally regulated employers with 100 or more employees must eliminate discriminatory practices, take special measures to achieve a representative work force, and submit annual reports on their progress. Failure to report could result in penalties up to \$50,000. Some 373 reports have been received.

Only one federally regulated company failed to submit the required report, and legal action against them has been initiated by the government.

"This legislation puts Canada in the forefront of the battle for equal rights," Mrs. McDougall said. "I find it gratifying that other countries are monitoring our initiatives in the area, and that our legislation is being viewed as a possible model for implementation elsewhere."

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Mme Vézina added that while she was pleased with the response rate of employers in this first year, the reports indicated considerable room for progress. In that regard, she expressed the hope that employers would avail themselves of the counselling services offered through Employment and Immigration to assist them in developing more effective programs.

"The Act is scheduled for review in 1991, and I fully expect to see improvements by then on these benchmark dates", the Minister said. "The Act has given us the tools to work toward a more representative workforce: no longer do we have to deal with unsubstantiated claims and guesswork", she said.

Employers' reports have been made available to the Canadian Human Rights Commission, which may use the information to initiate complaints where there are reasonable grounds.

The individual reports are available for public inspection in libraries across Canada or may be purchased from Supply and Services Canada.



The Minister, noting that the Coalition on Employment Equity for persons with disabilities recently used information gathered as a result of the Employment Equity legislation to initiate a lawsuit against various federally regulated institutions, concluded: "Clearly, the legislation is working as it was intended to. Discrimination can no longer be hidden behind vague statements and empty promises. The public now has access to the information it needs to help achieve the ultimate objective of a truly representative work force".

For information: Marnie Clarke  
(819) 953-7483

## **BACKGROUNDER ON THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY ACT**

**December 1988**

### **General**

Bill C-62, an Act Respecting Employment Equity, was introduced in the House by the Minister of Employment and Immigration on June 27, 1985.

The Employment Equity Act was proclaimed on August 13, 1986.

### **Purpose of the Employment Equity Act**

The purpose of the legislation is to ensure that no person is denied employment opportunities or benefits for reasons unrelated to ability.

The Act is designed to ensure that designated group members have a fair chance in the workplace, and to assist employers in their efforts to achieve a truly representative workforce. The designated groups include: women, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and members of visible minorities.

### **Who is covered by the Employment Equity Act?**

Employers who are federally regulated and employ 100 or more employees are subject to the legislation. The Act applies primarily to employers in Banking, Transportation and Communications industrial sectors, as well as Crown corporations.

### **Employers' Obligations**

Employers are required to examine their employment policies and practices, eliminate discriminatory practices, institute positive practices and make reasonable accommodation to achieve a representative workforce, develop and implement employment equity plans, and submit annual reports on the results achieved in their work forces.

### **Employment Equity Reports**

Employers were required to submit their first annual employment equity reports for calendar year 1987 on or before June 1, 1988.

Early in October 1988, copies of these reports were distributed to libraries across Canada for public access. Brochures listing the libraries where employers' reports can be accessed are available at local Canada Employment Centres. Copies of employers' reports may also be purchased from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada.

Employment equity reports provide detailed data on the representation and distribution of employees, including designated groups, within employers' work forces. Information is presented on the number of employees, salary ranges, occupational groups, hirings, promotions and terminations of employment.

Employers' reports are publicly available so that Canadians have the opportunity to assess the progress being made by employers in achieving employment equity.

### **What is the Role of the Canadian Human Rights Commission?**

Copies of employers' employment equity reports have also been made available to the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC). The CHRC may initiate investigations, under the Canadian Human Rights Act, in cases where there are reasonable grounds to believe that systemic discrimination exists.

### **The Employment Equity Act Annual Report to Parliament**

The Minister of State (Employment and Immigration) tabled the first Employment Equity Act Annual Report to Parliament before the end of the calendar year, as required by the legislation.

This Report provides a consolidation and analysis of the data contained in employers' employment equity reports. It is available from Enquiries and Distribution, Public Affairs Branch, Canada Employment Immigration Commission.

The Report will also be made available on audio-cassette for visually impaired or print-handicapped persons.

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et de l'Immigration

## For release

Date

December 23, 1988  
88-43  
Immigration Levels, 1989

OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall today announced plans to accept between 150,000 and 160,000 immigrants to Canada in 1989, 25,000 more than the 1988 target.

The Minister said, "This year's Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels reflects the government's policy of continued growth through sound management, consistent with Canada's economic, social and humanitarian goals."

The Minister also took the opportunity to state that, in the new year, there would be broad consultations with the provinces and non-governmental organizations. "These consultations will be conducted with a view to achieving significant increases in immigration and refugee levels."

With regard to the specific components for 1989, family reunification remains central to the government's immigration policy. In 1989, 57,000 family class immigrants, more than any other immigrant group, will be admitted to Canada.

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The Annual Refugee Plan forms part of this yearly announcement. The projected level for refugees admitted from abroad in 1989 under government sponsorship is 13,000 and 10,000 for private sponsorships. There is a preliminary estimate that some 7,000 refugees will be accepted under our new domestic determination process which will be administered by the recently established Immigration and Refugee Board. Such individuals will be eligible for the same settlement services as the government assisted refugees.

Overall, there will be a significant increase in the number of refugees needing Canada's protection to whom the government will provide direct assistance. Between 3,000 to 6,000 people will also be admitted for humanitarian reasons which could bring the total intake of humanitarian applicants up to the 33,000 to 36,000 range. During the next year, the government will be carefully monitoring the results of the new determination system for refugee claimants already in Canada. It will also be giving more attention to the selection of government-assisted refugees from abroad.

"Our immigration levels reflect a constantly evolving equation of many elements -- family reunification, protection of genuine refugees, as well as labour market needs," said Mrs. McDougall. "In fact, we expect between 27,000 to 30,000 immigrants in 1989 to be selected on the basis of their contributions to economic growth and to the labour market." The Minister added that, "Refugees and those admitted for humanitarian reasons also make a valuable economic contribution."



In the past four years, overall immigration levels have increased by more than 45,000. The Minister stressed that these annual levels are not quotas but planning guidelines that allow the allocation of resources for processing and settlement. Indeed, due to increased numbers of privately sponsored refugees, more economic migrants, larger family units and sound management, landings in 1988 will probably exceed announced levels for the second consecutive year.

See Backgrounder for more details about the immigration levels projections, the Annual Refugee Plan and the Open Occupations List for 1989.

For information:

Ian Sadinsky  
Minister's Office  
(819) 994-2482

Petra Kenny  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-0909





## BACKGROUNDER

### Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels

The Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels comes out of a planning process that includes consultations with the provinces, refugee and ethnocultural groups, academics and labour and employer organizations. The Minister tables the report in Parliament to signal the various immigration planning targets, as is required by the Immigration Act.

Immigration and refugee levels continue to be established based on labour market, social, cultural, humanitarian, economic and demographic considerations. A study of general demographic issues is underway at Health and Welfare Canada. The results will contribute to future levels policy.

The 11th Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels emphasizes the continuation of the government's policy of continued growth in immigration through sound management.

#### A) ANNOUNCED IMMIGRATION LEVELS FOR 1989

<u>Component</u>	<u>1988 Announced Level</u>	<u>1989 Announced Level</u>
Family Class	50,000	57,000
Government Assisted Refugees & members of Designated Classes	13,000	13,000
Privately Sponsored Refugees & members of Designated Classes	6,000	10,000
Refugees landed in Canada	2,000	7,000*
Humanitarian (Special Measures)	3,000-6,000	3,000-6,000
Selected Workers:		
- Principal Applicants	18,000-21,000	21,000-24,000
- Spouses and Dependants	18,000-22,000	24,000-28,000
Business Immigrants		
- Principal Applicants	4,000	4,000
- Spouses and Dependants	9,000	9,000
Retirees	2,000	2,000
Total	125,000-135,000	150,000-160,000

\* Preliminary estimate based on expected landings under the new refugee determination system to be administered by the recently established Immigration and Refugee Board.

Canada remains one of the significant refugee resettlement countries in the world.

**B) GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED REFUGEE ALLOCATIONS FOR 1989**

1989 Announced Allocations\*

Southeast Asia	3,000
Eastern Europe	3,400
Latin America	3,400
Africa	1,000
The Middle East and West Asia	1,800
Other world areas	100
Funded management reserve	<u>300</u>
Total	13,000

\* These regional figures remain unchanged from 1988 allocations.

**C) THE 1989 OPEN OCCUPATION LIST FOR INDEPENDENT APPLICANTS**

This list, effective immediately, is based on a planning level of 20,000 selected workers. It is expected that another 4,000 selected workers in 'closed' occupations will also be landed. Collectively these two streams will provide the 24,000 level.

<u>CCDO</u>	<u>Occupation Description</u>	<u>Points</u>
<b>Managerial &amp; Administrative Occupations</b>		
1131	Managers, Natural Sciences, Engineering & Mathematics	1
1132	Managers, Social Science	10
1134	Administrators, Medicine & Health	10
1135	Financial Management Occupations	1
1136	Personnel & Industrial Management Occup.	1
1137	Sales & Advertising Management Occup.	1
1141	Purchasing Management Occupations	1
1143	Production Management Occupations	1
1145	Management, Construction Occupations	1
1147	Transport & Communications Operations Management Occupations	1
1171	Financial Officers	1
1173	Organizational & Methods Analysts	1
1174	Personnel Management Occupations	1
1175	Industrial, Commercial Purchasing Officers	1
1176	Inspectors & Regulatory Officers - Non-Government	10

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**Occupations in Natural Science, Engineering  
& Mathematics**

2111	Chemists	1
2113	Physicists	1
2114	Meteorologists	5
2117	Physical Science Technologists	1
2131	Agriculturalists & Related Scientists	1
2133	Biologists & Related Scientists	1
2135	Life Sciences Technologists & Technicians	1
2141	Architects	1
2142	Chemical Engineers	1
2143	Civil Engineers	1
2144	Electrical Engineers	1
2145	Industrial Engineers	1
2147	Mechanical Engineers	1
2151	Metallurgical Engineers	1
2155	Aerospace Engineers	1
2157	Nuclear Engineers	1
2161	Surveyors	1
2163	Draughtpersons	1
2165	Architectural & Engineering Technologists	1
2181	Statisticians & Actuaries	1
2183	Systems Analysts	1

**Occupations in Social Sciences**

2311	Economists	1
2313	Sociologists	1
2315	Psychologists	8
2331	Social Workers	5
2351	Librarians, Archivists & Conservators	10
2353	Library, Museum, & Archival Science Technicians	1
2391	Educational & Vocational Counsellors	1

**Occupations in Medicine & Health**

3115	Veterinarians	1
3131	Non-Supervisory Graduate Nurses	10
3137	Physiotherapists & Other Therapists	10
3151	Pharmacists	5
3152	Dieticians & Nutritionists	1
3153	Optometrists	10
3154	Dispensing Opticians	10
3155	Radiological Technicians	1
3156	Medical Laboratory Technologists	1

3157	Denturists & Dental Technicians & Hygenists	10
3159	Other Occupations in Medicine & Health	10

#### Artistic, Literary, Performing Arts Occupations

3313	Product & Interior Designers	1
3314	Advertising & Illustrating Artists	1
3315	Photographers & Camera Operators	1
3337	Radio & Television Announcers	10
3351	Publications Writers & Editors	1

#### Account Recording Occupations

4111	Executive & Specialized Secretaries	1
4151	Production Co-ordinators	1
4192	Claims Adjusters & Services Representatives	10

#### Sales Occupations

5131	Scientific & Technical Commodities Salespersons/Advisors	1
5133	Manufacturing & Pharmaceutical Commercial Salespersons	1
5171	Group Insurance Representatives	1
5172	Appraisers & Business Valuators	10
5173	Securities Salespersons	1
5174	Advertising Salespersons	8
5177	Business Services, Sales	1
5191	Buyers, Wholesale & Retail Trade	1

#### Service Occupations

6111	Fire Fighting Occupations	10
6113	Police Agents & Investigators, Private	10
6121	Specialized Cooks & Chefs	5
6141	Funeral Directors, Embalmers & Related Occupations	10

#### Processing Occupations

8131	Metal Smelting, Converting & Refining Occupations	10
8137	Moulding & Metal Casting Occupations	10
8146	Metal processing Inspectors	10
8155	Forming Occupations: Clay, Glass, Stone	10
8165	Chemical Distilling & Carbonizing Occupations	1



8251	Cellulose Pulp Preparing Occupations	10
8253	Papermaking & Finishing Occupations	10

#### Machining Occupations

8311	Tool & Die Making Occupations	10
8313	Machinists & Tool Making Occupations	10
8316	Inspecting & Testing Occupations, Metal Machining Occupations	10
8331	Forging Occupations	10
8334	Metal Working Machine Operators	10
8336	Metal Inspecting & Testing Occupations	10
8355	Wood Machining	10
8371	Cutting and Shaping	5
8373	Abrading & Polishing Occupations: Clay, Glass, Stone & Related Metals	10
8395	Mould & Pattern Makers	10

#### Product Fabricating & Assembling Occupations

8513	Motor Vehicle Fabricating & Assembling	10
8526	Metal Product - Inspectors	10
8531	Electrical Equipment Fabricating & Assembly	10
8533	Electrical Repairing & Installation Occupations	1
8535	Other Electronic Repairing & Installation	1
8536	Electronic Equipment Inspectors	5
8537	Electronic Equipment Repairers	1
8553	Tailors-Dressmakers	1
8557	Milliners, Hat & Cap Makers	10
8562	Upholsterers	10
8581	Motor-Vehicle Mechanics & Repairers	10
8582	Aircraft Mechanics & Repairers	1
8584	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	10
8585	Business Machine Repairers	10
8586	Inspecting & Testing Occupations, Equipment Repair	10
8587	Watch & Clock Repairers	1
8588	Precision Instrument Installers & Repair	1
8593	Paper Product Fabricating and Assembly	10
8596	Inspectors-Production Fabrication	5

**Electrical Power, Lighting, Communications  
Occupations**

8731	Power Linemen/Women	10
8735	Communications Equipment Installers & Repairers	1
8736	Inspectors Electrical Power	10

**Transport Equipment Operation Occupations**

9111	Air Pilots, Flight Officers & Flight Engineers	1
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**Other Equipment Operating Occupations**

9512	Printing Press Occupations	1
9514	Printing - Engraving Occupations	10
9515	Photo - Engraving Occupations	8
9531	Electrical Power Plant Operators	10
9533	Stationary Engine Operators	1
9535	Water Purification - Plant Operators	10
9537	Pump & Pipeline Equipment Operators	10
9551	Broadcasting & Equipment Operators	10
9555	Audio - Video Equipment Operators	8

Statement from

**The Honourable Barbara McDougall, P.C., M.P.**

**Minister of Employment and Immigration**

**and**

**Minister Responsible for the Status of Women**

following the tabling of

**the Annual Report to Parliament**

**on Future Immigration Levels**

Ottawa

December 23, 1988



In accordance with Section 7 of the Immigration Act, I have today tabled in both of our official languages the Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels.

For 1989, the government has set the immigration level at 150,000 to 160,000. This level is a realistic planning range for the purpose of processing and settlement support, and follows extensive consultations with provincial and territorial governments, and with national and regional non-governmental organizations across Canada.

The 1989 level represents an increase of 25,000 over the announced 1988 level, and an increase of 35,000 over the announced level for 1987. In 1987, actual immigration surpassed the announced planning range by more than 9,000. And, based on projections, landings for 1988 will also exceed the higher end of the planning range.

The steady rise in planning levels attests to the government's commitment to rebuild and revitalize the immigration program. It reflects a policy of continued growth in immigration through sound management. And it is consistent with Canada's economic, social, demographic, and humanitarian goals.

It is with these goals in mind that I can announce our strategy for our annual cycle of consultations with provinces, non-governmental organizations and business and labour bodies. We will conduct these negotiations with a view to significant increases in both refugee and immigrant admissions.

The high immigration intake in the past two years reflects largely to Canada's strong economic growth, which is attracting more

newcomers in the economic categories. Also, immigrant family units are larger than in the past. We have also witnessed significant demonstrations of the generosity of Canadians involved in private refugee sponsorships.

Immigration levels break down into three major categories: family, humanitarian, and economic.

For 1989, we have set a planning range of 57,000 for the Family Class. Three recent revisions to the Immigration Act have made family reunification much easier.

- The enhanced admissibility of never-married sons and daughters of any age, and their dependants both under the Family Class and as accompanying dependants of immigrating family units in all other categories;
- A reduction of the selection pass mark from 60 to 55 for married sons and daughters, and brothers and sisters in the Assisted Relative category; and
- The expanded admissibility of parents of any age sponsored by permanent residents with three years residency in Canada.

The figure of 57,000 is the highest Family Class level of this decade. It is based on expected demand. If more are sponsored by close family members already in Canada, they will be admitted -- provided, of course, that they are in good health and of good character.

Refugees also have a prominent place in the government's immigration priorities. In addition to the 13,000 government-assisted refugees, we estimate that there will be about 10,000 refugees sponsored privately, and about 7,000 landed through the new refugee-determination process which will be administered by

the new Immigration Refugee Board. This latter group will be eligible for the full range of settlement services.

And finally, a planning range of 3,000 to 6,000 has been set for admitting persons under special humanitarian measures. Total refugee and humanitarian landings for 1989 are therefore expected to be in the range of 33,000 to 36,000.

During the next year, the government will be carefully monitoring the results of the new determination system for refugee claimants already in Canada. It will also be giving more attention to the selection of government-assisted refugees from abroad.

The third major immigrant group consists of economic migrants, including selected workers and business immigrants. Selected workers are expected to number between 21,000 and 24,000 excluding spouses and dependants. The level for business immigrants is set at 4,000, also excluding spouses and dependants.

The immigrants Canada will welcome in 1989, like those who have come before, will bring fresh energy, new ideas, and a wealth of diverse skills to invigorate this great country.

This immigration level reflects Canada's strong economic climate and the government's steadfast commitment to our social and humanitarian traditions of re-unifying families and helping refugees.



Le niveau d'immigration prévu reflète le climat économique stimulant du Canada ainsi que l'engagement ferme du gouvernement à maintenir nos traditions sociales et humanitaires que sont la réunion des familles et l'aide aux réfugiés.

Les immigrants qu'accueillera le Canada en 1989, tout comme ceux qui les ont précédés, apporteront des énergies nouvelles et des idées novatrices ainsi que la richesse de leurs multiples compétences pour donner encore plus de dynamisme à notre grand pays.

grand nombre de requérants sont parrainés par des membres de leur famille immédiate déjà au Canada, ils seront admis -- à condition, évidemment, d'être en bonne santé et d'être de bonnes moeurs.

Les réfugiés aussi occupent une place importante dans les priorités du gouvernement en matière d'immigration. En plus des 13 000 réfugiés pris en charge par le gouvernement, nous prévoyons qu'environ 10 000 autres seront parrainés par des groupes privés et qu'à peu près 7 000 obtiendront le droit d'établissement aux termes du nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié. Ce dernier groupe bénéficiera de toute la gamme des services d'établissement offerts.

Enfin, on a prévu l'admission de 3 000 à 6 000 personnes dans le cadre de mesures spéciales à caractère humanitaire. Ainsi, le nombre total de réfugiés et d'autres personnes admissibles pour des raisons humanitaires en 1989 devrait se chiffrer entre 33 000 et 36 000.

Au cours de l'année qui vient, le gouvernement surveillera de près les résultats du nouveau processus de reconnaissance à l'égard des revendicateurs du statut de réfugié qui sont déjà entrés au Canada. De plus, il accordera davantage d'attention à la façon dont sont choisis les réfugiés pris en charge par le gouvernement à l'étranger.

Les migrants économiques, comprenant les travailleurs sélectionnés et les gens d'affaires immigrants, constituent la troisième composante majeure du mouvement d'immigration. Le nombre de travailleurs sélectionnés devrait se situer entre 21 000 et 24 000. Quant à celui des gens d'affaires immigrants, il a été fixé à 4 000, ce qui ne comprend pas les conjoints et les personnes à charge.



Le nombre élevé d'immigrants au cours des deux dernières années attire plus de nouveaux arrivants faisant partie des catégories à caractère économique. En outre, les immigrants admis ont des preuves éloquentes de la générosité des Canadiens qui ont parrainé, à titre privé, l'admission de réfugiés.

Le niveau d'immigration comprend trois principales composantes : celle à caractère familial, celle à caractère humanitaire et celle à caractère économique.

Pour 1989, nous avons prévu, aux fins de planification, l'admission de 57 000 membres de la catégorie de la famille. En effet, trois modifications apportées récemment à la Loi sur l'immigration facilitent grandement la réunion des familles.

- L'admission plus facile pour les enfants célibataires de tout âge ainsi que pour les enfants de ces derniers, à titre de membre de la catégorie de la famille ou à titre de personne à charge accompagnant le requérant principal de n'importe quelle autre catégorie;

- L'abaissement de la cote minimum d'acceptation de 60 à 55 points pour les enfants mariés ainsi que pour les frères et soeurs faisant partie de la catégorie des parents aidés;

- L'admission plus facile pour les pères et mères de tout âge parrainés par des résidents permanents au Canada depuis au moins trois ans.

Ce chiffre de 57 000 est le niveau le plus élevé prévu pour la catégorie de la famille au cours de la présente décennie. Il a été fixé en fonction du nombre de demandes prévues. Si un plus



Conformément à l'article 7 de la Loi sur l'immigration, j'ai déposé aujourd'hui le Rapport annuel sur les futurs niveaux d'immigration.

Pour 1989, le gouvernement a fixé le niveau d'immigration entre 150 000 et 160 000. Ce niveau constitue une fourchette de planification réaliste qui facilitera à la fois le traitement des cas et l'établissement des immigrants, et est l'aboutissement de consultations poussées menées auprès des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux ainsi que d'organismes non gouvernementaux nationaux et régionaux un peu partout au Canada.

Le niveau pour 1989 représente une augmentation de 25 000 par rapport au niveau annoncé pour 1988 et de 35 000 par rapport à celui annoncé pour 1987. Par ailleurs, en 1987, le nombre d'immigrants réel avait dépassé de plus de 9 000 la fourchette de planification annoncée, et, selon les dernières projections, le nombre d'immigrants en 1988 dépassera aussi la partie supérieure de la fourchette de planification.

L'augmentation régulière des niveaux prévus témoigne de l'engagement du gouvernement à revitaliser le Programme d'immigration et à lui redonner sa raison d'être. Cela reflète une politique d'augmentation continue du nombre d'immigrants, réalisée grâce à une saine gestion. En outre, une telle augmentation contribue à la réalisation des objectifs du Canada sur les plans économique, social, démographique et humanitaire.

Avec ces objectifs en tête, je suis en mesure d'annoncer notre stratégie pour notre ronde annuelle de consultations avec les provinces, les organismes non gouvernementaux, le monde des affaires et les différents groupes de travailleurs. Ces négociations auront lieu dans le but d'obtenir une augmentation importante du nombre d'admissions des réfugiés et des immigrants.

23 décembre 1988

Ottawa

**Rapport annuel  
sur les futurs niveaux d'immigration**

du

la présentation au Parlement  
à la suite de

**ministre responsable de la Condition féminine  
et**

**Mme Barbara McDougall, C.P., députée  
ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration**

Déclaration de

# Personnel d'exploitation des transports

9111 Pilotes, navigateurs, et mécaniciens 1

## Autres ouvriers conducteurs de machines

9512 Conducteurs de presses à imprimer 1  
 9514 Imprimeurs-graveurs 10  
 9515 Photograpeurs 8  
 9531 Conducteurs d'installations de centrale électrique 10  
 9533 Conducteurs de machines fixes 10  
 9535 Conducteurs d'installations du service des eaux 1  
 9537 Conducteurs d'installations de pompage 10  
 9551 Opérateurs de matériel de radio et de et de pipe-lines 10  
 9555 Opérateurs d'appareils d'enregistrement et de reproduction vidéo et sonore 8

# Travailleurs spécialisés dans la fabrication et le montage

8513	Travailleurs spécialisés dans la fabrication et le montage de produits automobiles	10
8526	Contrôleurs de produits métalliques	10
8531	Travailleurs spécialisés dans la fabrication et le montage de matériel électrique	10
8533	Installateurs et réparateurs d'appareils électriques	1
8535	Installateurs et réparateurs d'appareils électroniques	1
8536	Contrôleurs d'appareils électroniques	5
8537	Réparateurs d'appareils électroniques	1
8553	Tailleurs et couturiers	1
8557	Modistes et chapeliers	10
8562	Tapisseries-garnisseurs	10
8581	Mécaniciens et réparateurs de véhicules automobiles	10
8582	Mécaniciens et réparateurs d'aéronefs	1
8584	Mécaniciens de machines industrielles	10
8585	Réparateurs de machines de bureau et de matériel mécanographique	10
8586	Contrôleurs, vérificateurs et essayeurs de la réparation du matériel mécanique	10
8587	Réparateurs de montres et de pendules	1
8588	Mécaniciens et réparateurs d'instruments de précision	1
8593	Raconneurs de produits en papier	10
8596	Contrôleurs, vérificateurs, essayeurs, trieurs et échantillonneurs de la fabrication, du montage et de la réparation, n.c.a.	5
<b>Travailleurs spécialisés dans le matériel électrique, d'éclairage et de communications</b>		
8731	Monteurs de lignes électriques et travailleurs assimilés	10
8735	Installateurs et réparateurs de matériel de communications	1
8736	Contrôleurs, vérificateurs et essayeurs du montage, de l'installation et de la réparation du matériel électrique, d'éclairage et de communication par fil	10

8	5174	Agents de publicité
1	5177	Agents de vente de services aux entreprises
1	5191	Acheteurs des commerces de gros et de détail
<b>Travailleurs spécialisés dans les services</b>		
10	6111	Personnel spécialisé dans la lutte contre l'incendie
10	6113	Agents de police et enquêteurs privés
5	6121	Chefs et cuisiniers
10	6141	Entrepreneurs de pompes funèbres, embaumeurs et travailleurs assimilés
<b>Travailleurs des industries de transformation</b>		
10	8131	Travailleurs aux fours de fusion, de conversion et d'affinage
10	8137	Mouleurs et fondeurs de métaux
10	8146	Vérificateurs du traitement des métaux
10	8155	Façonneurs de l'argile, du verre et de la pierre
10	8165	Ouvriers à la distillation, à la sublimation et à la carbonisation de produits chimiques et de matières analogues
1	8251	Préparateurs de pâte à papier cellulosique
10	8253	Ouvriers de papeterie
<b>Usineurs</b>		
10	8311	Ajusteurs-outilleurs
10	8313	Machinistes et réglieurs de machines-outils
10	8316	Contrôleurs, vérificateurs et essayeurs de l'usinage des métaux
10	8331	Forges
10	8334	Conducteurs de machines à emboutir les métaux
10	8336	Contrôleurs et vérificateurs de produits métalliques
10	8355	Raboteurs, tourneurs, façonneurs et travailleurs assimilés du bois
10	8371	Travailleurs spécialisés dans la taille et la façonnage de l'argile, du verre, de la pierre et des produits similaires
5	8373	Travailleurs spécialisés dans le meulage et le polissage des produits d'argile, du verre, de la pierre et des produits similaires
10	8395	Gabarieurs et modelleurs



**Personnel médical, techniciens de la santé et travailleurs assimilés**

3115	Vétérinaires	1
3131	Infirmières diplômées, à l'exception des surveillantes	10
3137	Physiothérapeutes, ergothérapeutes et autres pharmaciens	10
3151		5
3152	Dietéticiens et nutritionnistes	1
3153	Optométristes	10
3154	Opticiens d'ordonnances	10
3155	Techniciens en radiologie	1
3156	Techniciens-spécialistes de laboratoires médicaux	1
3157	Hygiénistes dentaires et techniciens en dentisterie	10
3159	Autre personnel médical, autres techniciens de la santé et travailleurs assimilés, n.c.a.	10

**Professionnels des domaines artistique et littéraire et personnel assimilé**

3313	Dessinateurs-modélistes, stylistes et décorateurs-ensembliers	1
3314	Dessinateurs publicitaires et illustrateurs	1
3315	Photographes et cameramen	1
3337	Annonceurs à la radio et à la télévision	10
3351	Directeurs littéraires, chefs de la rédaction et travailleurs assimilés	1

**Commis en comptabilité**

4111	Secrétaires de direction et secrétaires spécialisées	1
4151	Coordonnateurs de la production	1
4192	Estimateurs d'assurances et représentants du service aux concessionnaires	10

**Travailleurs spécialisés dans la vente**

5131	Vendeurs - techniciens et conseillers	1
5133	Vendeurs de produits manufacturés et de produits pharmaceutiques	1
5171	Représentants d'assurances collectives	1
5172	Estimateurs	10
5173	Courtiers en valeurs	1

1147	Directeurs des transports et des communications	1
1171	Agents financiers	1
1173	Analystes de l'organisation et des méthodes	1
1174	Directeurs des relations avec le personnel	1
1175	Acheteurs d'établissements industriels et commerciaux	1
1176	Inspecteurs et agents chargés de l'application des règlements des entreprises privées	10

**Travailleurs des sciences naturelles, techniques et mathématiques**

2111	Chimistes	1
2113	Physiciens	1
2114	Météorologistes	5
2117	Techniciens-spécialistes des sciences physiques	1
2131	Agronomes et scientifiques assimilés	1
2133	Biologistes et scientifiques assimilés	1
2135	Techniciens-spécialistes et techniques des sciences biologiques et agronomiques	1
2141	Architectes	1
2142	Ingénieurs chimistes	1
2143	Ingénieurs civils	1
2144	Ingénieurs électriciens	1
2145	Ingénieurs en organisation	1
2147	Ingénieurs mécaniciens	1
2151	Ingénieurs métallurgistes	1
2155	Ingénieurs en aérospatiale	1
2157	Ingénieurs en sciences nucléaires	1
2161	Arpenteurs-géomètres	1
2163	Dessinateurs	1
2165	Techniciens-spécialistes en architecture et en ingénierie	1
2181	Statisticiens et actuares	1
2183	Analystes et programmeurs en informatique et travailleurs assimilés	1

**Travailleurs spécialisés en sciences sociales**

2311	Économistes	1
2313	Sociologues et spécialistes des sciences sociales	1
2315	Psychologues	8
2331	Travailleurs sociaux	5
2351	Bibliothécaires, archivistes, et conservateurs	10
2353	Techniciens de bibliothèques, de musées et d'archives	1
2391	Conseillers d'orientation scolaire et professionnelle	1



Le Canada demeure un des pays les plus importants du monde quant au rétablissement des réfugiés.

## B) RÉPARTITION EN 1989 DES RÉFUGIÉS PARLAINÉS PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT

Répartition annoncée pour 1989 \*

Asie du Sud-Est	3 000
Europe de l'Est	3 400
Amérique latine	3 400
Afrique	1 000
Moyen-Orient et Asie de l'Ouest	1 800
Autres régions	100
Réserve financée de gestion	300
Total	13 000

\* Ces chiffres sont les mêmes que ceux de 1988.

## C) LISTE DES PROFESSIONS OUVERTES AUX IMMIGRANTS INDÉPENDANTS EN 1989

La présente liste, valable à compter de maintenant, est établie en fonction d'un niveau prévu de 20 000 travailleurs sélectionnés. On prévoit que 4 000 autres de ces travailleurs du secteur des professions 'fermées' seront également admis. Le total de ces deux groupes portera le niveau à 24 000.

CCDP Description des professions Points

### Directeurs et administrateurs

1131	Directeurs dans le domaine des sciences naturelles, techniques et mathématiques	1
1132	Directeurs et administrateurs des sciences sociales	10
1134	Administrateurs dans le domaine de la médecine et de la santé	10
1135	Directeurs financiers	1
1136	Directeurs des relations avec le personnel et des relations industrielles	1
1137	Directeurs des ventes et de la publicité	1
1141	Directeurs des achats	1
1143	Directeurs de la production	1
1145	Directeurs des travaux de construction	1

A) NIVEAU D'IMMIGRATION ANNONCÉ POUR 1989

Composante	1988	1989
Niveau annoncé		Niveau annoncé
Catégorie de la famille	50 000	57 000
Réfugiés et membres des catégories désignées pris en charge par le gouvernement	13 000	13 000
Réfugiés et membres des catégories désignées parraïnés par des groupes privés	6 000	10 000
Réfugiés ayant obtenu, au Canada, le droit d'établissement	2 000	7 000*
A caractère humanitaire (mesures spéciales)	3 000- 6 000	3 000-6 000
Travailleurs sélectionnés :	18 000-21 000	21 000-24 000
- réquérants principaux		
- conjoints et personnes à charge	18 000-22 000	24 000-28 000
Gens d'affaires immigrants :		
- réquérants principaux	4 000	4 000
- conjoints et personnes à charge	9 000	9 000
Retraités	2 000	2 000
Total	125 000- 135 000	150 000-160 000

\* Estimation préliminaire fondée sur le nombre prévu de personnes qui obtiendront le droit d'établissement en vertu du nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié qui sera administré par la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié que l'on vient de créer.

## DONNÉES DOCUMENTAIRES

### Rapport annuel sur les futurs niveaux d'immigration déposé au Parlement

Le Rapport annuel sur les futurs niveaux d'immigration déposé au Parlement est le fruit d'un processus de planification comprenant des consultations auprès des provinces, des groupes de réfugiés et des groupes ethnoculturels, des universitaires ainsi que des organismes patronaux et syndicaux. Comme le prévoit la Loi sur l'immigration, le Ministre dépose le rapport à la Chambre afin d'annoncer les objectifs en matière d'immigration.

Les niveaux d'immigration et le nombre de réfugiés continuent d'être établis en fonction du marché du travail et de considérations d'ordre social, culturel, humanitaire, économique et démographique. Santé et Bien-être social Canada procède actuellement à une étude sur des questions d'ordre général touchant la population. Les résultats de cette étude nous aideront à fixer le nombre d'immigrants et de réfugiés à admettre.

Dans le 11<sup>e</sup> Rapport annuel sur les futurs niveaux d'immigration déposé au Parlement, on insiste pour que le gouvernement poursuive sa politique d'augmentation continue de l'immigration par une saine gestion.



30 000 immigrants en fonction de leur contribution à la croissance économique et au marché du travail." La Ministre a ajouté que "les réfugiés et les personnes admises pour des raisons d'ordre humanitaire apportent également une contribution économique importante au Canada."

Au cours des quatre dernières années, le niveau global d'immigration s'est accru de plus de 45 000. La Ministre a fait valoir que le niveau annuel n'est pas un quota. Il s'agit plutôt d'un chiffre repère qui permet d'affecter des ressources aux fins de traitement et d'établissement. En effet, en raison du nombre accru de réfugiés parrainés par le secteur privé, du nombre plus élevé des migrants pour des raisons d'ordre économique, de la taille plus importante des familles et grâce à une saine gestion, le nombre de personnes devant obtenir en 1988, e droit d'établissement excédera probablement le niveau annoncé pour la deuxième année consécutive.

Veuillez consulter les données documentaires pour avoir plus de précisions sur le niveau d'immigration prévu, le plan annuel concernant les réfugiés et la liste des professions ouvertes pour 1989.

Renseignements :

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## Le Plan annuel concernant les réfugiés

fait partie de cette annonce annuelle. En 1989, parmi les réfugiés sélectionnés à l'étranger, le gouvernement en prendra 13 000 à sa charge alors que les groupes du secteur privé en aideront pour leur part 10 000. Selon une estimation préliminaire, quelque 7 000 autres réfugiés seront admis en vertu du nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié au Canada, et ils auront droit aux mêmes services d'établissement que ceux offerts aux réfugiés pris en charge par le gouvernement. Globalement, le nombre de réfugiés ayant besoin de la protection du Canada et recevant une aide directe du gouvernement sera de beaucoup plus élevé. Par ailleurs, de 3 000 à 6 000 personnes seront admises pour des motifs d'ordre humanitaire. Le Canada accueillera ainsi 33 000 à 36 000 réfugiés et personnes admises pour des raisons humanitaires.

Au cours de l'année qui vient, le gouvernement surveillera de près les résultats du nouveau processus de reconnaissance à l'égard des revendicateurs du statut de réfugié qui sont déjà entrés au Canada. De plus, il accordera davantage d'attention à la façon dont sont choisis les réfugiés pris en charge par le gouvernement à l'étranger.

"Nous fixons le niveau d'immigration d'après un grand nombre de facteurs dont l'importance varie constamment -- la réunion des familles, la protection des réfugiés authentiques, ainsi que les besoins du marché du travail, a ajouté Mme McDougall. De fait, nous comptons sélectionner en 1989 de 27 000 à

# Pour publication

Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

La ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, Mme Barbara McDougall, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada prévoit admettre de 150 000 à 160 000 immigrants en 1989, soit 25 000 de plus que le niveau fixé en 1988.

"Le Rapport sur les futurs niveaux d'immigration déposé au Parlement de 1989 tient compte de la politique d'augmentation continue du nombre d'immigrants réalisée grâce à une saine gestion en accord avec les objectifs économiques, sociaux et humanitaires du Canada", a indiqué la Ministre.

La Ministre a également profité de l'occasion pour déclarer qu'au cours de la prochaine année, de vastes consultations seront menées avec les provinces et les organismes non gouvernementaux. "Ces consultations se tiendront en vue d'atteindre une augmentation importante des niveaux en ce qui concerne l'immigration et les réfugiés."

En ce qui concerne l'ensemble des composantes de l'immigration pour 1989, la réunion des familles demeure la préoccupation première de la politique d'immigration du gouvernement. En 1989, 57 000 immigrants de la catégorie de la famille seront admis au Canada, soit davantage que pour toute autre catégorie d'immigrants.



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Minister of Employment  
and Immigration



Ministre de l'Emploi  
et de l'Immigration

# For release

Date

December 28, 1988  
88-44



TORONTO -- The Honourable Barbara McDougall today announced plans to deal with two issues in Canada's Immigration program: processing of refugee claims not completed by January 1, 1989; and the list of safe third countries under the new refugee determination system.

The Minister explained how the government would deal with those who make refugee claims before January 1, 1989. Each of the approximately 85,000 people will be individually assessed for the credibility of their claim as refugees. This process will start immediately and should conclude within two years. All claims will be determined by an adjudicator and a member of the newly created Immigration and Refugee Board.

"The backlog clearance plan provides a fair system that uses an internationally accepted definition of what constitutes a refugee. Those judged credible by independent process will be allowed to apply for permanent residence. Those who cannot establish credibility of the refugee claim will face removal after due legal process, unless they leave voluntarily," Mrs. McDougall said. The Minister emphasized that "no genuine refugee will be removed from Canada.

.../2

The Minister went on to say that, "People who are awaiting determination of their claims will be allowed to work. My departmental officials are in the process of implementing a system which will be effective by mid-January. Those eligible to work will be notified and should not contact immigration centres directly."

The new refugee determination process, effective January 1, 1989, will be implemented initially without a safe third country list.

"On the safe third country issue, at the present time, I am prepared to proceed with no country on the safe third country list," Mrs. McDougall said.

"These initiatives, coupled to the recently announced immigration and refugee levels for 1989, demonstrate this government's commitment to a balanced program that protects genuine refugees and deters those who would abuse our generosity."

Attached backgrounder, statement plus questions and answers detail the elements of today's announcement.

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Speaking notes  
for

The Honourable Barbara McDougall, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Employment and Immigration

and

Minister responsible for the Status of Women

on

Backlog and safe third countries

Toronto

December 28, 1988

I am pleased to have this opportunity to announce developments on two issues relating to Canada's immigration program.

Canada has one of the most generous refugee systems in the world. Anyone, regardless of what country they come from, is entitled under our laws to make a refugee claim. Such persons are afforded due process of law and also enjoy the protection of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Our current system is vulnerable to abuse. Many people came here making refugee claims in order to circumvent our immigration laws. Many are aided and abetted by unscrupulous agents and racketeers who, for money, hold out the promise that Canada will not send people home, even if they are not found to be refugees.

In the recent past there have been thousands of people arriving in this manner. Many have arrived without any documents or have destroyed their documents en route.

The new refugee determination system which comes into effect on January 1, 1989 introduces a much faster system for both determining genuine refugee claims and for screening out obviously non-credible cases. The rationale is clear -- genuine refugees will get our protection but the non-genuine claimant will be sent home.

The same rationale will be used for dealing with the people who are now in Canada whose claims have not as yet been heard. There will be no amnesty.

All those who have claimed or indicated an intention to claim refugee status prior to January 1, 1989 will be reviewed under the

following process which will operate in parallel with the new refugee determination process. This process will begin immediately and should be concluded in two years.

All cases in the backlog will be assessed on the basis of their claims to refugee status by an adjudicator and a member of the newly created independent refugee board. If either the adjudicator or the board member finds the claim to be credible, the claimant will be able to apply for permanent residence. If the board member and the adjudicator both reject the claim, the unsuccessful claimant must leave Canada or face removal action.

I want to state categorically that removals will take place. Removals are the legislated process by which Canada enforces its immigration act.

I would like to emphasize that if a claim is rejected and the person leaves the country voluntarily, he or she will then be able to apply from abroad through normal channels. On the other hand, persons deported need the consent of the Minister to return to Canada.

I would like to announce that people who are awaiting determination of their claims will be allowed to work. My departmental officials are in the process of implementing a system which will be effective by mid-January. Those eligible to work will be notified and should not contact immigration centres directly.

Additional resources for both the Immigration service and the Refugee Board will be provided to ensure that the clearance process does not face undue delay.



Our method of dealing with the approximately 85,000 people in the backlog is consistent with the principles of the new refugee determination system. It provides accelerated processing for the most deserving cases. There will be no reward for those who used the system as an easy way to stay in Canada. Those who have a credible claim consistent with the new legislation will be allowed to stay and receive the protection of Canada.

In rejecting a general amnesty, or any relaxation of immigration selection criteria, I am mindful of the fact that while abuse of the refugee claim system has been taking place, thousands of others who wished to become part of Canadian society respected our immigration laws. They have patiently waited in line for their turns to come here while seeing others enter the country under false pretences.

We must restore integrity to our refugee and immigration system. We owe it to Canadians and to those who would become Canadians through a proper and legal manner. And we owe it to those who are genuinely fleeing persecution and tyranny.

This principle is also very much the underlying *raison d'être* of the legislation put in place by Bill C-55, which comes into effect January 1, 1989.

Genuine refugees approaching our borders seeking admission as of that date will quickly move through the system towards permanent residence in Canada. People about whom there is the least indication of a credible basis for a refugee claim proceed to a full oral hearing before the new immigration and refugee board.

An element of this policy is the principle of safe third countries, which would be countries to which Canada would safely

return refugee claimants without having examined the merits of their claim.

At the present time, I am prepared to proceed with no countries on the safe third country list.

I am seeking the authority of Treasury Board to increase the resources of the new immigration and refugee board and EIC, to enable claimants to quickly proceed to the oral hearing before the two member panel of the Refugee Board. In this way, questions surrounding protection will be individually dealt with as part of the credibility of the claim in a face-to-face examination.

I am satisfied that the flexibility we are demonstrating on this matter will enable us to proceed as scheduled with this important new legislation.

The bottom line of the plans I have announced today is to restore integrity to our immigration and refugee programs. Canadians have a right to expect that our program will be well-managed. Potential refugees who need our protection and immigrants need to know that Canada will welcome them. Those who would abuse our laws need to know that their actions will not be tolerated. This is the balance we strive for in delivering an immigration and refugee program.





Backgrounder on  
Backlog Clearance

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Backlog analysis

- ° The backlog will consist of approximately 85,000 refugee claimants by January 1, 1989, the proclamation date of the new refugee determination system put in place by Bill C-55.
- ° Forty per cent (33,907) of the people in the backlog have been in Canada less than six months. Thirteen per cent (10,632) have been here between six and twelve months. A further twenty per cent (16,890) have been here between twelve and eighteen months. Seventeen per cent (14,018) have been in Canada between 18 and 24 months and eleven per cent (9,553) have been in the backlog for at least twenty-four to thirty months. The backlog began to accumulate in May, 1986.

Clearance procedures

- ° All cases will be referred to a panel consisting of an Adjudicator and a member of the newly created independent Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB). They will determine which cases have a credible basis for a refugee claim. Those found to have a credible basis will be processed for permanent residence if they can meet statutory requirements concerning health and criminality.

- ° Those whose claims are judged not to be credible will face removal from Canada. The concurrence of both the Board member and the Adjudicator is required to have a claim rejected.
- ° Rejected claims may be appealed with leave on certain grounds to the Federal Court of Appeal.
- ° General humanitarian considerations can be applied by the Minister as is done generally with other immigration applications.
- ° It is impossible to predict the exact number of removals. Each case will be judged on its individual merits under an independent process. Of those rejected, some will depart voluntarily. Others may go underground. A large number, however, will require escorted removal to their countries of origin. This will take place in an orderly way and in full compliance with relevant legislation.
- ° Those who leave voluntarily will be able to apply for return to Canada through normal Immigration channels. Those whom the government is forced to remove will require ministerial consent if they want to return to Canada.
- ° The backlog clearance will take up to two years to complete, at a cost of about \$100 million to the CEIC and IRB in processing expenses and accomodation.

- ° Claimants will be allowed to work. Officials will contact them starting in mid-January to explain how they will be allowed to work.

#### Implementation schedule

- ° Additional members of the Refugee Division of the new Immigration and Refugee Board will be appointed shortly. The members will be appointed solely to deal with the backlog. The staff of the Board and of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will also be increased to handle the backlog clearance.
- ° The clearance process will begin immediately.
- ° Generally speaking, those people who have been here longest will have their claims assessed first.

#### Conclusion

- ° The proposed method of backlog clearance is consistent with the principles embodied in Bill C-55. It provides expedited processing for the more deserving cases, and does not reward those persons who have manifestly unfounded claims.
- ° This process is also consistent with Canada's international obligations and will offer protection to genuine refugees. However, the clearance method is designed to remove from Canada those in the backlog who have no credible basis to claim refugee status. Removal will take place through due process.



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**  
**Backlog/Work/Safe third countries**

- Q.1** How many cases are there in the refugee claimant backlog?
- A.1** The number of claims has grown dramatically over the past months. It is expected that by proclamation of Bill C-55 on January 1, 1989, the backlog will consist of approximately 85,000 cases.
- Q.2** With the credible basis method, how long will it take to clear the backlog?
- A.2** We expect to clear the backlog in its entirety within 2 years.
- Q.3** What is the projected acceptance/refusal breakdown for people in this backlog?
- A.3** As the refugee claimants in the backlog are going before an independent member of the Immigration and Refugee Board and an Adjudicator, I do not know exactly how many will be allowed to stay. It will depend on how many have credible refugee claims. Each case will be examined on an individual basis, including any humanitarian and compassionate factors.
- Q.4** Why has the government not chosen an administrative review?
- A.4** Relaxed immigration selection criteria, if used solely as a basis for landing such a volume, rewards large numbers of people who have used the system as a way of avoiding normal Immigration selection criteria. The credible basis method, on the other hand, is equitable. It assesses all persons in relation to their claim for refugee status under a concept contained in law and consistent with the transitional provisions of the new legislation.
- Q.5** How exactly will the clearance program work?
- A.5** All cases will be reviewed before a panel consisting of an adjudicator and a member of the Immigration and Refugee Board -- equivalent to a hearing available at the initial hearing stage of the new process put in place by Bill C-55 for new arrivals. Successful cases at this stage will be permitted to apply for landing. Refused cases will be subject to a removal order. Concurrence of both panel members is required for rejection.



**Q.6 How much will it cost to run the clearance program?**

A.6 The two year administrative cost to Employment and Immigration Canada and the Immigration and Refugee Board will be \$100 million.

**Q.7 If a claimant is rejected and ordered out of Canada, will he or she be eligible to return?**

A.7 If the claim is rejected and the person leaves the country voluntarily, he or she will then be able to apply for immigration from abroad. I have given this undertaking before and do so again. If the person is deported, they will require ministerial consent to return.

**Q.8 Which cases will be examined first?**

A.8 We intend to deal with cases in the order in which the claims were made.

**Q.9 How will this backlog system work in conjunction with the system put in place by Bill C-55?**

A.9 As of January 1, 1989, those people arriving seeking to make refugee claims will be dealt with in accordance with the C-55 legislation.

The backlog cases proceed to a separate parallel structure of panels which will operate solely to deal with such backlog cases.

**Q.10 Do those in the backlog who are ordered removed have any appeal?**

A.10 They can seek leave to appeal on certain grounds to the Federal Court to quash the removal order. However, such action will not necessarily be a bar to effecting the removal of the person.

**Q.11 Will you engage in mass removals?**

A.11 The number of removals depends on decisions taken by adjudicators and Board members. Genuine refugees have nothing to fear. Those who tried to abuse the system will be removed through a legal process; there will be no summary proceedings or mass expulsions.



**Q.12 Are people who have committed serious crimes covered by the backlog?**

**A.12** The backlog process must respond to anyone who launched a claim before January 1, 1989 but ultimately Canada retains the sovereign right to remove people, whether refugees or not, who have been found guilty of serious crimes.

**Q.13 Will people in the backlog be able to work?**

**A.13** Yes. We will contact these people starting in mid-January. There is no point in contacting CICs at this time. We will write directly to all concerned.





- Q.11 Renverrez-vous un grand nombre de personnes?**
- R.11** Le nombre de renvois dépend des décisions rendues par l'arbitre et le membre de la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié. Les réfugiés authentiques n'ont rien à craindre. Ceux qui ont essayé d'abuser du processus seront renvoyés par les voies de droit régulières; il n'y aura ni procédure sommaire ni expulsion massive.
- Q.12 La revendication des demandeurs qui ont commis des crimes graves sera-t-elle examinée suivant la formule d'élimination de l'arrêté?**
- R.12** La formule d'élimination de l'arrêté doit s'appliquer à toutes les personnes qui ont revendiqué le statut de réfugié avant le 1er janvier 1989, mais, finalement, le Canada conserve le droit absolu de renvoyer les personnes, qu'il s'agisse de réfugiés ou non, qui ont été reconnues coupables de crimes graves.
- Q.13 Les demandeurs dont la revendication fait partie de l'arrêté pourront-ils travailler?**
- R.13** Oui. Nous communiquerons avec eux à compter de la mi-janvier. Il ne sert à rien de contacter un CIC en ce moment. Nous écrirons directement à toutes les personnes concernées.

- Q.6 Quel sera le coût administratif de l'élimination de l'arrêté?
- R.6 Il en coûtera 100 millions de dollars répartis sur deux ans à Emploi et Immigration Canada et à la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié pour éliminer l'arrêté.
- Q.7 Si un demandeur est éconduit et renvoyé du Canada, pourra-t-il y revenir?
- R.7 Si la revendication est rejetée et que le demandeur quitte le Canada de son plein gré, il pourra alors présenter, à l'étranger, une demande d'immigration. Il s'agit d'un engagement que je prends de nouveau. Si le demandeur est expulsé, il devra obtenir le consentement du ministre pour revenir.
- Q.8 Quelles revendications seront examinées en premier?
- R.8 Nous examinerons les revendications dans l'ordre où elles auront été présentées.
- Q.9 Comment cette formule d'élimination de l'arrêté sera-t-elle appliquée parallèlement au processus mis en place suivant le projet de loi C-55?
- R.9 A compter du 1er janvier 1989, le cas des personnes qui arrivent au Canada et revendiquent le statut de réfugié sera étudié conformément aux dispositions législatives du projet de loi C-55.
- Q.10 Les demandeurs dont la revendication fait partie de l'arrêté et qui sont frappés de renvoi peuvent-ils interjeter appel?
- R.10 Ils peuvent présenter une demande en permission d'interjeter appel pour certains motifs devant la Cour fédérale pour faire casser l'ordonnance de renvoi. Toutefois, la présentation de cette demande ne nous empêchera pas nécessairement de procéder au renvoi de la personne en cause.

## QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES

Élimination de l'arrière/Volume de travail/Tiers pays sûrs

**Q.1** Combien de revendications du statut de réfugié y a-t-il dans l'arrière?

**R.1** Le nombre s'est accru considérablement au cours des derniers mois. On prévoit qu'à la date d'entrée en vigueur des dispositions du projet de loi C-55, soit le 1er janvier 1989, l'arrière comprendra quelque 85 000 revendications.

**Q.2** Grâce à la détermination du minimum de fondement, combien de temps faudra-t-il pour éliminer l'arrière?

**R.2** L'arrière devrait être éliminé entièrement dans deux ans.

**Q.3** Combien prévoit-on accepter ou refuser de revendications?

**R.3** Je ne saurais dire combien de demandeurs du statut de

réfugié seront autorisés à demeurer au Canada, puisque tous ceux dont la revendication fait partie de l'arrière seront entendus par un membre indépendant de la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié et un arbitre. Chaque cas sera étudié individuellement, compte tenu des facteurs humanitaires et de compassion.

**Q.4** Pourquoi le gouvernement n'a-t-il pas choisi la formule de l'examen administratif pour éliminer l'arrière?

**R.4** Des critères élargis de sélection des immigrants, s'ils sont appliqués uniquement comme fondement de l'octroi du droit d'établissement à un mouvement d'une telle envergure, avantagent un grand nombre de personnes qui ont eu recours au processus pour se soustraire aux formalités habituelles. Par ailleurs, l'application du critère du minimum de fondement est équitable; il permet d'évaluer la revendication de tous les demandeurs en vertu de principes enchâssés dans la loi et conformément aux dispositions transitoires des nouvelles mesures législatives.

**Q.5** Comment au juste se fera l'élimination de l'arrière?

**R.5** Tous les demandeurs seront entendus par un jury composé d'un arbitre et d'un membre de la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié à une audition équivalente à l'audition initiale de nouveau processus mis en place aux termes du projet de loi C-55 pour les nouveaux arrivants. Les demandeurs dont la revendication sera acceptée à cette étape seront autorisés à solliciter le droit d'établissement. Les demandeurs éconduits seront tirés de renvoi. Les deux membres du jury doivent être d'accord pour rejeter une demande.

。 Cette façon de procéder tient aussi compte des obligations internationales du Canada et assure la protection des vrais réfugiés. Cependant, elle a été conçue pour permettre l'expulsion du Canada de ceux dont la revendication du statut de réfugié fait partie de l'arrière et n'a pas un minimum de fondement. Les renvois seront effectués aux termes des dispositions législatives prévues à cet effet.



- ° La suppression de l'arriéré pourra prendre jusqu'à deux ans et coûtera environ 100 millions de dollars qui seront imputés à la CEIC et à la CISR au titre des dépenses de traitement des demandes et de l'hébergement.

- ° Les demandeurs seront autorisés à travailler. Des fonctionnaires entreront en communication avec eux à compter de la mi-janvier pour leur expliquer les modalités relatives à l'autorisation de travailler.

### Calendrier de la mise en oeuvre

- ° De nouveaux commissaires seront bientôt nommés pour la Section du statut de réfugié de la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié. Ces commissaires seront nommés uniquement pour s'occuper de l'arriéré. De plus, l'effectif de la CISR et de la Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada sera également renforcé dans le but de faciliter la suppression de l'arriéré.

- ° Le processus visant à supprimer l'arriéré débutera dès maintenant.

- ° En règle générale, les revendications des personnes arrivées depuis le plus longtemps seront étudiées en premier.

### Conclusion

- ° La méthode proposée pour supprimer l'arriéré est conforme aux principes contenus dans le projet

Tous ceux dont la revendication n'aura pas un minimum de fondement seront expulsés du Canada. Pour qu'une revendication soit rejetée, la décision du membre du CISR et de l'arbitre devra être unanime.

Le rejet d'une revendication pourra faire l'objet d'un appel, sur autorisation et pour certains motifs, devant la Cour d'appel fédérale.

Le Ministre peut tenir compte de considérations humanitaires générales comme cela se fait habituellement pour d'autres demandes d'immigration.

Il est impossible de dire à l'avance le nombre exact de personnes qui seront expulsées. Chaque revendication sera étudiée par un jury indépendant en fonction des circonstances particulières l'entourant. Certains de ceux dont la revendication sera rejetée quitteront volontairement le Canada. D'autres pourront entrer dans la clandestinité. Toutefois, un grand nombre devront être renvoyés sous escorte dans leur pays d'origine. Tout cela sera fait de façon ordonnée en respectant toutes les dispositions pertinentes de la Loi.

Ceux qui quitteront le Canada volontairement pourront présenter une demande pour revenir au Canada en se soumettant aux formalités habituelles d'immigration. Ceux que le gouvernement devra expulser devront avoir l'autorisation du Ministre pour revenir au Canada.

## Détails sur l'arrière

L'arrière comprendra environ 85 000 revendications du statut de réfugié au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1989, soit à la date d'entrée en vigueur du nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié qui était prévu dans le projet de Loi C-55.

Parmi les personnes dont le cas fait partie de l'arrière, 40 p. 100 (33 307) sont au Canada depuis moins de 6 mois, 13 p. 100 (10 632) y ont séjourné de 6 à 12 mois et 20 p. 100 (16 890) de 12 à 18 mois. Enfin, 17 p. 100 (14 018) ont séjourné au Canada entre 18 et 24 mois et 11 p. 100 (9 553) de 24 à 30 mois. Ces cas ont commencé à s'accumuler en mai 1986.

## Façon de procéder

Tous les cas seront déferés à un jury composé d'un arbitre et d'un membre de la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié (CISR) déterminera si la revendication a un minimum de fondement. Toute personne dont la revendication aura un minimum de fondement pourra obtenir le droit d'établissement à condition de répondre aux exigences statutaires relatives à la santé et à la criminalité.

individuellement au moment d'établir le minimum de fondement de la revendication à l'interrogatoire du revendicateur.

Toutefois, je suis convaincu que la souplesse dont nous faisons preuve à cet égard nous permettra de mettre en oeuvre, comme prévu, ces nouvelles mesures législatives si importantes.

Le but ultime des plans que j'ai annoncés aujourd'hui est le rétablissement du caractère intrinsèque des programmes concernant les immigrants et les réfugiés. Les Canadiens sont en droit de s'attendre à ce que nos programmes soient bien administrés. Il faut que les réfugiés potentiels qui ont besoin de notre protection et que les immigrants sachent que le Canada les accueillera. Il faut aussi que ceux qui voudraient contrevenir à nos lois sachent que nous ne tolérerons pas leurs agissements. C'est là l'équilibre auquel nous voulons arriver et c'est dans ce sens que nous voulons administrer notre programme relatif à l'immigration et aux réfugiés.

Nous devons rétablir le caractère intrinsèque du Programme d'immigration et du processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié. Nous devons le faire pour les Canadiens et ceux qui le deviendront en se conformant aux règles, de même que pour ceux qui fuient vraiment la persécution et la tyrannie dans leur pays.

Il s'agit là du principe sous-jacent des dispositions du projet de loi C-55, qui entreront en vigueur le 1er janvier 1989.

A compter de cette date, le nouveau processus permettra de traiter rapidement le cas des réfugiés authentiques qui se présentent à nos frontières et de leur accorder le statut de résident permanent au Canada. Les personnes dont la revendication du statut de réfugié semble avoir un minimum de fondement feront l'objet d'une audition complète devant la nouvelle Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié.

Un élément de cette politique est le principe de tiers pays sûrs, c'est-à-dire de pays dans lesquels le Canada pourrait, sans avoir examiné le bien-fondé de leur revendication, renvoyer sans danger pour eux des revendicateurs du statut de réfugié.

Je suis actuellement prêt à aller de l'avant avec les nouvelles mesures législatives sans que la liste des tiers pays sûrs soit établie.

Je demande aussi l'autorisation du Conseil du Trésor d'accroître les ressources de la nouvelle Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié (CISR) et celles d'ÉIC pour que nous puissions rapidement procéder à l'audition des revendicateurs devant le jury de deux membres de la CISR. De cette façon, les questions que pose la protection des revendicateurs seront réglées



Il me fait plaisir d'annoncer que les personnes qui attendent autorisées à travailler. A cet égard, des fonctionnaires du ministère dont j'ai la charge mettent actuellement en oeuvre un système qui entrera en vigueur dès la mi-janvier. Ainsi, on informera les personnes qui seront autorisées à travailler. Celles-ci ne devraient toutefois pas communiquer directement avec les Centres d'Immigration du Canada (CIC). Des ressources supplémentaires seront affectées à la fois au service d'immigration et à la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié pour assurer que le processus d'élimination de l'arrière ne subisse pas de retard indu.

La méthode qui sera utilisée pour traiter le cas des quelque 85 000 demandeurs dont la revendication fait partie de l'arrière est conforme aux principes relatifs au nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié, qui prévoit le traitement accéléré des cas qui sont les plus dignes d'intérêt. On ne pourra plus abuser du processus pour s'établir plus facilement au Canada. Les personnes dont la revendication a un minimum de fondement, suivant les nouvelles dispositions réglementaires, seront autorisées à rester au Canada et bénéficieront de notre protection.

En refusant d'accorder une amnistie générale ou tout assouplissement des critères de sélection des immigrants, je tiens compte du fait que, malgré les abus qui ont été commis, des milliers de personnes qui désirent s'intégrer à la société canadienne ont respecté notre législation en matière d'immigration. Elles attendent patiemment que leur demande soit examinée, tandis que d'autres entrent au Canada par des moyens frauduleux.

Le même raisonnement s'appliquera aux personnes se trouvant déjà au Canada et dont la demande n'a pas encore été étudiée. Il n'y aura aucune forme d'amnistie.

Le cas de toutes les personnes qui ont revendiqué le statut de réfugié, ou qui ont manifesté l'intention de le faire, avant le 1er janvier 1989, sera analysé séparément de ceux dont l'étude se fait dans le cadre du nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié. Ce processus parallèle sera mis en place immédiatement et devrait se terminer dans deux ans.

Tous les cas faisant partie de l'arrière des revendications seront étudiés par un arbitre et un membre de la nouvelle Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié. Si l'une des ces deux personnes estime que la revendication a un minimum de fondement, le demandeur pourra alors solliciter la résidence permanente.

Dans le cas où le membre de la Commission et l'arbitre rejettent la revendication, le demandeur doit quitter le Canada, sinon des procédures de renvoi seront entamées.

Il importe de préciser qu'on procédera à des renvois. Ceux-ci font partie des mesures législatives permettant au Canada d'appliquer la Loi sur l'immigration.

Je crois également utile de souligner que les personnes dont la revendication est rejetée et qui quittent le Canada de leur plein gré pourront présenter à l'étranger une demande d'immigration par les voies régulières. Par ailleurs, les personnes expulsées du Canada doivent obtenir l'autorisation du Ministre avant de pouvoir y retourner.



Il me fait plaisir d'annoncer des faits nouveaux concernant deux questions relatives au Programme d'immigration du Canada.

Le Canada dispose de l'un des processus les plus généreux du monde concernant la reconnaissance du statut de réfugié. Toute personne, quel que soit son pays d'origine, a le droit, en vertu de notre législation, de revendiquer le statut de réfugié. On reconnaît à ces personnes les recours légaux qui conviennent et le droit d'être protégées, conformément à la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés.

Le processus actuel de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié prête le flanc à des abus. Beaucoup de nouveaux arrivants revendiquent le statut de réfugié dans le but de contourner nos lois sur l'immigration. Beaucoup, également, reçoivent l'aide d'escrocs qui, moyennant rétribution, promettent que le Canada ne renverra personne dans son pays, pas même ceux qui ne sont manifestement pas des réfugiés.

Au cours des dernières années, des milliers de personnes ont emprunté cette voie pour entrer au Canada. Beaucoup ne possédaient pas de documents, à leur arrivée, ou encore les avaient détruits en cours de route.

Le nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié, qui entre en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1989, met en place un système de traitement des cas beaucoup plus rapide qui permettra de distinguer les authentiques réfugiés des personnes dont la revendication n'a pas, de toute évidence, un minimum de fondement. Notre raisonnement est clair : nous protégerons les réfugiés authentiques, mais les autres seront renvoyés dans leur pays d'origine.

Notes pour une allocution

sur

l'arrière des revendications et les tiers pays sûrs

à l'intention de

Madame Barbara McDougall, C.P., députée

Ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration

et

Ministre responsable de la Condition féminine

Toronto

Le 28 décembre 1988



"Ces mesures, jumelées à l'annonce récente des niveaux d'immigration et du plan en faveur des réfugiés pour 1989, montrent que le gouvernement est déterminé à mettre en oeuvre un programme d'immigration qui accorde autant d'importance à la protection des vrais réfugiés qu'à la dissuasion de ceux qui seraient tentés d'abuser de notre générosité."

Vous trouverez ci-joint un document d'information, une déclaration ainsi que des questions et réponses expliquant plus en détail les mesures annoncées aujourd'hui.

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Renseignements :

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"Le plan arrêté pour supprimer l'arrière  
 prévoyait une formule équitable pour laquelle on utilisera  
 une définition acceptée à l'échelle internationale de ce  
 qu'est un réfugié. Toute personne dont la revendication  
 aura été jugée vraisemblable au terme d'un processus  
 indépendant sera autorisée à solliciter le droit  
 d'établissement. Quant à ceux qui ne pourront pas  
 établir un minimum de fondement pour leur revendication  
 du statut de réfugié, ils seront renvoyés conformément  
 aux dispositions prévues par la loi, à moins qu'ils ne  
 quittent volontairement le Canada", a indiqué  
 Mme McDougall. La Ministre a bien souligné  
 "qu'aucun vrai réfugié ne sera expulsé du Canada si sa  
 vie est mise en danger ou s'il risquerait d'être  
 persécuté."

La Ministre a poursuivi en disant que "les  
 personnes qui attendent une décision au sujet de leur  
 revendication seront autorisées à travailler. Les  
 fonctionnaires de mon ministère sont en train de mettre  
 en place une procédure qui sera appliquée dès la  
 mi-janvier. Ceux qui seront autorisés à travailler en  
 seront informés et ne devraient pas communiquer  
 directement avec les Centres d'Immigration du Canada.  
 Par ailleurs, le nouveau processus de  
 reconnaissance du statut de réfugié sera mis en oeuvre  
 le 1er janvier 1989, et il n'y aura pas, au début,  
 de liste de tiers pays sûrs."

"Au sujet de la question des pays sûrs, je  
 suis disposée, pour l'instant, à aller de l'avant sans  
 qu'une telle liste ne soit encore établie", a précisé  
 Mme McDougall.

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La Ministre a d'abord expliqué comment le gouvernement entend procéder dans le cas de ceux qui auront revendiqué le statut de réfugié avant le 1er janvier 1989. Les revendications du statut de réfugié d'environ 85 000 personnes seront examinées une à une pour déterminer si elles comportent un minimum de fondement. Il s'agit d'un processus qui s'amorcera au début de la nouvelle année pour se terminer au plus tard dans deux ans. Un arbitre ainsi qu'un membre de la Commission de l'immigration du statut de réfugié, qui vient d'être créée, prendront une décision pour chacun des demandeurs.

**TORONTO --** Mme Barbara McDougall a annoncé aujourd'hui les mesures prévues pour régler deux questions touchant le Programme d'immigration, soit les revendications du statut de réfugié dont l'étude ne sera pas encore terminée au 1er janvier 1989 et la question des tiers pays sûrs prévue relativement au nouveau processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié.

Le 28 décembre 1988  
88-44

Date

# Pour publication

Emploi et Immigration Canada  
Employment and Immigration Canada



CANADA

4009











